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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HOW THE PAPERS SIZE UP THE HOOVER BOOM

UNDER THE CAPTION "THE GREAT MYSTERY," a St. Louis cartoonist depicts the Hoover boom as an unoccupied automobile moving, in defiance of all the laws of physics and of politics, swiftly through the air a little above the level of the road, while the Republican Elephant and the Democratic Donkey note with frowning perplexity that "it ain't got no engine nor gas and nobody's steerin' the durn thing," and Mr. General Public remarks with just a hint of a complacent smile: "But it seems to ramble right along anyhow!" Nor is this tendency to stress something mysterious about the swelling discussion of Herbert Clark Hoover as a Presidential candidate confined to the graphic pen of Mr. Chapin. Mr. Hoover has publicly stated that he is "not a candidate," has "no organization," is "not in politics," and has authorized no one to speak for him politically. Moreover, nobody has yet been able to discover whether he is to-day a Democrat or a Republican. Then how explain, asks the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "this spontaneous and altogether unique upspringing of interest, from coast to coast, in a man whom professional politicians for the most part either ignore or berate, and who continues on his business of humanitarian service, serenely indifferent to what the political future may hold for himself?" To some editors Mr. Hoover seems to be as much of an enigma as his boom. "Is it possible," asks the Richmond *Journal* (Ind.), "that he is so sensitive as to shrink from the risk of having his hat politely returned to him?" He is more of a puzzle since his recent frank statements on public issues than he was before, thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.); and noting that he apparently "sets the country's good above any question of party success," it exclaims: "A most unusual politician, if he be one at all!" "It can very easily happen," remarks the Manchester *Union* (Ind. Rep.), "that Mr. Hoover's statement that he is not a candidate, and that nobody is authorized to speak for him politically, may lead to the somewhat paradoxical result of increased discussion of his Presidential chances."

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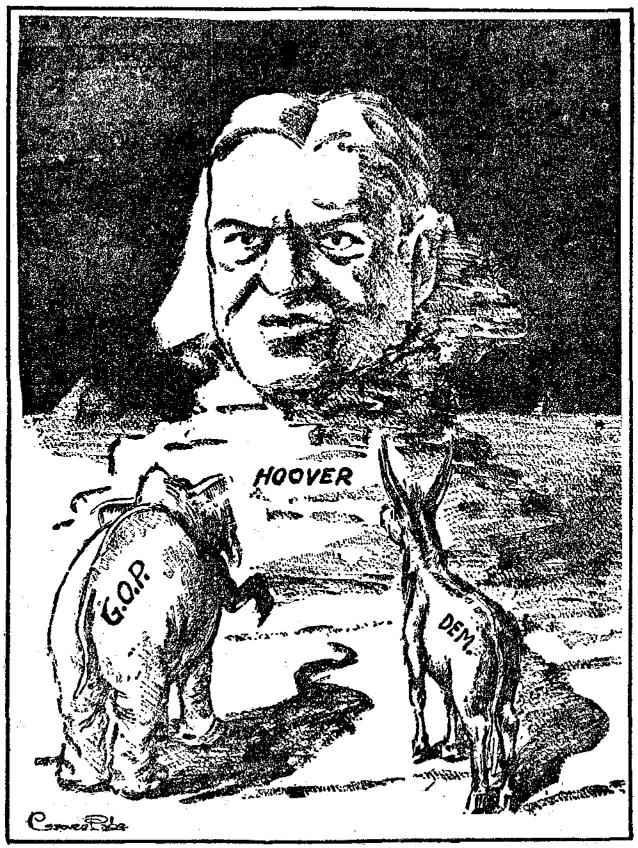
HOOVER.

But Mr. Hoover's reticence regarding his party affiliation does not extemd to his views on public questions. In recent speeches, remarks the Wheeling *Register* (Dem.), "he has neglected none of the main issues before the country to-day except one—prohibition." His inaugural address in New York as president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers "will inevitably be regarded as his platform," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which remarks that "if either party, driven by the demand of the rank and file, should seek to draft him, these are the terms upon which the draft must be made." "Political parties, unless they are planning to summon a squad of undertakers, can hardly refrain from accepting some of his well-defined tips," declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), which is convinced that "he has designed a platform which should bring new life to any party which is bold enough and clever enough to speak up." "Presidential candidates have usually been content to get the nomination, leaving platforms to take care of themselves," notes the Lincoln *State Journal* (Ind. Rep.), which adds that "in the old days, with party men more in the saddle, Mr. Hoover's independence would have ended him." His attitude toward the Presidency is thus defined by the New York *Globe* (Ind.), which criticizes his aloofness as "not quite manly in the present juncture": "If the American people commandeer Hoover for the Presidency as he was commandeered for Food Administrator he will take the job. If they don't, he feels that in keeping fifteen million European children alive he has plenty on his hands." Nevertheless, remarks the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.): "Herbert Hoover has accomplished what no avowed candidate for the Presidency has accomplished—he has made his position and his convictions on some of the leading questions of the day clear enough for the public to know where he stands. There is no grab-bag uncertainty about Mr. Hoover, at any rate." He is "divorced from political bossism," it adds, "and he has set the pace for talking frankly with the public on really essential propositions." This course, remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "may not increase his chances for the Presidency, but he will at least get out of it the pleasure of seeing the other candidates squirm." As the Socialist New York *Call* sees it, the Hoover boom "is symptomatic of the breakup of the two great party machines which have served the plutocracy since the Civil War." And in the Duluth *Herald* (Ind.) we read: "Whether as a candidate of one of the parties—which can only happen if an overwhelming public demand breaks down the control of nominating machinery by politicians—or as a leader of right-thinking, forward-looking American citizenship, Herbert Hoover is going to be a large factor in the public life of this nation in the coming years."



SAY SOMETHING.

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

To the regular politicians, it seems, the most irritating thing about Mr. Hoover is his apparent indifference to party lines. While he has declared in a public statement his belief in "party organization to support great ideals," and his disbelief "in more than two great parties" because with several parties in the field "combinations of groups could, as in Europe, create a danger of minority rule," he has firmly refused to tie himself to "undefined partizanship." "I have been asked so often whether I am a Democrat or a Republican that it begins to sound like the famous question of 'How old is Ann?,'" he said to one interviewer. And he added: "There are about forty live issues in this country to-day in which I am interested, and before I can answer whether I am a Democrat or a Republican I shall have to know how each party stands on those issues." Yet his statement against third parties indicates that he will run, if he runs, as a Republican or as a Democrat. His attitude toward the great issues of the day, thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), will find favor in both parties with those who are "progressive without being radical," and with those who are "conservative without being reactionary." But while "Who's Who" records Mr. Hoover as a member of a Republican club, while many Republican editors have eulogistic things to say of him, while at least one Republican paper, the Los Angeles *Express*, thinks that "he should receive every electoral vote in every State," and while he himself has stated that he "was not identified with the Democratic party before the war," it is by the Democratic press that he seems to be most confidently claimed. Senator Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania, a Republican leader, declares emphatically that "Herbert Hoover never could be considered by a Republican convention as a fitting candidate for the Presidential nomination"; and he reminds Republicans that "in the last Congressional election Mr. Hoover issued a partizan statement insulting the Republican party by urging the return of a Democratic Congress harmonious to the program laid down by Mr. Wilson." Yet ex-President Taft warns his party that if Mr. Hoover gets the Democratic nomination on the League of Nations issue he will poll many Republican votes. The Detroit *News* (Ind.) thinks that he is "Woodrow Wilson's selection for the place in the White House," and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) has also spoken of him as "Woodrow Wilson's candidate." Many Democratic papers maintain that Mr. Hoover's championship of the League of Nations is enough to aline him with Mr. Wilson's party. "It is clear that he will never speak from the same stump with his distinguished fellow Californian, Senator Johnson," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.). "He is for the party that is for the Treaty," notes the Richmond *Virginian* (Dem.), and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that in his public utterances he has "disclosed himself as a pretty good Democrat in principle, if not in name." "He talks like a Democrat," agrees Secretary Daniels's Raleigh *News and Observer.* So, too, thinks the Lexington *Herald* (Dem.). "Mr. Hoover makes a more powerful dual appeal to the sanity and to the imagination of the people than any other man," says Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, who adds, "In its finest sense Hoover is essentially a Democrat." In the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which not long ago startled newspaperdom by offering Mr. Hoover its support on any ticket, we read:

> "If Mr. Hoover is still unable to say whether he is a Democrat or a Republican it is because he is thinking in terms of issues and not in terms of party organization. He is not in doubt as to the principles or policies of government in which he believes.
>
> "If the Treaty of Peace goes over to the Presidential election he is for the party that stands for the League of Nations, and he is willing to take the League with 'any reservations necessary to clarify the world's mind that there can be no infringement of the safeguards provided by our Constitution and our nation-old traditions.'
>
> "He would not vote with a party 'if it were dominated by groups who seek to set aside our constitutional guaranties for free speech or free representation, who hope to reestablish control of the Government for profit and privilege.' He would not vote with a party 'if it were dominated by groups who hope for any form of Socialism, whether it be the nationalization of industry or other destruction of individual initiative.'
>
> "It is easy enough to classify Mr. Hoover historically. His political philosophy is grounded in Jeffersonian Democracy and in Lincoln Republicanism, but neither Jefferson nor Lincoln has a party status at the present time."

"Certain it is that Hoover 'looks good' to the independent vote, which this year will cut a much larger figure in politics, State and National, than ever before," says the Anaconda *Standard* (Dem.), which adds:

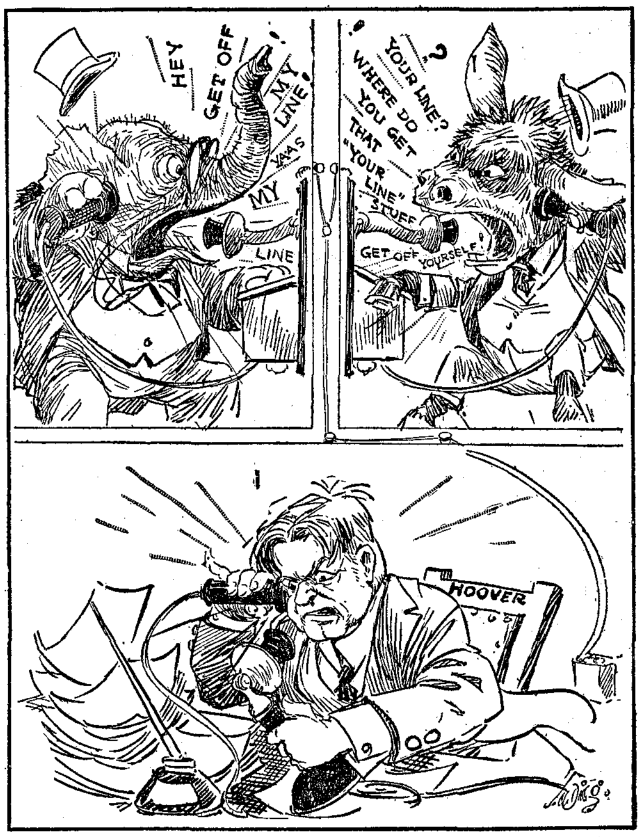
> "The American people are tired of professional politicians and disgusted with party politics. The old party lines have broken down, so far as the rank and file of voters are concerned, and in respect to principles both parties are pretty nearly insolvent."

"Whether he realizes it or not," remarks the Kansas City *Post* (Ind.), "Mr. Hoover has sounded the key-note of the new epoch into which politics has entered." "He is as yet a man without a party, but a man with a country to serve and determined to aline himself with the party that makes service to the country its sole purpose," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), which believes that "this sentiment is now coloring the nation's thought." "The powerful influence behind the Hoover movement," we read in the Lincoln *State Journal* (Ind. Rep.), "is the powerful, ever-increasing non-partizan spirit in America."

Altho the cartoon described in the beginning of this article represents the Hoover boom as gliding smoothly through the air above the ruts and roughness of the road, there are indications that in actuality it will have serious obstacles to surmount. Senator Underwood (Dem.), of Alabama, remarks curtly that "Hoover will never be taken seriously until he gets a party"; and so influential a Democrat as Mr. Bryan remarks significantly in his *Commoner* that "usually the man who is not particular as to what party nominates him finds the members of the party as indifferent to him as he is to them." To quote Mr. Bryan further:

> "Can a man big enough for the Presidency be content to do nothing to influence party action in a crisis like this? He must choose between the parties even tho neither pleases him. Can't he help some party to make a good platform and take the right stand? He might make enemies of course, but it is worth while to make enemies if one can by doing so serve his country. Is Mr. Hoover interested enough in politics to render some service or just interested enough to wait for an honor to be conferred upon him—the greatest honor in the world?"

Senator James A. Reed (Dem.), of Missouri, whose attitude toward Mr. Hoover has long been bitterly hostile, dwells upon his interests and activities in various parts of the world as casting doubt upon his Americanism, refers to him as "this recent acquisition to our population," darkly hints that he is pro-British, and compares him to J. Rufus Wallingford. The Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) feels that "Mr. Hoover occupies an incongruous position, making a campaign for the Presidency while he sits astride the fence," and the Columbus *Labor News* refuses to consider him seriously as Presidential timber "until he holds a few less memberships in London clubs." The El Paso *Times* (Dem.) affirms that "in choosing the League of Nations as the chief issue, the former Food Administrator has placed his bet on a dead card." The Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.) regards his candidacy as "impossible"; and the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.) makes this ironic contribution to the discussion: "As we understand Mr. Hoover's statement, he is not at all sure just where the landing is good; therefore he proposes staying safely up in the air until further notice." The Yonkers *Statesman* (Rep.) asserts that his ideas of international relations "have been formed from the British view-point," because "practically his entire business life has been in partnership with British financiers." "To elect such a man President," it declares, "would be as great a folly as our entrance without reservations into the League of Nations."



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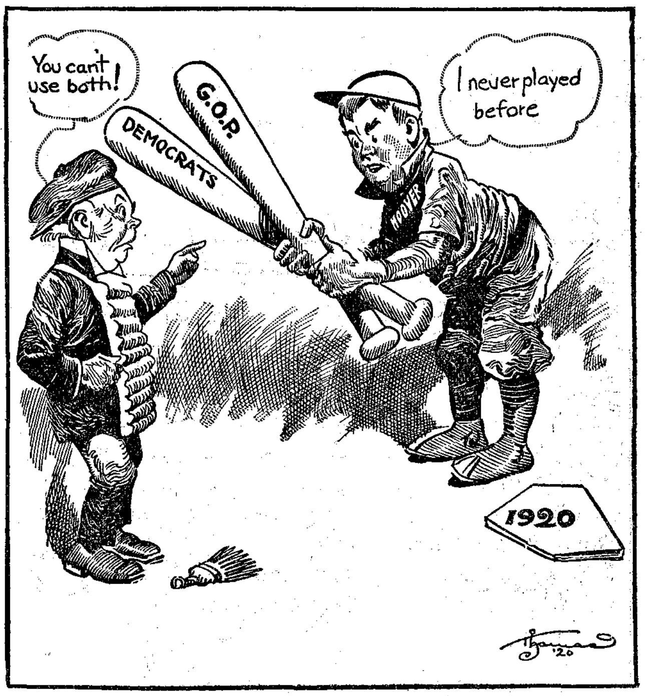
ONE OF THOSE "PARTY-LINE" CONVERSATIONS.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Mr. Hoover's "platform" is discerned by the newspapers in his address before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, delivered in New York on February 17. In this address, notes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), he advocates:



THE MISTAKE OF A NOVICE.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Immediate ratification of the Treaty and cooperation of America in a league to promote peace;

Return of the railways by the Government to their former owners, placing "predominant private ownership on its final trial";

The gradual withdrawal of the Government from control in the field of building and operating ships;

Immediate steps to reduce the high cost of living;

Improvement of the nation's transportation facilities as a stimulus to trade and industry;

Elimination of the waste caused in national government by lack of coordination between bureaus and departments;

Indorsement of a national budget;

Greater recognition of the human factor in industry and Government stimulation of efforts at cooperation between employer and employee;

Rejection of the doctrine of reactionaries and radicals alike as repugnant to American ideals, institutions, and philosophy;

Indorsement of the national tenets of equal opportunities for all, free speech and legislation indorsed by the majority.

Of our industrial problems here in the United States he said:

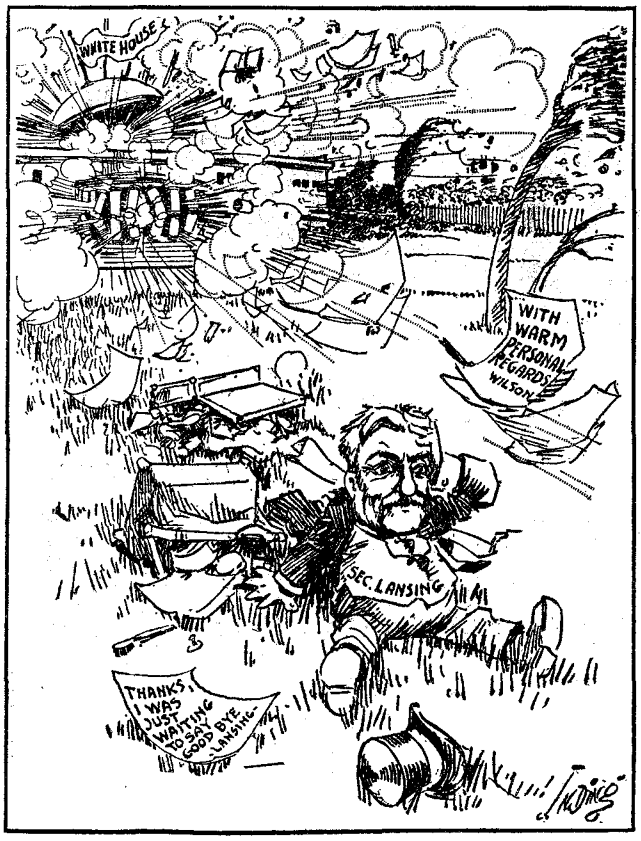
> "I am daily imprest with the fact that there is but one way out, and that is to again reestablish through organized representation that personal cooperation between employer and employee in production that was a binding force when our industries were smaller of unit and of less specialization. Through this the sense of craftsmanship and the interest in production can be recreated and the proper establishment of conditions of labor and its participation in a more skilled administration can be worked out.
>
> "The attitude of refusal to participate in collective bargaining with representatives of the employees' own choosing is the negation of this bridge to better relationship. On the other hand, a complete sense of obligation to bargains entered upon is fundamental to the process itself. I am convinced that the vast majority of American labor fundamentally wishes to cooperate in production and that this basis of good will can be organized and the vitality of production recreated."

The following concise and illuminating political confession from Mr. Hoover's lips is quoted by the New York *World:*

> "Mr. Penrose has declared that I am not his kind of Republican. Mr. Bryan has declared I am not his kind of Democrat. Mr. Hearst has declared I have not his variety of patriotism. I at once agree with these gentlemen."

PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY

IT WAS AN OVERSIGHT on the part of the wise framers of our Constitution, we now hear it said, when they failed to define the "inability" of a President to perform his duties. The Constitution provides that "in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President." "Removal, death, resignation are tangible things, matters of record, not to be mistaken," but, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) asks, what is "inability?" How about insanity, or delirium, or prolonged absence from the country, others question. President Wilson's long illness and the sensational dismissal of Secretary Lansing have made this a live issue just now in Washington. The newspapers recall, too, that this problem excited much concern in 1881, when President Garfield lay stricken for eleven weeks before succumbing to the assassin's bullet. To many besides the Detroit *News* (Ind.), it is now apparent that something must be done to create a way to ascertain when "inability exists, as well as one to provide for a functioning incumbent." "It can not be permitted," the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares, "that the Government shall stop functioning while the President wrestles with a cerebral thrombosis and has neither mind nor strength for any public business whatever." As the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) succinctly phrases the call for action:


WHITE HOUSE
WITH WARM PERSONAL REGARDS WILSON
SEC. LANSING
THANKS, I WAS JUST WAITING TO SAY GOOD BYE LANSING
Ding

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THE PRESIDENT IS GRADUALLY REGAINING THE USE OF BOTH HANDS

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"The executive must never lapse. That is an essential of public safety. Congress should consider its immediate and most imperative duty to provide that it does not lapse, that there shall be no shadow of doubt that in the case of the President's inability to perform his duties, either by reason of absence from the country or of physical or mental disability, these duties shall be performed by another designated official. . . . . . .

"The question should be considered now by Congress and a *modus operandi* established by law. This should provide frankly and definitely for all conceivable contingencies and for an automatic procedure which shall not lie within the discretion of the incumbent, since under certain conditions this might defeat the purpose of the law."

A number of "disability" bills have been proposed in Congress. One provides that the Vice-President shall assume the duties of the President if the latter is ill for thirty consecutive days or absent from the United States for a like period. According to another plan, upon the President's inability to do his work for a period of six weeks, the Cabinet would meet at the call of the Secretary of State, would examine the President's condition, and would be empowered to declare him incapable of performing his duties, which would then be assumed by the Vice-President. Another bill would empower the Supreme Court, upon the request of either Senate or House, to determine whether the President "is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office within the meaning of the Constitution." Some hold that a constitutional amendment is called for, and Congressman Fess (Rep., Ohio) would have these words added to the disability clause in the Constitution:

"Said disability of the President to be determined by the Supreme Court when authorized by a concurrent resolution of Congress. The Vice-President is authorized to call Congress into special session for this purpose on recommendation of the Cabinet."

The St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) agrees with Mr. Fess that such a constitutional amendment as this "would be as much a safeguard against ill-advised action by Congress as against a lapse of executive authority." But the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) argues that "the so-called blanket clause of the Constitution, under which Congress is authorized to pass laws needed to carry a constitutional provision into effect, seems to make a constitutional amendment supererogatory. If Congress can define what interstate commerce is, or what an intoxicating beverage is, it ought to be able to define inability and to provide how the fact of inability is to be ascertained. The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) thinks it would be sufficient to have Congress "enact a law distinctly giving the Secretary of State during the President's incapacity authority to call Cabinet meetings and discharge other executive functions, not constitutionally limited to the President." Congress, in the opinion of the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), has power to interpret the "inability" clause to fit the situation, and "should, with no delay, give an interpretation to the clause in question and say that it shall be deemed applicable when the President leaves the continental territory of the United States or when he shall by illness be unable to be present at the regular meetings of the Cabinet."

As may be seen, the Republican press comment more freely on this topic than their Democratic brethren. It does not seem to the New York *World* (Dem.) that any of the proposed laws or amendments give "much promise of meeting the main issue." *The World* does not believe the Supreme Court would accept the responsibility of passing upon a President's fitness to function, "and any other plan resorted to in opposition to the will of the Chief Magistrate whom it was sought to retire would lead unfailingly to a personal and legal controversy both bitter and dangerous." We read on:

"If the earlier Presidents had followed the rule made familiar to them by the governors and lieutenant-governors of the colonies and the States the precedent would have had the force of law. That was the idea of the Constitution, and it persists in one form or another in all of the States to-day. Unhappily, few of our Presidents have been on good terms with their Vice-Presidents, who, if not attached to different parties as in the beginning, are latterly apt to represent a hostile faction. Thus the practise of denying to the Vice-President the privilege of substituting for the President has become established, and there seems to be no escape from it except as some President shall himself change it.

"After all, no harm has befallen the country as a result of Presidential absence or inability. The Government goes on during long vacation periods, and what might happen in the event of total and permanent incapacity is a matter of conjecture rather than of probability. If Congress were as dependable in its functions as the executive always has been it would have less time to borrow trouble needlessly."

THE DEAD-LINE OF SEDITION

THE SACRED AMERICAN RIGHTS of free speech, free assemblage, and a free press must never be given up, but, as Attorney-General Palmer told the House Judiciary Committee the other day, "there has got to be a dead-line if the Government is to be permitted to defend itself as a popular Government in the interest of the people." Mr. Palmer thinks "it is easy to draw that line." He would draw it at the point where the exercise of the right of unrestrained utterance "amounts to a threat, promise, or necessary implication of the use of force and violence." "It ought to be a simple matter," an Indiana editor remarks, to mark and brand the real seditionist. But it is not a simple matter, apparently, for Congressmen to devise a measure which will satisfy at once those who fear that our institutions will be overthrown by seditious propaganda and those afraid they will be undermined by interference with civil liberties. How, it is asked, can a law be framed to penalize "what is obviously an intent to invite forcible revolution against the Government, without giving overzealous and incompetent authorities the opportunity to cause suffering to persons whose acts and speech may be wrongly construed as an incitement to revolution?" Destructive criticism may kill the sedition bills now before Congress, but some constructive suggestions are needed for the preparation of a satisfactory measure. In order to help Congress find out what kind of new legislation the people of the country really want, if any, we have asked a large number of newspaper editors to set down the provisions they think a Sedition Act ought to contain. Of those answering, about one-third assert that no new legislation is necessary or desirable; another third seem uncertain with regard to the need for a new sedition law; the others, however, offer some valuable and interesting suggestions.

A somewhat elaborate program of reform is outlined by the Seattle *Times*, which thinks that legislation should provide for—

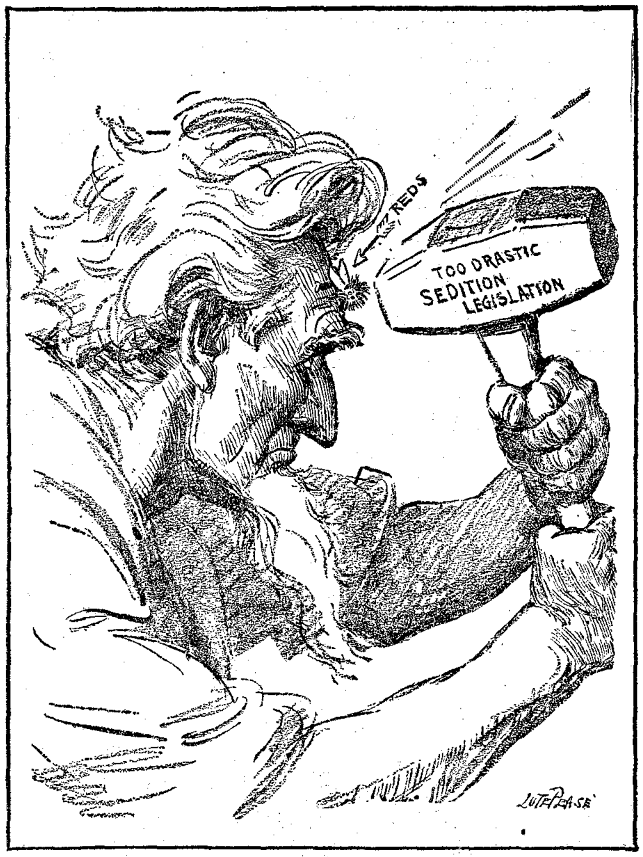
"1. Punishment of those preaching, advocating, or conspiring to overthrow the Government by force.

"2. The absolute barring from the country of alien anarchists or others opposing all forms of organized government.

"3. Prompt deportation of aliens found guilty of preaching, advocating, or conspiring to overthrow the Government, or who are found to be opposed, by the use of force or violence, to the Government of the United States.

"4. Simplification of the process by which the naturalization papers of persons so convicted and ordered deported may be revoked."

A satisfactory sedition act will, in the opinion of the Washington *Post*, prohibit "disloyal speech or writing, disloyal assembly, conspiracy against the laws and the Government; any outrage of speech attacking the integrity of the Government or advocating violation of any law, any utterance favoring overthrow of the United States Government by strike disturbance, sabotage, syndicalism, or mass action of any kind except mass-voting." The Dayton *News*, which calls for the speedy enactment of a sedition act, believes that "men and women who would undermine democracy and tear down the fabric of free government simply to satisfy the whim of Bolshevism or anarchism ought to be deported," and that "public meetings where the Government of the United States is attacked and insulted should be stopt everywhere and those who persist in traitorous activities should be jailed, fined, or deported, as the case deserves." In Oklahoma the editor of the Tulsa *Tribune* would make illegal "advocacy of forceful resistance to established government, obstruction of the forces of defense in time of war, and the *compulsory* teaching of any foreign language in any public or parochial school." The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* in Iowa, tho emphasizing the curbing of alien agitators, advocates a law severely penalizing "any person, whether alien or citizen, who advises defiance of the laws." To this, it says, "should be added rigid naturalization regulations and possibly a provision for the deportation of any person who, after a certain term of residence here, can not speak and read the American language." Any publication which "does not confine itself to criticism but so far forgets the American principle of majority rule and advocates a defiance of law and order, deserves no different treatment than the foreign trouble-maker," in the Iowa editor's opinion. The Mobile *Register* would put under the ban all acts designed to overthrow our form of law and government. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* is more specific, saying that "the antisedition laws should be so amended as to make subject to immediate arrest and trial all persons knowingly associating themselves with organizations dedicated to the overthrow of government by force, and to the forcible *Sovietization* of property and the means of production."



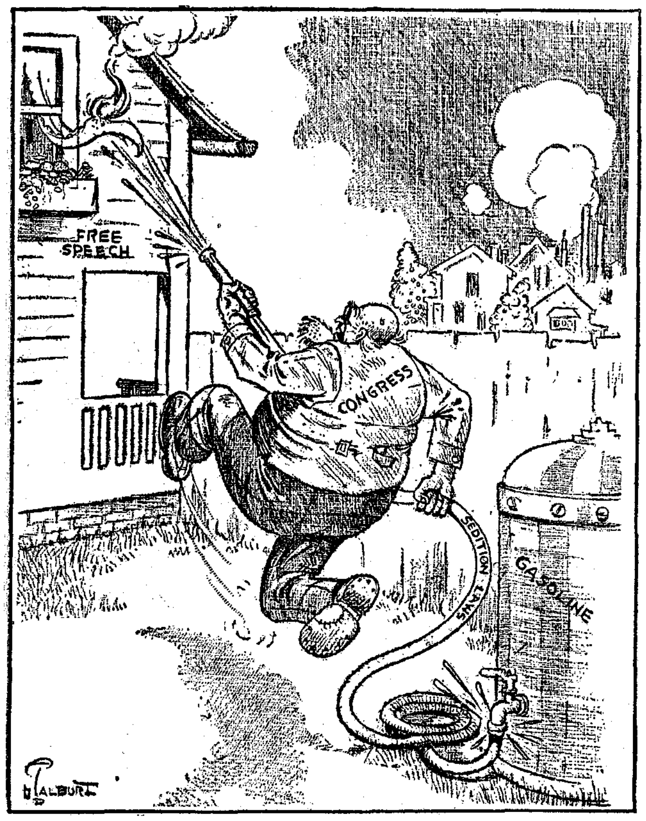
SWAT THE FLY, BUT USE COMMON SENSE.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

It is noticeable that a number of these papers have called attention to the necessity of distinguishing between the mere advocacy of change in our form of government and the advocacy of such changes by force. Prohibition of advocacy of forcible overthrow of the Government is set down in one phrase or another as the one necessary and essential provision of the Sedition Act by such papers as the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Canton *News*, Terre Haute *Tribune*, Nashville *Banner*, Louisville *Times*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, Davenport *Times*, Cedar Rapids *Gazette*, Wichita *Beacon*, Helena *Independent*, Dallas *Times-Herald*, San Antonio *Light*, and Portland *Oregonian*. The Guthrie (Okla.) *Leader* would ask only for the suppression of alien agitators. In Indiana the Marion *Chronicle* suggests that we need at the present time "severe enactments which later might be mitigated." The Boise *Statesman*, in Idaho, would restrict the new legislation to the prohibition of actual overt acts.

Such a good Democratic paper as the Charlotte *Observer* wants new legislation, but is willing to leave it to Attorney-General Palmer, who "ought to know what the nation needs in that direction." In South Dakota, the Aberdeen *American* approves the Sterling Bill, sponsored by the senior Senator from its State. The Montgomery *Journal* in the South, like the Providence *Journal* in the East, and the Peoria *Journal* in the Middle West, all put their O. K. on the Davey Bill, which was summarized in our issue of February 7.

While it is "evidently impossible to draft a bill so precisely that its phraseology will not be subject to criticism," it is necessary, the Wilkes-Barre *Record* declares, that additional legislation on the subject of sedition be enacted. In an editorial entitled, "What Cavity to Plug?" the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* insists that the new law should be so drawn as to enable us to suppress domestic enemies before "they are in full position to strike." The Massachusetts paper thinks it is "childish" to make too careful a distinction "between actual levying of civil war and the frank advocacy of levying civil war." Reasoning in ways not unlike this, the New York *Evening Mail*, Newcastle (Pa.) *News*, Savannah *Press*, Evansville (Ind.) *Courier*, South Bend *Tribune*, Salt Lake *Herald*, San Antonio *Express*, and Phœnix *Arizona Gazette* cast their votes in favor of new laws strengthening the Federal Government's power to suppress sedition.



A POOR WAY TO PUT OUT A FIRE.

—Talburt in the Toledo *News-Bee*.

Several dailies, while advocating new legislation, strongly emphasize the care that should be taken against going too far. Congress should pass a strong law, but, observes the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, "it should not allow its zeal to get the better of its judgment," and with this the Duluth *Herald*, La Crosse *Tribune and Leader Press*, and San Francisco *Bulletin* are in substantial agreement.

Editors who are themselves in doubt as to whether or not any new legislation is needed, naturally do not go out of their way to make suggestions about the provisions which should be found in a new sedition act. Whatever we do, declares the Fort Wayne *Journal-Gazette*, "we can not afford to make it possible for a reactionary to jail or deport one who advances a progressive idea," and in Secretary Daniels's Raleigh *News and Observer* we read:

> "There is quite a good-sized and respectable school which says that it doesn't make very much difference what a man says by speech or on the printed page, and that the law need not interfere until there is an overt act against the Government. This is a very broad policy, but it has the advantage of giving the radicals no excuse for hollering that free speech is suppresst and that somebody is trying to set up an autocracy."

And this editor, after noting the recent trend of opinion in Congress and recent statements by Attorney-General Palmer, concludes hopefully that "the liberal thought of the country has little to fear from the antisedition law which Congress is likely to enact."

Even tho there may be some loopholes in the existing legislation on sedition, the Kansas City *Star* comes to the conclusion that "it is so difficult to cover this without invading the field of opinion and making possible the intimidation of people who are within their traditional rights of American citizenship that perhaps it had best not be attempted. Additional legislation is more dangerous than soap-box oratory or foolish publications." And with this view-point we find wide-spread agreement, especially among papers which profess to represent "the liberal thought of the country." Further enactments, in the opinion of the Omaha *Bee*, "will drive the malcontents from the soap-box to the cellar; the orator who is allowed to exhaust his protest in the open air does little harm, while the plotter who hides from the law sends bombs by mail." In one of several editorials of a like trend the St. Paul *News* asks: "If England finds it good policy to let the agitators and innovators spout to their hearts' content in public and private, why should Americans, of all people, be afraid?" The passage of any antisedition legislation "would be an abandonment of this nation's settled policy," in the opinion of the Des Moines *News*, and such an abandonment of our historic position would, say other dailies, be absolutely unnecessary. The only sedition law we need, asserts the Tampa *Tribune*, "is a law compelling the courts to do their duty with the laws we now have on the subject." As the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune* advises: "Let our immigration laws be amended so as to make it more difficult for alien enemies to gain a foothold in the country; let the laws against sedition now on the statute-books be enforced, keep cool with resolute firmness, and in the end all will come out right." We have laws enough, agree the Los Angeles *Herald*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Bismarck *Tribune*, and New Haven *Journal-Courier*. The San Francisco *Call and Post* finds itself in accord with ex-District Attorney Francis Kane's declaration that "a drastic sedition law in peace time breeds suspicion against honest, law-abiding citizens," and the California daily is emphatically opposed to any and all of the sedition bills that have been proposed in Congress. It says:

> "Even in the prevention, detection, and punishment of undoubted crimes, like murder, burglary, and arson, mistakes are bound to occur, the innocent suffer in place of the guilty, and the policeman is tempted to make a record by getting men sent to jail rather than by getting justice done. But a man who has not committed a murder can nearly always prove it, and there are few real crimes which can be committed unknowingly, or which require a judge and jury to decide whether they actually are crimes or not. The sedition bills, including the one that Palmer supports, put on judge and jury the burden of deciding whether an act, which may have been committed in perfect innocence, deserves punishment or not. They pry into people's opinions, conversation, and associations. They strike at the many political acts and words of men which are merely rash or foolish in order to hit the very small number that are wrong and dangerous. They put power into the hands of a swarm of deputies, who will not be men of breadth or understanding, to tyrannize over the public. To pass any one of them is partially to repeal Americanism."

"The time for drastic and unnecessary legislation on the plea of alleged patriotism has passed," in the opinion of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The Louisville *Post* agrees that now is no time for new laws against sedition. New legislation, it insists, "is sure to be suspected from the beginning and might work to fan rather than to check the flames of discontent." The Newark *News* develops the same argument at some length:

"We are in the midst of a period of political and social strain, in which it is only natural, here as elsewhere, that radical forces should make themselves abnormally conspicuous. In some respects American political institutions are being challenged by rival doctrines and policies, some of which, tho strange and sometimes repugnant to our thought and feeling, nevertheless may have their place and influence in the world.

"It is the part of statesmanship not to outlaw every suggestion that may be offered toward changes for which any considerable body of men and women exhibit a strong devotion, but rather to examine and discuss such proposals, and, above all, to permit their free expression, provided only they respect the law.

"The United States owes its strength, politically, to the fact that the whole country is a forum of free discussion. It is the American conviction that the basic forms of our government are sound, not because they forbid change, but because they admit of change by ordered freedom of choice through representative forms. If one or half a dozen schools of political thought are to be silenced, the process can not be stopt, but every minor heresy will be subject to forcible repression and summary punishment.

"We live as a nation by the vitality of our hold upon living principles of self-government, not by our immunity from change, not by fear of criticism or of suggestion, and we rely upon the permanence of our institutional life because it corresponds to the majority will, a majority will obtained and express not in defiance or contempt of minorities, nor through their suppression, but with a steady tolerance for new thoughts, new struggles, new desires.

"Crimes of violence must be dealt with as such. Political opinions, if America is to live and lead, must be kept free."

The New York *Evening Post* contends that what we need to quiet dangerous agitation is not the enactment of a new sedition law, but prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty. To quote:

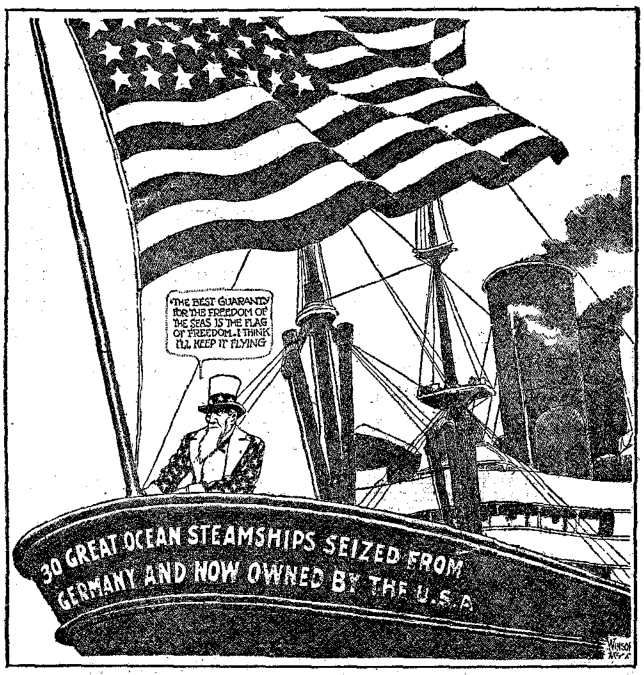
"Ratification of the Treaty will promote the return of a normal temper in this country by promoting the recovery of Europe. Our own unrest is largely the reflection of European unrest. Our alien problem is by very definition largely a European problem. We have had the I. W. W. for many years; but Bolshevism as we face it at home is the offspring of *Sovietism* at Moscow. Only the other day Mr. Root pointed out that the way to combat Bolshevism is to attack it in its native home. But how can this country combat Bolshevism in Russia if it remains outside of the counsels of the Allies, if it remains outside the League? By not ratifying the Peace and the League we leave it for the Allies to shape the world policy toward Bolshevism, and are left to reap only the consequences of whatever mistakes the Allies will make. The President leaves it for Lloyd George to stand up against Winston Churchill, regardless of the fact that if Churchill has his way, it is we who will have to deal with a new outburst of militant Communism in Chicago and in New York.

"It is within the choice of Mr. Wilson and the Senate to bring appeasement to America by bringing appeasement to Europe."

Similar arguments convince a number of editors from one end of the country to the other that the need for new legislation on the subject of sedition has not been demonstrated, and, in addition to newspapers already quoted, the Springfield *Union*, New Haven *Times-Leader*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Baltimore *Sun*, Richmond *News-Leader*, Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Augusta *Herald*, Macon *Telegraph*, Tampa *Times*, Chattanooga *News*, Toledo *News-Bee*, Grand Rapids *Press*, Detroit *Journal*, Terre Haute *Post*, Peoria *Star*, Peoria *Transcript*, Emporia *Gazette*, Wichita *Eagle*, Fargo *Courier-News*, Cheyenne *State Leader*, Houston *Press*, Houston *Chronicle*, El Paso *Times*, Sacramento *Union*, and Los Angeles *Times*, declare their opposition to the enactment of any new sedition act.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE GERMAN SHIPS?

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIPS!" cries the Wisconsin *News* in its editorial head-line regarding the proposed disposition by the United States Shipping Board of America's only prize from the war—the thirty former German passenger-liners. "Sell the Ships!" urges the Buffalo *Express*, in editorial head-lines a trifle smaller than those of *The News*, but just as vociferous. As a matter of fact, the Shipping Board, in the light of recent developments, has decided to wait until the manner of their disposition shall be pointed out by Congress.


"THE BEST GUARANTY FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS IS THE FLAG OF FREEDOM. I THINK I'LL KEEP IT FLYING
30 GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS SEIZED FROM GERMANY AND NOW OWNED BY THE U.S.A.

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KEEP IT FLYING.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

These thirty vessels, twenty of which were remodeled internally and used as transports until last fall, have been appraised by government experts at from $20,000,000 to $215,000,000. For weeks before January 20 it was known that the Shipping Board would receive sealed bids. When these bids were rejected by the Board an auction was opened by the chairman on February 16, with the understanding that the ships, if purchased, should be continued in American service. Any or all bids could be rejected by the Board. The Board also ruled that the ships could not be bought by one company, but must be bought in small lots by several different companies, and that these companies should be American firms of standing. The Board further stipulated that the ships should serve the routes which in the opinion of that body would best serve American commerce, and that the ships should always be available to the American Government in case of any national emergency.

One of the prospective bidders was the International Mercantile Marine Company, founded by J. P. Morgan, but which W. R. Hearst declares in his New York *American* to be a British concern. At this juncture Mr. Hearst, who, according to the Worcester *Gazette*, "never misses anything that looks like a possible opportunity to tie a knot in the British lion's tail," obtained an injunction to stop the sale of the vessels, and the Senate passed a resolution on the day of the sale calling upon the Shipping Board to defer the sale until the Senate had acted in the matter. The President, who had approved in writing the action of the Board in trying to sell the ships, was called upon to declare whether or not he had made an agreement or had an understanding with Great Britain regarding the sale or disposition of the former German ships. The President promptly and emphatically asserted that "there is not, nor has there been, any such agreement." Which moves the Indianapolis *News* to remark that "perhaps it might safely have been assumed that the President and the members of the Shipping Board are neither scoundrels nor traitors."

Before deciding to offer the ships for sale, the Shipping Board, according to the statement of the chairman, Mr. Payne, had ascertained that to repair twenty of the vessels and convert them into passenger-carrying ships would cost $57,000,000. The proposed sale had been given wide publicity, and the chairman repeatedly stated that he did not believe that higher prices could ever be obtained for the ships than at the present time, since there exists a great demand for ships. Bids received before February 16 were rejected, and an auction was held on that day and the next. Due to the Senate's action and the Hearst injunction, spiritless bidding marked these sessions, and no ships were sold. The *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, did not even receive a bid. A week before, according to the New York *Times*, $4,000,000 had been offered for this huge vessel, which in the opinion of expert ship-builders could not be duplicated under present conditions for less than $25,000,000.

The New York *World* proposes, as a solution to the Shipping Board's present difficulties, to sell all the ships, and dispose of all yards, docks, and materials now under the control of the Board. Since the armistice, says *The World*, vessels operated by the Shipping Board have made a gross profit of $100,000,000, but this was earned when there was no private competition and freight-rates were fixt by the Board. Under the circumstances, thinks this paper, this is the question now before the people of this country: "Is it better for the Shipping Board to sell these ships for from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 and turn the money into the Treasury, or load $57,000,000 more (for repairs) to the overhead and operate them with the certainty of a heavy loss?" Its own answer has been given: it would sell out.

The question is put in another way by the chairman of the Shipping Board: "The question of the sale of the ex-German passenger-ships really involves government ownership or private ownership."

An expert shipowner and operator, testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee, declared recently that it costs about twenty-five per cent. more to operate ships under the American laws than under British. The Brooklyn *Eagle* points out that this is because of the La Follette Seamen's Law, with its complicating provisions as to high wages, etc. "American registry is a handicap to shipowners," affirms the Philadelphia *Press*, arguing against government ownership of ships. Furthermore, declares *The Press:*

> "To choose the nationalization plan would be to place more faith in government ownership than experience has warranted and than public opinion generally would approve. It would be absurd for the nation to think of controlling oceanic transportation at the very moment when its costly—tho perhaps necessary—experiment in the control of land transportation is being concluded. On every hand it would have to compete with other carriers. And in such a competition it must be at a hopeless disadvantage."

"It is questionable whether the Government could rebuild the former German vessels and operate them either as cheaply or as efficiently as private interests," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The New York *Times* declares:

> "The Government could not manage and operate American ships and keep them on the seas without spending money lavishly and wastefully. The taxpayers would have to pay the staggering bill, and they are tired of settling for government inefficiency in the transportation business. It is to be feared that a government merchant marine would be a worse failure than government operation of the railroads."

The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* does not see why "there should be any desperate hurry to dispose of the passenger fleet, particularly at prices so far under the current cost of ship-construction." "The perilous sea of government operation of our merchant marine," however, holds many dangers, in the opinion of the New York *Mail*, which says:

> "If the Government were to establish an adequate organization for the direct operation of the new merchant marine, the mind quails before the orgy of extravagance, wastefulness, and incompetence that direct government operation would involve.
>
> "The American people, since the Government undertook the operation of the railroads of the country under the necessities of war, have had an unexcelled opportunity to know government operation of industries for the destructive thing that it is.
>
> "Having turned back the telegraph and telephone-lines to private operation in a condition of gross deterioration and disorganization, we are now preparing to restore the railroads to private operation in a similar demoralized condition.
>
> "With these conspicuous examples of the inefficiency and wastefulness of government operation of wire service and of railroads, Chairman Payne's reference to government operation of merchant ships as the alternative to their sale will come to the vast majority of Americans as a grave warning of new danger."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the New York *World*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Portland (Ore.) *Oregonian*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*—all seaport newspapers—and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the Indianapolis *Star*, and the Omaha *Bee*—inland papers—fully agree that the Government should not go into the shipping business. "Dispose of the former German vessels at the best prices obtainable," is the advice of these papers. The Indianapolis *Star* gives as its reason one unmentioned in scores of other editorials. Says *The Star:*

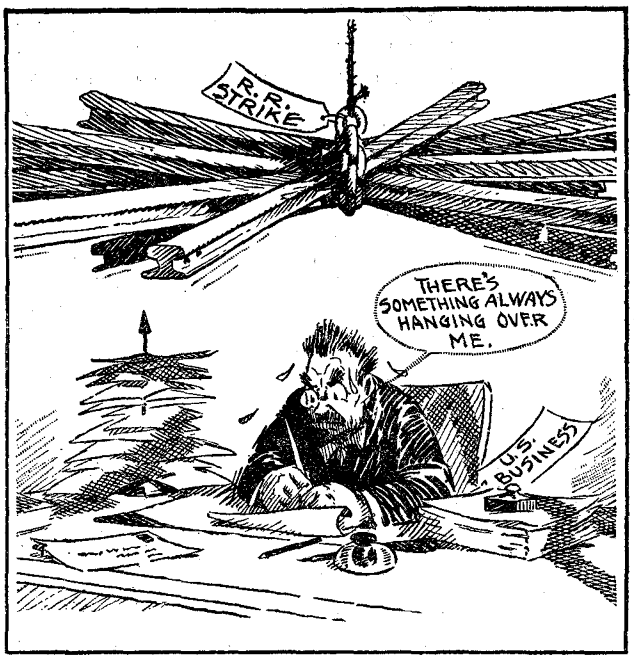
> "It may be surprizing to those who do not know that all the losses inflicted by the *U*-boats during the war have already been made up by the intensive building programs of the various maritime nations. Furthermore, on December 31 of last year, there were 1,837 steel ships with a total of 7,490,899 dead-weight tons under construction in the shipyards of the world. That would indicate that the present may be a very favorable time for disposing of any craft the Government has for sale."

One of Chairman Payne's reasons why the fleet should be sold is that liquors can not be sold on government-owned ships, and "dry" ships can not compete with "wet" ships for passenger traffic. This reason is ridiculed at length by the Worcester *Gazette*, the Providence *News*, the Emporia *Gazette*, the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, and the Richmond (Va.) *Evening Journal*. This action by the chairman is called by these papers a "frivolous subterfuge," and "nonsense." The New York *Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the New York *World*, however, differ with the above papers on this point. "It is a valid reason," declares *The World*, and *The Times* says:

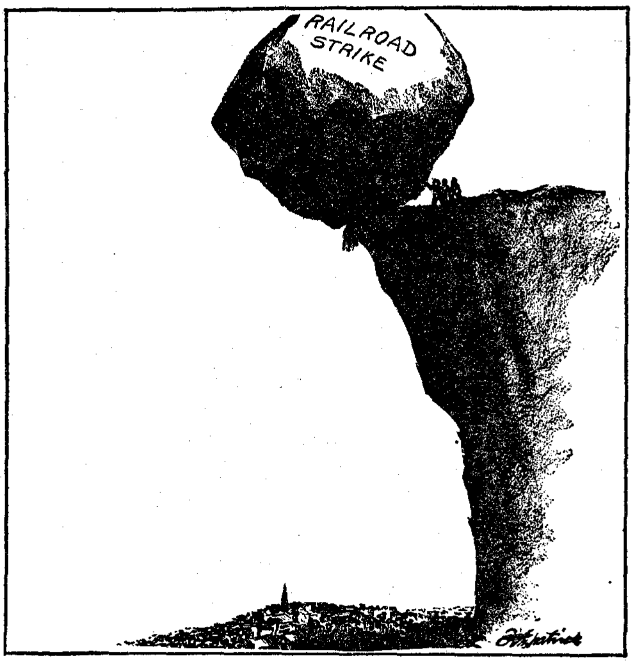
> "There is already abundant evidence that 'dry' ships are not popular with travelers. The condition is one that the business men on the Shipping Board have to consider as trustees of the Government. Many Americans are not prohibitionists, and few foreigners who cross the Atlantic think it a sin to drink light wines and beer."

"Stopping the sale of the former German ships may eventually save the Government some millions of dollars, but doesn't touch the real shipping problem," thinks the New York *Tribune*, which comes to the following conclusion in the matter:

> "As a war-measure the United States undertook the construction, ownership, and operation of a vast merchant marine.
>
> "The Board's methods have been very costly. It has done nothing to encourage the belief that a government monopoly in shipping is workable or desirable. Government ownership and operation . . . were a necessity in war. The country will hardly be persuaded that they are anything but a luxury in peace."


R.R. STRIKE
THERE'S SOMETHING ALWAYS HANGING OVER ME.
U.S. BUSINESS

BUSINESS AS USUAL.
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.



A MENACE TO ALL.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

THE UNSETTLED FACTOR IN THE RAILROAD SETTLEMENT.

AIRCRAFT AND POLITICAL CRAFT

"NOTHING SO JARS PUBLIC CONFIDENCE in the value of Congressional investigations as the partizan differences which mark their reports," declares the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) in commenting upon the majority and minority reports of the House subcommittee on aviation expenditures during the war. One report paints the picture all black, the other all white. "When Republicans and Democrats, hearing the same evidence, report that the aircraft production program was a 'riot of waste' and a 'record of achievement,' respectively, why bother with investigations?" asks this paper. The Republican report tells us that the War Department spent more than a billion dollars for aviation during the nineteen months of the war, with the result that only 213 American-made planes, all of the De Haviland type, reached the front. The Republican members of the committee, Representatives Frear and Magee, charge Secretary Baker, John D. Ryan, Major-General Squier, Colonel Deeds, and Colonel Disque, with "wasting many millions," but this is denied by the Democratic minority member, Representative Lea. The aircraft production is characterized in the Republican report as "an appalling record of orders and counter-orders, waste, and extravagance." Some newspapers consider the report filed by the Democratic minority as a "brief for the defense," as it denies the charges of the Republican Representatives. Colonel Disque, a former warden of the Michigan Penitentiary, according to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), was particularly criticized for "'farming out' twenty thousand soldiers to cost-plus operators" for spruce-lumbering operations. It is also asserted that he turned out "only 7 per cent. of the airplane lumber delivered in 1918." The minority report asserts that the first was necessary because of the scarcity of experienced lumberjacks. John D. Ryan, former director of aircraft-production, is indirectly charged with making contracts which redounded to the benefit of the Milwaukee railroad, of which he is a director, but the minority report shows that Mr. Ryan had nothing to do with the original contract. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) characterizes this attack upon Mr. Ryan, with its "sneering allusions," as a "cowardly performance, carried off under cover of official privilege." Mr. Ryan, in a statement, said he was sure that "the chairman of the subcommittee, having assumed a position hostile to the assertion of American rights during the prewar period, and having voted against the declaration of war with Germany, can not now influence public opinion by submitting a report based upon an investigation so marked by bias and partizanship." The minority report also defends Ryan for "having practically abandoned his own business affairs and devoting himself unremittingly to the service of his official duties."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) believes "Congressional investigation has reached its climax" in the present reports, and suggests further:

> "The country might be saved a lot of money if, before appointing Congressional committees to investigate any administration, it is assumed that the Administration members will find the accused worthy of acquittal and a medal, and the anti-Administration members will bring in a verdict in the highest degree."

"The findings of the subcommittee are illuminating in one respect only—they show the utter worthlessness of such investigations," thinks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), which goes on:

> "Such reports are misnamed. They are simply political stump speeches. No purposeful searching for facts can be discerned in either of them. They are of the intellectual level of a police-court. The majority report is that of a prosecuting attorney determined to convict the prisoner at any cost. The minority report is that of the defendant's counsel, resolved to win a verdict of acquittal. All told, it is a sham battle, waged desperately for political effect."

We are told by the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) that "the majority members' course was silly as well as contemptible." Further, continues *The Post:*

> "The investigation has done worse than to fall flat. The report of the Republican majority contains statements so wild as to stamp themselves as slanderous. Not, of course, that there were no mistakes in the service or no waste, but that the malevolence of the majority carried it so far as to make some of its statements ridiculous as well as mendacious.
>
> "The investigation by this subcommittee was discredited from the outset by the shameless demonstration that it was to be partizan in its object. An investigation of the same subject by Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for President in 1916, and a noted investigator, was swept aside as 'not hot enough.'"

Of the charges against the officers who were recommended for court martial or criminal prosecution in the Hughes report, including Colonel Deeds and Lieutenant Vrooman, nothing has been heard since the report was published a year and a half ago. Lieutenant Vrooman's offense, it is understood, was merely technical, and Secretary Baker is said to have decided not to have him court-martialed. "Some day," the Utica *Press* (Ind.) declares, "the public will get the facts in the whole aircraft matter," but the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) thinks the present is the proper time for the country to "dig to the bottom of this particular sink of rottenness, if only to punish the men responsible for the conditions, from the highest to the lowest."

After reminding us that the "vast fleet of aircraft which was to 'put out the eyes of the German Army'" never materialized, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) goes on to say:

> "There will be no general inclination to accept the verdict of the House Committee as to responsibility for this failure, first, because of the obvious partizanship of the committee, and, secondly, because while various officials may in some degree have been responsible for the lack of results, the real responsibility is national and not personal. When the war broke out, the American Army and Navy together had less than fifty airplanes, all old-fashioned and practically obsolete, while the armies of foreign nations had thousands of them in service, all of the latest models. Where does the responsibility for this rest? With the Secretary of War, or with Congress, or with the President? More likely with the people themselves, who had been so busy with the arts of peace that in this respect, as in all others, they had deliberately ignored the suggestions for preparedness.
>
> "Foreign governments, recognizing the value of the flying machine in war, encouraged the development of it, while the United States was blind to the genius of its own sons.
>
> "The failure in aviation does not lie in the amount expended, but in the paucity of results. The investment, however, will in the end prove profitable if it serves to teach the United States the lesson of preparedness and warns the people against the sin of neglecting the national defense. In this way a loss may be transformed into a profit."

Having had one of the largest government airplane-factories in its city during the war, the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) says the people of that city are in a position to discuss the question as to whether "there was gross mismanagement and extravagance in the aviation branch." This paper considers that the "attempt of the minority report to deny and excuse is an effort to throw the cover of political partizanship over a bad business," and continues:

> "Any administration may be imposed upon, particularly during the stress of a great war. The test of an Administration and of a political party supporting it is whether they are willing to expose, correct, and punish. By attempting concealment, denial, and defense, the Administration or party assumes the responsibility and places the protection of individuals above the rights of the public."

The Sun and New York Herald (Ind. Rep.) regrets that Congress has not taken to heart the lesson which should be taught by our aerial unpreparedness of 1917, and declares that already that body "has allowed our aeronautical establishment to sink, if not into significance, into a condition perilously near to insignificance." This paper concludes, however, that:

> "It is useless to cry over waste and inefficiency in our airplane endeavors during the war. If there was extravagance, the men responsible for it may be exposed. If there was dishonesty, the dishonest men may be publicly denounced. If there were criminal acts, their authors may be punished. Beyond this we can not go."

"The aircraft fiasco was deplorable," admits the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), but it adds that the demand is not for "a scapegoat to bear the blame of our past folly," but for "wise legislation which shall prevent a repetition of the mistakes and failures of this war."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BRYAN might try running on a free-sugar platform.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

SHOOTING at high prices seems only to scare them higher.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

LONDON is looking for a tremendous American tourist trade as soon as Cuba gets filled up.—*New York World.*

ASK Lloyd George if the President is "disabled." He knows.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

CAPITALISM continues to spread among the, so to speak, working classes.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THAT thrombosis evidently has not affected the President's kicking foot.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

THE well-known circulating medium is the medium that most of the spiritualists are really looking for.—*Columbia Record.*

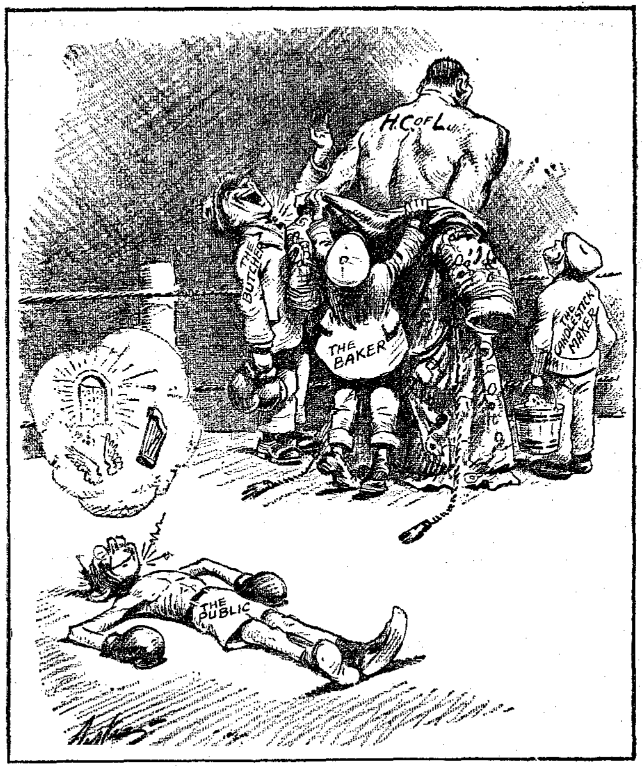
WHAT has become of the talk indulged in some years ago, of the desirability of annexing Cuba?—*Los Angeles Times.*

BANKERS are the last men to commit such an indiscretion as to speak of their friends as men of sterling integrity.—*American Banker.*

AMERICAN dollars are at a big premium in Spain. But we have to buy our clothes and groceries in America.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WOODROW is not himself—that's evident. In his letter to Senator Hitchcock he ended a sentence with a preposition and split an infinitive.—*New York American.*

THE movement for peace with the Bolsheviki will grow in strength with the news that the *Soviet* Government has discovered two new gold-fields.—*Chicago Post.*



YEAH, SOMEHOW THE PUBLIC SEEMS TO HAVE LOST INTEREST IN THE H. C. OF L.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

ONE thing about a Wilson cabinet: it never becomes an antique.—*New York Globe.*

IN spite of all the talk about water-power it doesn't taste as if it had any.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE question is, Will President Wilson know his Cabinet when he meets it again?—*Chicago Post.*

BAKING a smaller loaf enables the baker to make a larger roll.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

POTATOES are used for money in Poland. No cheap currency there.—*Nashville Banner.*

THERE doesn't seem to be any demand for Hoover except among the voters.—*Cleveland Press.*

KEEP the "little red schoolhouse" from being painted the modern shade of red.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IT'S old stuff, but those whom the ouija board drove crazy did not have far to go.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

EVERY dog has his day. In Schleswig the dachshund has been succeeded by the great Dane.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

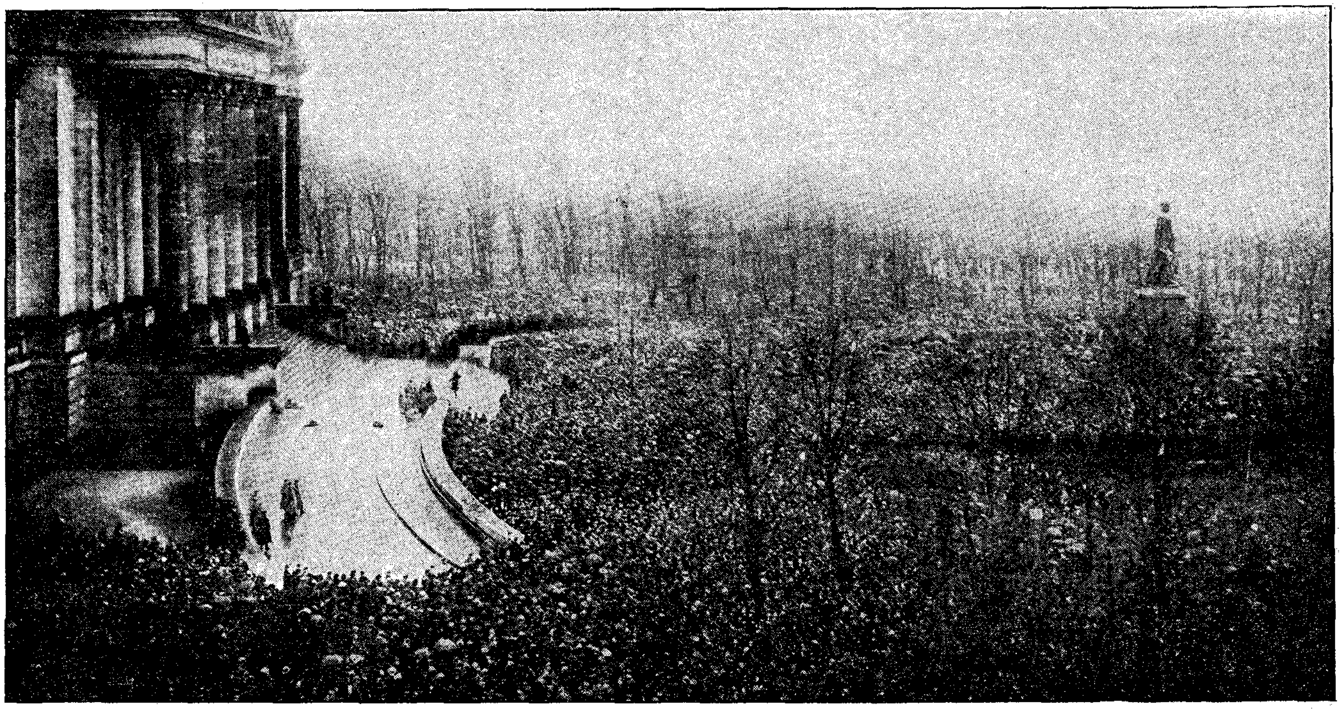
IF Uncle Sam wants to get out of debt all he needs to do is to turn his shipyards into ouija-board factories.—*New York World.*

FORMER German Crown Prince's book telling of his part in the war could not have taken long to write.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHEN a man uses up a column of space in the newspaper to say that he is not a candidate it's a sign he is.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ONE editor mentions John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a Presidential possibility. He certainly ought to be able to work wonders with the troubled waters.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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WAITING THE SIGNAL OF REVOLUTION.

Twenty were killed and one hundred wounded when Germany's misfire revolution started with this huge mob demonstration at the Reichstag against the Shops Councils Bill, which is said to be one of the most radical economic measures yet enacted into law by the German Republic.

GERMANY'S "PREMATURE REVOLUTION"

GERMANY'S PROMPT REPRESSION of the attempted uprising in Berlin in January at least casts light on the stability of the German Government and its determination to allow no impediment to stand in the way of orderly reform and progress. Thus some interpret the permission given Germany by the Allied Powers to maintain its military forces for a longer period than was stipulated by the Treaty of Versailles. Meanwhile, we learn from certain liberal German sources that even among the Communist and Independent parties in Germany there has been disagreement as to the ripeness of the time for a new revolution. The demonstration against the Shops Councils Bill, otherwise known as the "Exploitation Law," resulted in the killing by the military guard of twenty and the wounding of more than one hundred. At the same time all the machinery was set to start strikes in the coal-mines and on the railways, and in its resolve to settle the matter quickly the Government declared martial law and supprest two newspapers of extreme tendency, the *Freiheit* and the *Rote Fahne* (Red Flag). Little sympathy is offered the Communists by the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts*, which says that as the Communists themselves are the chief practitioners in suppressing newspapers, they have no warrant to protest against the suppression of constitutional rights. There is no longer any doubt, according to this journal, that the intention of those behind the outbreak at the Reichstag was to destroy a parliament that "stands as the broadest and most democratic." If the crazy Bolsheviki had had their way, there would have been a general strike in all Germany, the democratic Government would have been overturned, and the "red flag of a proletarian dictatorship would be waving over the ruins of Germany." At the same time this journal relates that the failure of the outbreak resulted in a lot of squabbling among the Communists and the Independent Socialists as to who was to blame for the fiasco. Such a spectacle would be an eye-opener to the followers themselves of these parties, according to the *Vorwärts*, if it were not that the people are "sick to death and may not be delivered into the conscienceless hands of mad party politicians." In the official French Socialist daily, the Paris *L'Humanité*, it is also stated that there has been doubt among the Independent Socialists and the Communists for some time, whether a new revolution would not tend to serve merely the aims of the reactionaries. A sharp debate on this subject took place between the Communist newspaper *Spartacus* and other publications of the same party. In *Spartacus*, the editor-in-chief, Arnold Struthahn, gives an analysis of the Communist position which takes on added significance, as *L'Humanité* remarks, from the fact that behind the name "Arnold Struthahn" there is concealed Karl Radek himself, who is a member of the Moscow Government, and ranks among the foremost of *Soviet* Russia's foreign emissaries. Mr. Radek, *alias* Struthahn, writes:

> "We have one great interest, which is to prevent by every possible means the reassertion of absolute control by the militarists which would drive Germany into a desperate nationalist war against the Entente, while at the same time it would force the masses of the people in Allied countries into the arms of Allied capitalism, which is the principal adversary of world-revolution. . . . The Majority Socialists do not need to gaze anxiously toward the Left, for no *Putsch* (revolt) threatens them from the Left. Having learned prudence through experience, the working class will devote all its efforts to the organization of its forces, not through love for the Majority Socialists, but through a proper respect for itself. If the overwhelming majority of the workers should then think the time ripe for the establishment of a proletarian state—which to our mind is not

the case—this will be brought about, not through an uprising, as the action of a small minority taking chances on the opportunities of a moment, but it will result from a general transformation of social forces such as is now under way."

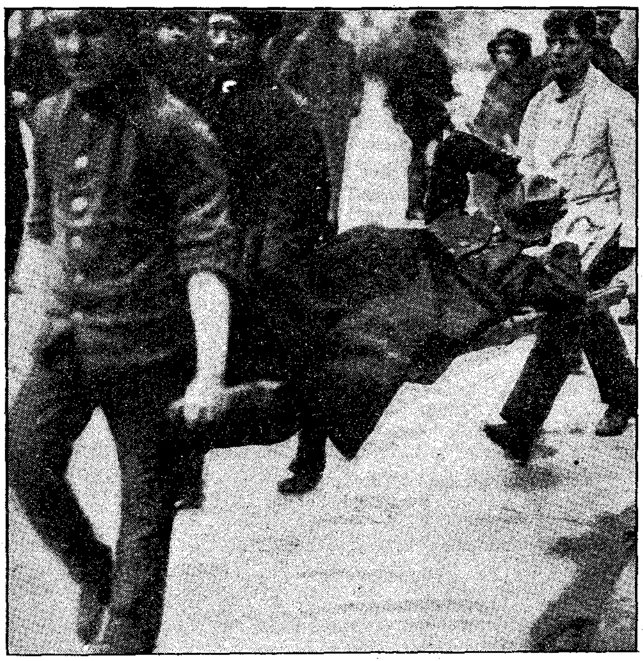
The Shops Councils Bill, which was the cause of the outbreak at the Reichstag on January 13, is described in Berlin dispatches as "one of the most radical pieces of economic legislation" enacted by the National Assembly, and we are told that—

"The measure affects all places where more than five men or women are employed, excepting newspapers, in which business the councils are not permitted to dictate. The five or more employees elect a steward, who will confer with the employer on the relations with the workers and the general conduct of the business. The number of stewards varies proportionately to the size of the staff, whose representatives will now be given the privilege of attending directors' meetings, where they will be active voters, altho not shareholders.

"A foreman or department chief may be forced to quit, regardless of his services to his employer. This feature was stubbornly fought by the big business interests. One of the last modifications of the bill prohibits an employer from discharging a woman and substituting a male employee for reason of sex alone.

"The bill does not satisfy the Independents, who clamored for a measure after the Russian pattern, and was especially opposed by both the Right parties because of its radical interference with the agrarian and big industrial working systems. Skepticism is frequently profest among all ranks with regard to the workability of the measure, and clashes between capital and labor, it is feared, will be inevitable.

"Owing to its wide ramifications it will be a year or two before its feasibility is established. It is estimated that the membership of the stewards in the shops councils will exceed 500,000."



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A "REVOLUTION" CASUALTY.

This victim of the German Government's strong arm hides his face to prevent identification by photograph.

Recognition of the German Government's honest intentions toward revolutionary elements, it is said in some quarters, is witnessed in the concession of the Allied Powers that the time allowed for the reduction of the German Army be extended. The Allied spokesman, Premier Lloyd George, wrote to the German envoy, Dr. Sthamer, in part as follows:

"As this article was drafted on the assumption that the Treaty of Versailles would have been ratified at a much earlier date, the Supreme Council decided to permit that the German forces should be reduced to 200,000 by April 10, that is to say, three months from the coming into force of the Treaty as provided for in Article 163, and to 100,000 by July 10."

It is recalled that Minister of Defense Noske on several occasions during the past year has stated through the German press and to correspondents of English and French newspapers the absolute necessity for a strong military force to stamp out the first sparks of revolution. After a sample of his efficiency in such an emergency was shown in the Reichstag demonstration, he gave a straight talk to his compatriots in a Berlin newspaper on the madness of any attempts to upset the German Government. As long as danger is in sight, the Minister of Defense states the Government will carry on its work without weakening and, without straying to this side or that, will continue its progress toward the goal of "a safe and certain future for the German people."

JURYLESS JAPAN

TRIAL BY JURY IN JAPAN is an innovation much discust in that country. In some quarters it is strongly urged that this feature of Western life should be adopted as many others have been adopted by the Japanese. But adverse criticism of the proposal is equally emphatic. For an expert opinion the *Taisho Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has recourse to Dr. Katsumoto Kansaburo, described as one of the greatest authorities in Japan on the criminal code. His objection to the introduction of the jury system in Japan is based entirely on Japan's unreadiness for it and not on any exprest doubts about the system of trial by jury itself. In this Japanese newspaper he is quoted as saying that "unless the Japanese people at large are specially trained for the purpose, it will be impossible for the country to reap any good from the proposed change." Before such preparation and training have been effected, he thinks, any effort to have the Japanese people emulate the nations now successfully maintaining the jury system will prove a failure, however good the system in itself may be. He explains that—

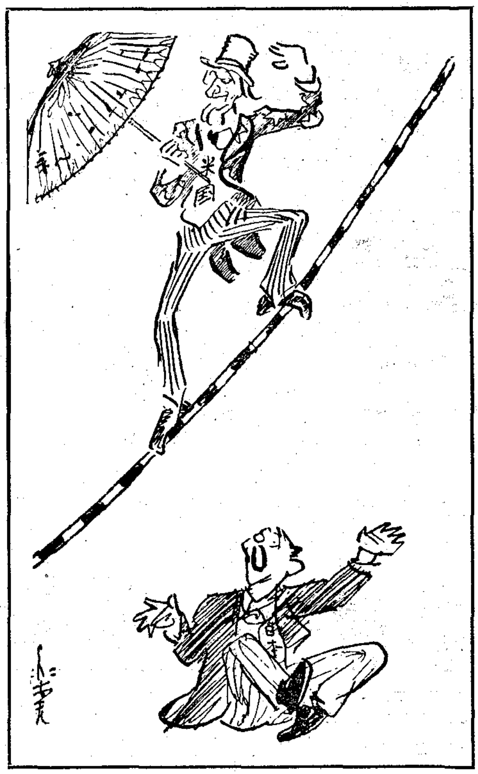
"So far England and the United States of America are the countries where the jury system may be seen at work with the greatest success. England is essentially a democratic country—the English people have always asserted and maintained their rights—and the result is that we there see legal systems in a high degree of perfection. This certainly is due to the fact that the people have been trained to respect law for a very long time. On the other hand, the peoples on the continent of Europe are somewhat inclined to favor laws of an aristocratic nature, having been long accustomed to the customs and manners resulting from the recognition of privileged classes. The Japanese bear some resemblance to them in not a few points. The English are very different in these respects. While they make a great point of facing and discharging their responsibility, they are very eager to insist upon their rights."

By way of illustration Dr. Kansaburo cites the attitude of the English in the matter of paying taxes. They do not say they pay taxes "because their government orders them to do so," but because it is their duty to contribute to the support of the country, and he proceeds:

"In their view they themselves are the country, and the payment of taxes is their right and privilege, and not a burden. Such an idea is an outcome of the natural progress of human character, and it can not be produced by any method of imitation or argument. From the point of view that Japan is the country in which certain public procurators are criticized on the ground that they have tripped up the personal rights of men accused, I might say that the jury system should be introduced in this country. Before the system is introduced here, however, the whole system relating to legal tribunals in this country must be improved from the very bottom. Some time ago I addrest the judges, public procurators, and lawyers at a certain city on this subject, and I am to address the gentlemen of the bench and bar at Nagasaki. In my opinion, the most important and at the same time the most urgent question of this kind is not an early introduction of the jury system here, but the fundamental improvement of the judicial system of the country."

AMERICA'S "FALSE CHIVALRY"

As THE GOOD SAMARITAN of nations, the path of America seems to become stonier day by day, to judge by the various indictments against the policies of the United States Government which are drawn both in Allied and enemy countries of Europe. Now comes a specimen of Japanese animadversion in the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which ascribes all America's errors to "false chivalry." The policy of America has been to "assist weak nations against strong countries," this journal remarks, but it contends that "weak nations are not necessarily just, and strong countries are not necessarily wrong." To assist a just but weak nation against a strong unjust country is chivalrous, it is conceded, but no one can commend "an attempt to support an unjust weak country and harass a just strong country." If this support is given only "to cover an ambition to extend influence in a country, the action is the most detestable form of false chivalry," and the *Yorodzu* proceeds:



CHAMPION SLACK-ROPE ARTIST OF THE WORLD.

A Japanese View of Uncle Sam's Rôle in International Affairs.

—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

> "The Americans are trying to harass Great Britain by supporting the independence agitation of Ireland and by extending their sympathy toward the Indians. They are supporting the Armenians and censuring Turkey for her misrule. They have resuscitated Poland and set her against Germany, Austria, and Russia, which once partitioned her territory. They are checkmating Austria by assisting the Czecho-Slovaks in securing independence. They are opposing Italy's claims in order to assist the Jugo-Slavs. Not all of these actions of America can be praised, for all the weak assisted by them are not just and all the strong opposed by them are not unjust."

Coming down to "brass tacks," so to speak, the *Yorodzu* shows its real wrath is directed against the "American instigators" of trouble in China and in Korea. Of the latter country the *Yorodzu* asks:

> "Do the American instigators of the Korean agitations think that the Koreans are qualified for independence? Under the old régime in Korea the majority of the people were not happy. Some Americans obtained gold-mine concessions and other rights and interests, acting in collusion with high Korean officials. By similar tactics American missionaries may have also promoted their selfish interests. But this sort of thing never brought happiness to the majority of the Korean people. They are far happier now than they were under the old régime. The instigation of agitations for independence by the Americans must be prompted, not by a desire to promote the interests of the Koreans, but by selfish motives. Is this an act of real chivalry? Similar motives account for the American instigation of anti-Japanese agitations in China. The instigators are endeavoring to slur Japan, the most formidable of their rivals, and their object is to obtain a monopoly of China's great wealth of natural resources. On one hand, the Americans are instigating the Chinese, and, taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the creation of bad blood in China against Japan, they are trying to obtain the right to construct the Hai-Lan railway and various other interests. America is also largely interested in Mr. Hsu's exploitation of Outer Mongolia."

Most of the Korean agitators, we are further advised, belong to a special caste characterized by craftiness. Their actions as well as their motives are wrong. As to the Chinese agitators, it is asserted that they are mostly "undesirables" and have resorted to "every lawless act" under the pretext of an anti-Japanese campaign. The *Yorodzu* adds:

> "If the American missionaries approve such lawlessness and incite the agitators to further outrages, the least that can be said is that they are not at heart apostles of Christ tho they call themselves missionaries.
>
> "All the present Korean and Chinese agitators against Japan are acting under the influence of Bolshevism. To them bombs are nothing infernal. There is no law in their eye and no morality in their mind. If the Americans who pride themselves on their civilization support them simply because they are the weaker, regardless of whether they are in the right or wrong, then we can no longer regard the Americans as a civilized people. If the Americans continue to obtain rights and interests by such tactics, we never doubt that the day will come when the public opinion of the world will call America to account for her false chivalry."

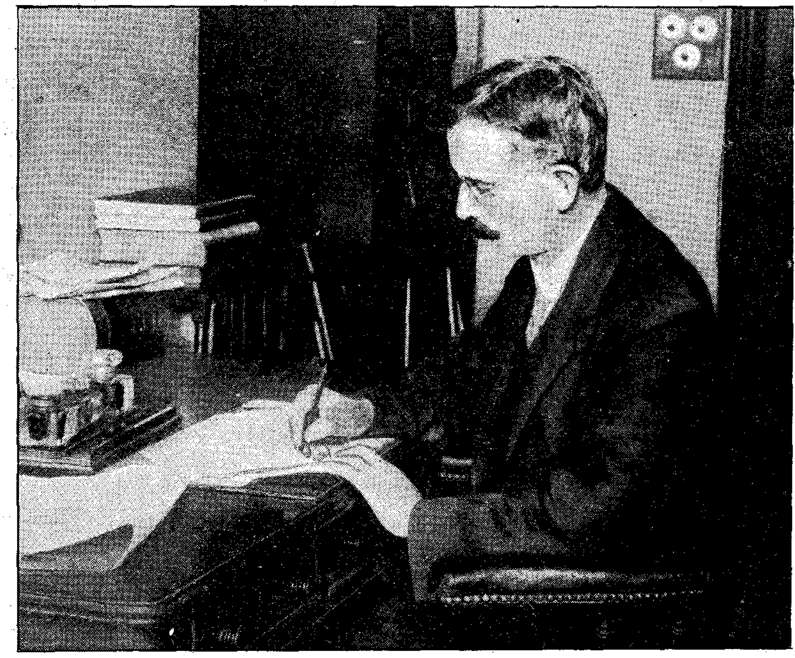
IS AMERICA FRIENDLY TO ENGLAND?

ONLY an equivocal answer can be given to this question, according to Mr. A. G. Gardiner, who for years was editor of the London *Daily News* and lately returned from a tour of observation in the United States. The answer he gives is that the "best mind" of America is overwhelmingly friendly to England, but the "popular mind" has yet to be won. And he warns his compatriots that "the winning or the losing of it is in our own hands." The worst way to promote friendship between England and America is to shut one's eyes to facts, he goes on to say, for the friendship of America "can not be taken for granted any more than the friendship of members of one family can be taken for granted." Cousins may hate each other very heartily, and the first fact to recognize is that there are "both fierce antipathies and cold indifferences as well as strong affections for this country in America." The main current of the American nation Mr. Gardiner believes to be "profoundly pro-English," and, writing in *The Daily News*, he explains:

> "By the main current I do not mean the majority. I mean the most influential thought, the most educated opinion, the most indigenous culture. You will find among certain elements of American life a tenderness of affection for this country as surprizing as it is moving. And this not only in a city that retains so much of the English atmosphere as Boston does, but in remote places. Off the beaten track, as in Kentucky, you may find yourself in a social atmosphere more reminiscent of England than England itself. It is only there that I have seemed to see Jane Austen's England in the flesh. It is not a social cult or an affectation. It is a frame of mind. And among the intellectuals the enthusiasm for England is, I should say, overwhelmingly predominant. I saw much of the representative men of the universities, at Harvard, Chicago, and elsewhere, and better and wiser friends of England I do not wish to see—friends who know our faults as well as our virtues, and feel our mistakes as acutely as if they were their own.
>
> "This current is our great asset in America. It rests with us not only to keep it, but to extend it and to make it dominant over American popular sentiment. That sentiment is neither pro-English nor anti-English. It is indifferent for the most part, shot through with threads of friendship here and hostility there. How could it be otherwise? The popular conception here of America as a sort of member of our family who has broken away from us is a fatal misunderstanding of the fact."

This was true a century ago, and partly true half a century ago, but it is not true to-day, we are reminded. Now the United States is "a great foreign country" infinitely vaster, more populous, more rich than England, with an independent life, a civilization widely different, a "confusion of races and tongues welded into a rough whole." Mr. Gardiner continues:

"When a war-announcement was made in Chicago, I am told, it was placarded in forty-seven languages and dialects. New York has a larger Italian population than Rome, and a larger aggregation of Jews than any city. It is a great Polish city, a great German city, a great Russian city. There are more negroes in it than in any city on earth, its only rival being Chicago. In motoring from Boston to Cape Cod I stayed in Plymouth, and found the very Mekka of English Puritanism a busy colony of Polish artizans. The textile-industries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are run by Italian, Polish, and French-Canadian labor. And Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, and the other cities that have sprung up like magic by the highway of the Great Lakes to the West are as diverse in their population as the Eastern cities, and farther removed from the original English influence that lies, nevertheless, at the core of American institutions and thought. And farther west the popular aloofness from that original source is almost complete.



"THE FUTURE OF HUMAN SOCIETY RESTS PRIMARILY ON THE RELATIONS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMONWEALTHS."

Their good understanding, says Mr. A. G. Gardiner, must spring "out of a spiritual soil."

"In the midst of this seething torrent of life there run certain well-defined currents that are definitely and positively hostile to England. The legacy of that stupid monarch George III. still remains, not in intelligent circles, but in unintelligent circles, and the teaching of history in the past did nothing to remove it in either country. When I was being shown over the White House, at Washington, I was told how a British Ambassador, now dead, on visiting the home of the Presidents asked why the wood of the structure, obviously beautiful, had been defaced by white paint. He was told that about a hundred years ago there had been an unfortunate fire there, and the charred timbers had to be painted—hence the White House. In his innocence he prest for details, and he learned to his discomfiture that the 'unfortunate fire' was caused by a raid of British sailors in the War of 1812–14."

Of this fact that deceased British Ambassador had been ignorant, just as the present English informant confesses that he was ignorant. But the American schoolboy of the past was, reasonably enough, not allowed to be, and, Mr. Gardiner points out that—

"The fact that we had twice waged war on American soil was at the root of his patriotic teaching, and it takes a long time to get a reminiscence like that out of the blood of a race. It is being got out now, but the dregs of the old mischief are still there.

"They are reenforced by more active and living factors. We have rarely taken the trouble to send to America in official capacities men who understand and sympathize with the American idea or appreciate American institutions. During the war many of the official visitors to the country did us no good service. The tour of the gentleman whom Mr. Lloyd George has been pleased to make Lord Chancellor is still a public memory. America has sent its most famous citizens to represent it at the Court of St. James's. With the exception of Lord Bryce, we have usually sent to Washington men trained in the evil spirit of European diplomacy, ignorant of the American spirit and often contemptuous of that spirit if they were not ignorant. The fresh, healthy understanding spirit which Lord Grey and Sir William Tyrrell have breathed into the official atmosphere during recent months must be maintained. We must have in Washington big men who understand America, love it, and sympathize with its culture and ideas."

Sheer aversion is expres for anything like "official propaganda," which Mr. Gardiner describes as "playing the enemy's game." What is wanted, he believes, is the fullest exchange of the best and most liberal minds, intercourse between the universities, between the learned professions, the press, and the schools. Above all, he cautions his countrymen against "patronage," and remarks that "it is difficult for a certain type of Englishman not to display his social superiorities outside his country." Anywhere they are unpleasant enough, but in America they "do infinite mischief." The typical American is portrayed as the "most hospitable and friendly of men. He has plenty of faults, but he is neither a snob nor a flunky." From these taints no air is so free as that of the United States; but, after all, they are simply matters of conduct and temper. More concrete and more formidable obstacles confront American friendship with England:

"The most formidable of all is the Irish question. Until that question is satisfactorily out of the way there can be no secure friendship between the two countries. The influence of the Irish upon American politics is much greater than their numbers would suggest. Those numbers are great—not less than a tenth of the population, probably much more. But they are a solid phalanx in American life."

How important a factor in world affairs is friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples may be gathered from Mr. Gardiner's contention that—

"If the key to the puzzle of this distracted world can be said to rest in any single fact, most people would agree that it is to be found in the relations of the British Commonwealth and the American Commonwealth. Between them they control a third of the surface of the globe, not far short of half its natural resources, much more than half its realized wealth, not less than two-thirds of its industrial power, and, perhaps most important of all, a preponderance of naval power that makes them together unchallenged and unchallengeable on the paths of the sea. Their populations are not equivalent to the vastness of their territorial and economic dominion, but in the circumstances of to-day they represent the most efficient, the most prosperous, and the most energetic peoples of the earth.

"Add to all this that they speak a common tongue, have similar habits of thought, modes of law, customs of trade, forms of religion, intellectual outlooks, and spiritual tendencies, and it will be apparent that together they are easily the dominant half of humanity. It was not so before the war. That event has turned the scale decidedly in favor of the English-speaking peoples."

There is only one other possible combination which "could come within shouting distance of it," we are told, and that would be the "combination of Germany, Russia, and Japan." Yet it is pointed out that in such a combination there would be "a union of hostilities of speech, temperament, and race." So it is practicable only after the lapse of years, while an English-speaking understanding is "within our grasp to-day."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

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LINE OF MEN WAITING FOR DRUGS AND TREATMENT AT THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL BUREAU LAST SUMMER.

"Bad associates and evil environment are probably to-day the chief causes producing heroin addiction among the youthful habitués. The large majority of those addicted to this drug are below twenty-five years of age, and certainly under thirty. . . . The use of narcotics after thirty is in the majority of cases based on the inability to break off a previously acquired habit."

WHAT IS BACK OF THE DRUG HABIT

DRUG-ADDICTION has always back of it a weak personality. The victim can not or will not face his problems; difficulties, disappointments, or defeats in his case are just so many calls for support or for a means to escape pain. This he finds in a narcotic. The solution of the personal problem, freeing the weak ego from the need of assistance or forgetfulness, will often cure his drug habit also. So, at least, we are assured by Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, Roosevelt's friend and medical adviser, in a paper on "The Underlying Causes of the Narcotic Habit," printed in *Modern Medicine* (Chicago). Study of these, according to Dr. Lambert, requires one to go deeply into the personality of each victim. The real causes of the excessive use of drugs or alcohol have long been disguised by our social customs, which have permitted the use of certain narcotics in moderation. Says Dr. Lambert:

"Alcohol, cocain, and heroin are the drugs which attract mankind in the years of his youth, and excessive indulgence is based on the desire to feel and enjoy life and its sensations more intensely and more abundantly. They are taken because of their power to inflate personality. In the years of youth, narcotism and forgetfulness are not sought, but the relief of strain, the soothing of hurt feelings and disappointments, the relief from the bitterness of being misunderstood. They are used to sustain personality in crises in which, without them, there is dread of failure. They are used by the inadequate personality to lean upon for strength and encouragement when situations arise with which, unaided, the inadequate personality can not cope.

"One of the most frequent reactions to failure and disappointment in personalities lacking courage and fighting vigor is a growing sense of inferiority. This, in the past, has been a common cause for overindulgence in alcohol, for, by artificial inflation and an increased sense of swollen ego, relief was obtained. Cocain and heroin supply the same relief, and many instances of addiction are due to this often-unsuspected cause.

"Bad associates and evil environment are probably to-day the chief causes producing heroin addiction among the youthful habitués. The large majority of those addicted to this drug are below twenty-five years of age, and certainly under thirty. As many small boys take to tobacco-smoking because it appeals to them as a manly or grown-up thing to do, so do many youths under evil environment take to alcohol or to heroin. Moreover, an addiction to heroin could be hidden, while alcoholic indulgence could not, and the overindulgence in heroin would seem more like physical fatigue and be less suspected.

"Alcohol has had, from time immemorial, certain customs connected with its use which not only sanctioned its use, but defended and forgave excessive indulgence. These same customs covered over the real reasons why many men turned from moderation to the excessive use of it. The narcotic drugs have no such customs connected with their use in our civilization, and the addiction to their excessive use has always carried with it a moral stigma. The stigma of moral degeneration, often undeserved and unjustly placed on the unhappy victim of the habit, has only in recent years begun to be removed. The more charitable point of view has extended to the victim of morphin-addiction more than to users of other narcotic drugs, because morphin is so often taken to relieve physical suffering. . . . . . .

"The motives in life change after youth has passed, and in the early thirties social customs or early weariness of life are the most common causes of alcoholic excess and the underlying causes of all narcotic addictions begin to be more those of a desire for narcotic forgetfulness and less those of a desire for inflation of personality. The use of narcotics after thirty is in the majority of cases based on the inability to break off a previously acquired habit, or is a habit acquired because of disease or suffering from some injury. The usual drug is therefore morphin, tho heroin may be used to allay pain.

"As the age of the narcotic addict increases, so do we find an increase in the number of those who use the drugs to ease the weariness of life; to forget sorrow, ruined hopes, and lost opportunities. Alcohol in excess after forty is usually used for its narcotic effect of blotting out some remembrance. Morphin is the usual addiction, tho often in the rural districts one finds laudanum and crude opium the predominating form of the drug."

Will prohibition of alcoholic beverages increase the other narcotic addictions? It seems doubtful to Dr. Lambert whether it is having this result to any appreciable extent. Much will depend, he says, on the ease with which nostrums are available containing various percentages of alcohol and of narcotic drugs. In the end the control of narcotic drugs and care of those

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LINE OF WOMEN APPLYING FOR DRUGS. TREATMENT IS GIVEN TO CURE THE ADDICTION.

"The problem of the underlying causes of narcotic addiction lies in the psychology and personality of the individual, and so does the solution of the problem. If you can solve the individual problem which leads to the addiction, you will solve the means by which the individual can be freed from his addiction. The feeble-minded and inferior personalities are a separate group which need institutional and special care; but the ordinary addict, when relieved of his drug and his physical suffering, and when cared for until he is in a condition to face his existence without artificial aid, can be relieved of his addiction."

addicted to their use will be treated as public-health measures. He goes on:

"The customs surrounding the use of alcoholic beverages have been so interwoven with our ideas of social intercourse, good-fellowship, and hospitality that the parallel ceases between alcohol and other narcotics as soon as you leave the pathologic side of their effects on the body and consider the social side of their use. The abuse of alcohol has long been condemned, but its ordinary use sanctioned. The use even of narcotic drugs has always been condemned, except as medical means to relieve suffering, and their abuse still carries with it a stigma never possest by overindulgence in other substances. As already said, not only are there no social customs to sustain their use, but their use tends to antisocial rather than social results since they are used to escape and forget the responsibilities and duties of life and are the means by which the necessity to face the realities of life may be avoided. . . . . . .

"The problem of the underlying causes of narcotic addiction lies in the psychology and personality of the individual, and so does the solution of the problem. If you can solve the individual problem which leads to the addiction, you will solve the means by which the individual can be freed from his addiction.

"The feeble-minded and inferior personalities are a separate group which need institutional and special care; but the ordinary addict, relieved of his drug and physical suffering, and cared for until he can face his existence without artificial aid, can be relieved of his addiction; and if his problem is solved, he will not go back to his narcotic.

"Not infrequently a habit is continued after the original cause has ceased to exist, and the habit must be continued because of the physical suffering which unaided deprivation brings. Many addicts loathe their habit, but physically can not break from it. Most of them when free are anxious to remain so. . . . [Says Dr. Hubbard, of the New York City Health Department]: 'Off the drug, and life's path made comfortable by suitable guidance, the addict, like every normal individual, faces his daily problems and can do so; but to stand alone requires after-care until he can feel at home in his new surroundings. This may take several months, but with such help redemption is sure.'

"This is a more optimistic view than is held by many physicians; but even among the medical profession the underlying causes of narcotic addiction are not generally understood. The underlying causes of narcotic addiction are more personal than social. It may be summed up by saying the causes lie in youth in the desire to live more intensely and to dream of his future greatness. After youth has passed, they lie in the desire to forget the weariness of living and to blot out the remembrance of lost opportunities. They begin and end in the realm of personality."

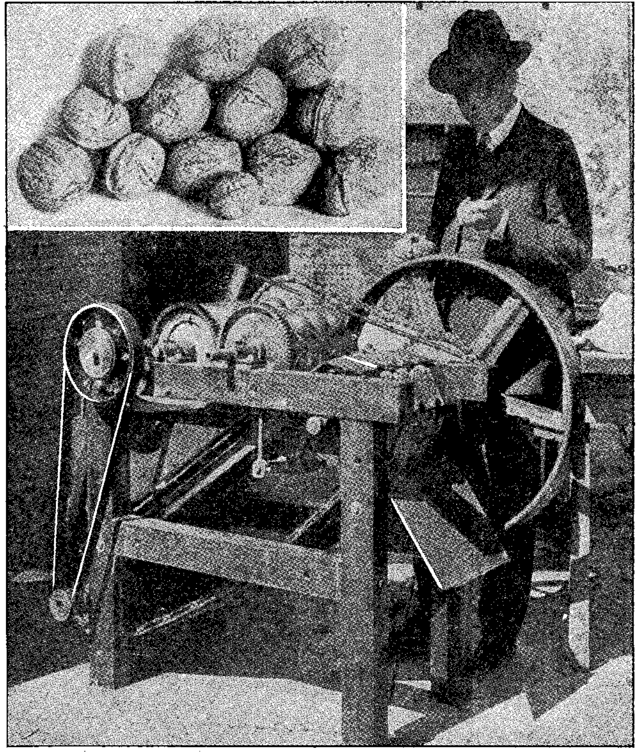
NO MORE COUNTRY DOCTORS?

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR is moving into town, but only temporarily; for whenever any one in the country is ill he rushes back at once in his automobile to administer treatment. Says the editor of *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine*, who expresses this opinion:

"From all parts of the country we are getting news that there are hundreds—yes, thousands—of the smaller communities which are without doctors. There are two reasons for this situation—first reason, the Great War; secondly, the automobile. Thousands of physicians who served in the Army, many of whom came from country localities, when they came back to civil life, sought something better than what they had before the war. They have settled in cities, and the exodus from civil life into the Army, and from the Army back into civil life, with all the readjustments this implies, has given good openings to many. The big factor, however, is the automobile, linked up as it is with the good-roads movement. It now takes no longer for a doctor living in the city to run out fifteen or twenty miles into the country to visit patients than it did for the same doctor, ten years ago, to hitch up the old nag and drive out two or three miles. With the multiplication of hard roads the automobile can be used the year around. As a consequence, the area readily accessible to the larger towns has grown larger and larger, and the competition of the man who remained in the country village more and more difficult; so thousands of doctors have asked themselves this question, 'Why shouldn't I get into the swim with the other fellow? Just because Smith lives in the city is no sign he knows more about the practise of medicine than I do; as a matter of fact, I know durn well that he doesn't know as much. I will go into town and show him a thing or two. I can hold all my business here, and he will have to hump himself some if he can beat me out, even on Main Street.' So there you are! But here is a counter-suggestion. There are a good many city doctors, especially those getting along in years, who feel as tho they would like to slow down a little, and who have always sighed for the pleasures of country life. To such men the Garden of Eden is a cottage in the country. Why shouldn't such men move into some of these beautiful country villages, which nowadays have most of the comforts of city life and many advantages which the city does not possess? In such a place a home can be bought for a song, with peace and quiet, a garden-spot, fresh fruit and beautiful scenery, and an increasing number of people of large ideas, poetic and literary instincts—and little money! If any city doctor who reads these lines would like to make a trade with a country doctor who is anxious to get into town, we beg to offer our services to help in making the exchange. Step right up, doctor!"

A WALNUT-BRANDING MACHINE

ENGLISH WALNUTS ARE VERY IRREGULAR in size and shape, and are notable for roughness of shell, so much so that any attempts to place a uniform mark on them by machinery might seem to be hopeless. Such a machine, however, the invention of A. S. Wysong of Los Angeles, Cal., has been chosen by the California Walnut Growers' Association from thousands of proffered devices as the probable recipient of its ten thousand-dollar prize for a walnut-brander. If the full size working machine fulfils the promise of the model, the prize will belong to Mr. Wysong. When it is considered, says H. H. Warner in *The Scientific American* (New York), that nearly twelve thousand replies came in response to the prize-offer appearing once last April; that about eleven hundred sent in working drawings and blue-prints; and that one hundred and twenty-seven contestants submitted actual working models, it will be seen that the Association had no small job in selecting the best machine. He goes on:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

$10,000 MACHINE FOR BRANDING WALNUTS.

"The models operated upon a number of different principles, the most common being the marking of the walnuts by various rubber-stamp contrivances. Some employed the air-brush working through stencils, others used electrically heated dies which burned the brand into the shell, and a few fell back on the old, reliable action of centrifugal force and gravity. The machines which did the best work, however, were designed along the lines of the offset printing-press, and it is upon one of the latter that the Association is pinning its hopes. . . . . . .

"Mr. Wysong's machine employs several novel features not found in the other models of the offset type. It consists of a steel cylinder in the surface of which are engraved the branding dies. This cylinder rotates in a bath of quick-drying ink at the lowest point of its revolution and the excess ink is scraped off by a knife-edge about half-way up. The steel cylinder is engaged positively with a second cylinder of the same size which carries firmly, in pockets on its surface, rubber-covered balls of soft composition material similar to that used for the inking rollers of a printing-press. These balls are so placed that each comes into direct pressure contact with its corresponding engraving on the steel cylinder, receives the impression of the trade-mark, and transfers it to the shell of the walnut after a further quarter revolution. The walnuts are fed into a hopper the bottom of which is formed by a moving ink-belt arrangement which carries one walnut in each of its pockets to a positive engagement with one of the rubber-covered balls bearing the inked impression of the die. As the balls are soft and resilient, they conform readily to the rough surface of the shells and carry the brand into the very cracks and over the sharpest ridges of the nuts.

"These rubber-covered balls are so placed in sockets that they can be turned to present many different surfaces if one should become worn. The material from which the balls are made is prevented from heating and softening during operation by an ingenious system of continuously circulating cold water forced through the hollow cylinder, which counteracts the effect of the heat generated by the friction. The distinct advantage which this machine possest over many of the others was that every walnut was certain to be marked with only one brand and that this trade-mark was especially clear and legible."

WHAT A "WHATTER" IS

THE MAN WHO ASKS you to repeat or to explain what you have just said, not because he has not understood you, but because his mind works slowly, or because he is timid, or possibly even because he is a little deaf, is dubbed a "Whatter" by the author of an article in *The Medical Sentinel* (Portland, Ore.). According to him, there are all degrees of whatters, from the person who merely "whats" to your question or order, to him who repeats it in full with a rising inflection. The habits of the whatter, we are told, date from earliest school days, and are due essentially to slow-moving mentality. Instead of quick, sharp answers to the teacher's questions, the whatter's brain needs time to get the cogs revolving, and nothing gives this fraction of time like the pretense of not hearing. The time of the what in its various guises of "I beg pardon," "I did not hear," etc., plus the time of the repeated question serve the slow brain-cogs well. Thus the habit is engrafted early in life, and the brain never gets speeded up properly. We read further:

"Your whatter goes from school or college into the business world and seldom rises to big responsible positions because a brain that lacks the initiative to answer questions quickly and always interjects the eternal what does not attune itself to the rapid, snap decisions backed by instantly marshaled thoughts of markets, conditions, and the hundred things that consciously or unconsciously surge instantly from the brain which functions well.

"In business life your whatter does not rely alone on his early What? which would only serve to have the question or request repeated. The whatter is now faced with more of a problem than focusing his slow mind on parts of a lesson previously studied. He must have more time to think out the answer, which may require intense mental effort on his part—because he has never exercised his brain for fast thinking. Your whatter being placed in such a position answers a question by repeating the question with a rising inflection. The question is then repeated for him, but he has stalled time enough for his brain to function, and unless the problem is beyond his understanding he will drag the unwilling solution out.

"Another whatter who answers a question by repeating the question asked is the timorous person who is always afraid of doing the wrong thing and needs reassurance to bolster up his fear of not doing the task correctly. Daily they do the same tasks or ones relatively the same, and each time they what their orders. 'You want me to take a letter for Jones Smith Company?' 'You want the forceps boiled, did you say?' 'You say this package goes to 127 Sixth Street?' These are a few samples of the whats which keep these people in a groove. It is the reason of their mediocrity and it is the reason why so many men are wonderful office men to the bosom of their family at home and rank slow-witted dubs in the office.

"Another type of whatter is the person who is slightly deaf and will not admit it. Their maddening whats or their repeats calculated to make one always talk loud to them serve to bring the contrary out in us and we instinctively talk low to them to prove them deaf or yell at them when we really want them to hear.

"Of all the whatters who make one see red is the telephone central whatter. Hundreds of people mumble, gutter, shout, and scream into the phone, but no matter how you mumble, gutter, shout, or scream into the transmitter the smooth old vet gets you. Everything is lovely until a whatter takes your number. She heard it perfectly, but while her slow brain is registering it and her hands are slowly coordinating to plug it she runs true to her habit and 'What number did you call?'

"Have you ever called up an office that afforded an exchange and stated to the operator what you wanted and asked to be connected with some one who was familiar with that part of the business? She heard you—heard every word of it—but instead of asking you to wait a second while she figured out the right person to whom you should talk, she whats you.

RAILROAD CAÑON THROUGH SNOW FOURTEEN FEET DEEP ON THE LEVEL.

"How much money firms lose by whatters never can be calculated. The average shopper does not wish to talk loud and have her bargaining heard for yards around—your diner does not wish to have people at remote tables hear his order—occasionally people do not wish to shout into phones so everyone about them may hear the conversation. We once knew a very famous drinker who ordered his drinks in a whisper, and wo to the bartender who whatted him."

This pernicious habit bears its own penalty, for the whatter child becomes a whatter adult, and the mentality which should have been sharpened by careful correction remains closely akin to that of the dullard. The repeater is left behind in the race, for opportunity rarely lingers to answer a slow-wit's eternal what. The fault should be corrected early in life, or else, as we read:

"The business world solves the problem of the whatter by paying whatter salaries and keeping them always in the whatter class. As skilled labor the whatter can hide behind a union card or keep moving. All of our discussion of the whatters has been over the type who really could gear their mind up—the stupid whatter is beyond any remedy and will always remain a whatter.

"Corrective measures instituted early in school life will make men of initiative out of whatters who merely need gearing up, and it will speed the lazy, slow, or stupid whatters up to the point where the whatters who merely need gearing up are now located.

"So we must go back to the overworked teachers in the grade and high schools for any hope of correcting whatters. Teachers should be taught all the tricks of the whatters, how to smoke them out and how to combat them. Instead of repeating a question to a whatter they should ask a different question in a louder tone, and thus destroy the whatter's alibi.

"We are sure the business and professional world would rather hear of Teachers' Institutes whose whole time was taken up with the whatter problem than long-winded sessions by visiting visionary superintendents who at best merely force sleep on the average grade teacher."

COSTLY SNOWFLAKES

TWO MILLION DOLLARS is the yearly cost of removing snow from the streets of New York City. What the total snow-removal bill of the United States is no one has apparently tried to compute, or even estimate, altho for the railroads alone it may be as high as eight millions. Some striking facts and figures are given in an article on "Snow and Railway Transportation," contributed by Andrew H. Palmer, of the San Francisco Weather Office, to *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington). In the Cascade Mountains, snow may be thirty feet deep on the level. At points in the Sierras, a total winter snowfall of sixty-five feet is not uncommon. This has to be removed from the railway-tracks before trains can be run, or the rails must be protected by some form of shed. Over these sheds, where they exist, thousands of tons of snow, Mr. Palmer tells us, slide off harmlessly during the winter. But sometimes the snow accumulates on the shed, when it may break down and add its timbers to the mass that must be ultimately cleared away. It is a wonder that there is any winter travel at all in the mountain States of the North, under conditions like these. Writes Mr. Palmer:

"The amount of snowfall varies greatly in different parts of the United States, and the conditions under which it falls also vary. For this reason different railroads attack the problem differently. In many parts of the eastern United States most of the railroads each autumn put up wooden fences, four to six feet in height. These are built in sections. The fence consists of wooden boards nailed three or four inches apart to heavy wooden posts. The fence is necessary usually only on the west or north side of the track, as drifting snow is carried mostly by northerly or westerly winds. By breaking the force of the wind near the ground it causes the snow to be precipitated in a drift on the leeward side of the fence, leaving the track beyond relatively clear. This costly construction is necessary for many miles on the open prairies.

"Some railroads of the plains States have recently planted rows of trees for windbreaks. Those species of trees were selected which are of hardy constitution and which grow rapidly. The experiment proved so successful that during the summers of 1917 and 1918 many miles of young trees were planted in this manner. They were placed close together, and a few years hence they will form a barrier which will break the force of the driving snow-bearing winds and cause the snow to be deposited at the bases of the trees, leaving the track clear.

"During the summer of 1916 the Union Pacific Railroad made various shortenings of its transcontinental routes in Colorado and Wyoming. In doing so several new gulches and cañons were created along the right of way. The following winter, that of 1916–17, proved to be one of abundant snowfall in the Rockies, and the driving winds soon filled these gulches after each snow-storm. Tie-ups resulted, each lasting several days. Transcontinental trains were delayed, and San Francisco and Los Angeles received no Eastern mail for three to five days on each occasion. Steamers about to sail for the Orient delayed their departures in order to await the arrival of passengers and mail *en route* from the East. During the following summer windbreaks consisting of young trees were placed at appropriate places above the cañons, and eventually, it is hoped, trouble due to snow blockades will largely be eliminated."

The railroads crossing the Cascade Mountains of Washington and Oregon and the Sierra Nevada of California have to contend with a snow problem of great difficulty. In these mountains, where the snowfall is the heaviest in the United States, snow accumulates on level ground to a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet, and depths twice as great may be found in cañons and gulches. In the high Sierra Nevada of California accurate records kept by the Weather Bureau show that at certain places a snowfall of sixty to sixty-five feet in one winter is not uncommon. The greatest snowfall in the United States is that at Tamarack, Alpine County, Calif., altitude 8,000 feet, where 884 inches, or 73.7 feet, of snow fell during the winter of 1906–7. To quote and condense further:

"When snow on level ground accumulates to depths of a few feet, it is the custom of the railroads to remove the snow from the track by means of a locomotive push plow, or by means of a rotary plow. In all exposed tracks the source of most trouble caused by snow is that of the blocking and the freezing of switches, signal apparatus, and turntables. To keep these open requires considerable hand labor.

"When snow on level ground accumulates to a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet, and perhaps twice that depth in cañons and gulches, it is apparent that its removal is impossible. In crossing the Sierra Nevada it was found necessary to construct thirty-two miles of snowsheds between Blue Cañon and Truckee at a cost of $42,000 a mile over single track and $65,000 a mile over double track. On an average, $150,000 a year is spent for upkeep and renewals. The average life of a shed is twenty-two years. The sheds are built of massive timbers and are designed to sustain snow sixteen feet in depth. When the snow gets deeper than sixteen feet it must be shoveled off by hand. At certain points where the railway is located along steep slopes thousands of tons of snow slide over the tops of the sheds each winter. At these places a kind of apron, technically known as a 'backoff,' thirty to forty feet in length, is built on the upslope side of the shed in order that the snow may slide harmlessly over the top. Even tho timbers twelve inches by fourteen inches in cross-section were used in its construction, forty-eight feet of snowshed near Blue Cañon collapsed because of the weight of snow, on February 15, 1915. The fire hazard in these sheds, naturally, is great. For fire-fighting apparatus four trains in summer and two trains in winter are kept under constant steam. All local engines carry pumps, and are followed by tank cars filled with water for fire-fighting purposes. The locomotives used on this mountain division are of massive construction, and are the most powerful in California. Concrete snowsheds have been built on other railroads to offset the fire hazard, but their initial cost renders that form of construction almost prohibitive."

Besides actually impeding traffic, snow occasionally causes destructive slides, which not only sweep away snowsheds but sometimes wreck trains. On January 22, 1916, a snowslide struck an all-steel passenger-train near Corea, Washington, cutting it in two, and sweeping several coaches into a ravine 120 feet below, with resultant loss of several lives. To quote further:

"In severe winters, like that of 1917–18, the delay to transportation caused by excessive snowfall sometimes affects business in general. Occasionally it causes real peril, through the delay resulting in the delivery of food and fuel. Automobile trucks are already an important factor in the transportation of freight and express matter between adjacent cities and towns. These too are impeded by deep snow to such an extent that service must occasionally be abandoned for brief intervals during the winter half-year.

"In an article entitled 'Millions Saved on Mild Winter,' published in the New York *Times*, April 6, 1919, it is stated that in an average winter the cost to the railroads of the United States for removing snow and ice from the tracks is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. In a severe winter it may cost much more. For example, in the remarkable winter of 1917–18 the cost was between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. In a mild winter the cost may be much below the average. An Eastern railroad official estimated that in a mild winter the cost may be twenty-five per cent. below the average figures given above, while in an extremely mild winter, like that of 1918–19, there may be a saving of fully fifty per cent. of the figures given.

"While a heavy snowfall adds greatly to the cost of maintenance of way, it also causes loss through interrupting the flow of freight, and eventually to business and industry in general. Furthermore, when coal arrives at its destination solidly frozen in cars which have to be thawed out, further delay and increased costs are unavoidable. For these reasons the general character of a winter is often reflected by the cost of operation figures appearing in the reports of the railroads of the northern portion of the United States."

TYPICAL FEBRUARY SCENE IN A WESTERN LUMBER-TOWN.

The snow halted the trains and closed the saw-mill.

"RAINBOW" SUGAR—Colored sugar has appeared in the market under this name. According to *The American Food Journal* (Chicago), samples examined by the United States Bureau of Chemistry have been found to owe their tint to harmless dyes. The Department of Agriculture set its pure-food experts to testing samples of this product soon after it appeared on the market. We read:

"Repeated inquiries coming to the bureau from many parts of the country seem to indicate that considerable quantities of this sugar have been supplied to grocers. The department states that in accord with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act it will continue to examine samples of this tinted product to ascertain whether or not harmful dyes are used in the future. Only colors known to be harmless have been used in the samples tested, and under the Food and Drugs Act their use can be continued so long as they do not conceal inferiority. The sugar so far examined is harmless, sound, and not inferior, so that the practise of the refiners does not conflict with the provisions of this law."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 101

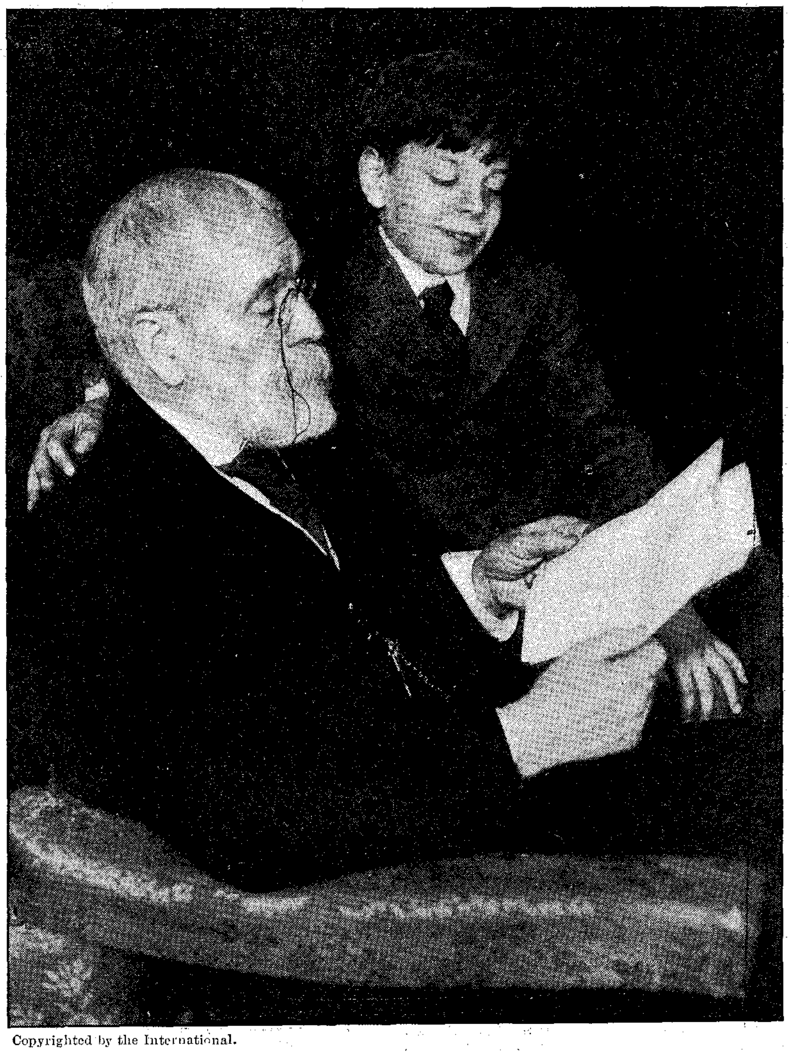
LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERARY AMBASSADORS

THE GHOST OF THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY patronage of letters rises now and then to utter some condescending phrase when a man of letters steps out of his musty library. The practical man can find no epithet so expressive of the Chief Magistrate as to call him "a schoolmaster." So the nomination of an Ambassador to Italy brings out the inevitable lifting of eyebrows. What, "another literary ambassador?" If the New York *Evening Post* does not mean this entirely as its own sentiments in regard to Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson's appointment, it imagines some Senator rising in the forum to "object" upon the ground that our interest would not be upheld with sufficient vigor by one who could write:

> Who can withstand thee?
> What distress or care
> But yields to Naples, or
> that long day-dream
> We know as Venice, where
> alone more fair
> Noon is than night; where
> every lapping stream
> Wooes with a soft caress
> Our new-world weari-
>   ness,
> And every ripple smiles with
> joy at sight of scene so rare.

Considering that the new appointee, if confirmed, succeeds to another literary figure, *The Post* sees a justice in "old-time politicians" complaining that "the Administration has so filled diplomatic positions with 'littery fellers' that you can't get one author in without displacing another author." The crest of the wave surely is reached by the present Administration, which has made choice of so many:



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PROPOSED AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

Robert Underwood Johnson, with his grandson, son of Owen Johnson, the novelist. Mr. Johnson, the poet-Ambassador, may come to issues with D'Annunzio, Italy's poet-filibuster.

"The record in this matter was broken by Wilson in his first year as President, when he sent Walter H. Page to Great Britain, Thomas Nelson Page to Italy, Henry Van Dyke to Holland, Brand Whitlock to Belgium, and Paul S. Reinsch to China. More recently he appointed Norman Hapgood Minister to Denmark. At home he has not drawn so extensively upon authors, altho there was George Creel.

"Other Presidents have thought that they did pretty well if they chose one or two writers for such distinction. Washington Irving was accredited to Spain in 1842; George Bancroft to Great Britain in 1846 and to Germany in 1867; Charles Francis Adams to Great Britain in 1861; Motley to Great Britian in 1869; George H. Boker to Turkey in 1871; Lowell to Spain in 1877 and to Great Britain in 1880; Bayard Taylor to Germany in 1878; Lew Wallace to Turkey in 1882; Andrew D. White to Germany in 1879 and 1897 and to Russia in 1892; John Hay to Great Britain in 1897. If journalists were included the list would be longer, altho Mr. Pindell, of Peoria, would not be included."

Lacking a school of diplomacy or anything that might stand as an equivalent, our case, in the view of the New York *Evening Sun,* is often helped out by the both positive and negative qualifications of men of letters for diplomatic posts:

"However material some of its results may be, diplomacy is a commerce in invisible commodities. The writer, particularly of the imaginative type, is at home in that field, even tho he know little of the technical details. Negatively he is usually free from those business and political relationships and prejudices that might prove an embarrassment. His intellectual attitude, somewhat removed from the hurly-burly, requires little change to acquire the diplomat's detachment from a meddlesome interest in things that do not concern him or the nation he represents.

"But there is a deeper reason than this. The effective envoy, while he must not meddle with machinery, must be able to make the broadest appeal in behalf of his own people to those of the other nation. Both the source and the medium of such an appeal are found in literature at its best. It is at once national and universal, as are all the arts.

"These considerations may by no means be urged against the establishment in America of a trained foreign service. We are desperately in need of such a system and the need will increase rapidly. Nothing will take the place of specific experience in and study of international conditions. All that can be said is that since the United States has obstinately refused to do its duty in this matter, it is fortunate that literature has aided appreciably in supplying the best material that could be had. But if the main dependence were placed on a well-organized service, the nation would still be free to use men whose attainments in other fields commanded world-wide respect."

The Newark *News* sees in Mr. Johnson "many excellent qualifications for the post"; the New York *Times,* too, says "it would have been difficult for Mr. Wilson to select a man better fitted for the place or so sure of a cordial welcome from the Italian Court and the Italian people." *The News* goes on:

"For a quarter of a century he has been identified as a friend of Italy, as he indicated in his 'Italian Rhapsody, and Other Poems of Italy,' and, later, by originating and directing the American Poets' Ambulance in Italy in 1917. Italy has registered its appreciation of his friendship by making him a Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown.

"By his long experience as editor of *The Century*, Mr. Johnson became intimate with public affairs. He is known internationally and will be at home in Italian government circles. Needless to say, he will be *persona gratissima* to Italian statesmen, men of arts and letters, court circles, and the Italian public. This is a distinctive asset at a time when Italy is perturbed by the refusal of this Government to sanction excessive Italian desires in the Adriatic. Yet the very closeness of his friendship for Italy may put a strain upon the tact and force with which Mr. Johnson is said to be liberally endowed."

Mr. Johnson's poems, lately issued in a collected edition, have brought forth this appraisement by an ex-Ambassador, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, published in the Boston *Transcript:*

"In the rich mediative lyric called 'The Winter Hour'—which was the first poem of Mr. Johnson's I ever read, and which perhaps for that reason remains my favorite—the charm of loveliness is undeniable. It belongs, with Whittier's 'Snow-Bound' and Burns's 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' among the true idyls of the hearth. Full of intimate, domestic joy and cheer, it interprets also the beauty and white magic of fine literature, painting, sculpture, and the travels of memory and imagination.

"There are memorable lines like these:

Poets that keep the world in heart—
Visions of Shelley's Prophet-soul
That, seeing part, could sing the whole—
A pageant of Carpaccio,
Flushed with an autumn sunset-glow—
This rhythmic language made to reach
Beyond the reticence of speech: [music]

"But the tranquil enchantment of the poem comes to its height in the closing verses:

So when with late farewell and slow
The guests into the night shall go,
Each pulse by sympathy made warm,
Forgetting the forgotten storm,
And thou alone into the blaze,
Thrilled with the best of life, shalt gaze
With hunger for the life divine,
Oh, be that blessed moment mine!—
With thee, who art my winter hour,
Book, picture, music, friend, and flower.

"There are nature-lyrics among Mr. Johnson's poems which have in them both melody and picture:

In the tassel-time of spring—
When chinks in April's windy dome
Let through a day of June:
I journeyed South to meet the spring:
To a Maple-leaf in autumn.

"The delectable poem to his wife, called 'An Irish Love-Song,' and the lovely reminiscent lyric, called 'The Little Room of Dreams,' seem to me the best of all.

"The odes and longer poems breathe the spirit of patriotism and moral enthusiasm—both of which are emotions worthy to be uttered in poetry. In his Italian verses Mr. Johnson shows his intense feeling for the visible beauty and the historic glory of that land so favored of the gods and so often forsaken by fortune. He might say with Browning,

Open my heart and you will see
Graved inside of it 'Italy!'

"Yet his Americanism—not of the narrower, but of the broader type—is unmistakable and inexpugnable. You may feel it in the blank verse of 'The Voice of Webster,' in the ballads on the Spanish War, in 'The Corridors of Congress,' with its noble tribute to his brother's memory—

Pleading for honor when men sued for gain,

and in the many verses full of righteous indignation, militant idealism, and high hope, in which he has exprest his feelings about the world-war and America's part in it. He is an American who loves his country always, but best when she is right."

A PURIST ON DRINKWATER'S "LINCOLN"

"WRONG IN EVERY DETAIL" is the sweeping statement of a writer, not a professional dramatic critic, on Drinkwater's "Lincoln." But by the play's profound impression, backed up by its astounding success, he is forced to add that "it is somehow right in the essential spirit of the thing it undertakes." Mr. William E. Barton, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, thinks that this play has "shown to London, perhaps better than if it had been historically correct, what it was that made Abraham Lincoln the foremost American. His rugged honesty, his unfaltering sense of duty, his marvelous kindness of heart, his simple and colossal manhood, worthily interpret the spirit of American democracy." The puzzle of this theatrical phenomenon is how "a play can be so wrong in virtually all the details, and yet be right in the essential message." The present writer does not answer: it is a matter for the dramatic critic if he can compass it. Mr. Drinkwater, in a measure, disarms criticism by disavowing any attempt at historical accuracy. The layman, however, who has made a hero of his Lincoln and studied his life in detail, goes away from the play troubled as well as exalted. Mr. Barton asserts that "the criticisms of details are many, and no charity or consideration for international courtesy can blink them."

"The opening scene is 'The parlor of Abraham Lincoln's house in Springfield, Illinois, early in 1860. *Mr. Stone*, a farmer, and *Mr. Cuffney*, a storekeeper, both men between fifty and sixty, are sitting before an early spring fire. It is dusk, but the curtains are not drawn. The men are smoking silently.' Now, let us not stop to discover that they later declare that they have often been in this room before, and therefore may be presumed to know the rules of the house; that *Mr. Lincoln* does not smoke and *Mrs. Lincoln* does not like it. The fact is that no two such men in Springfield in 1860 would have felt free to light their pipes in the 'best room' of a neighbor in the absence of host and hostess. That liberty might go in London in 1918, but not in Springfield in 1860. These two men might possibly have been chewing tobacco, and one might have given the other a 'chaw' of his 'plug' or 'fine-cut,' and they might have spat into the open fire, but they would not have smoked in the sacred parlor of a neighbor who himself did not smoke and who was known, even to persons less intimate, to have an irascible wife.

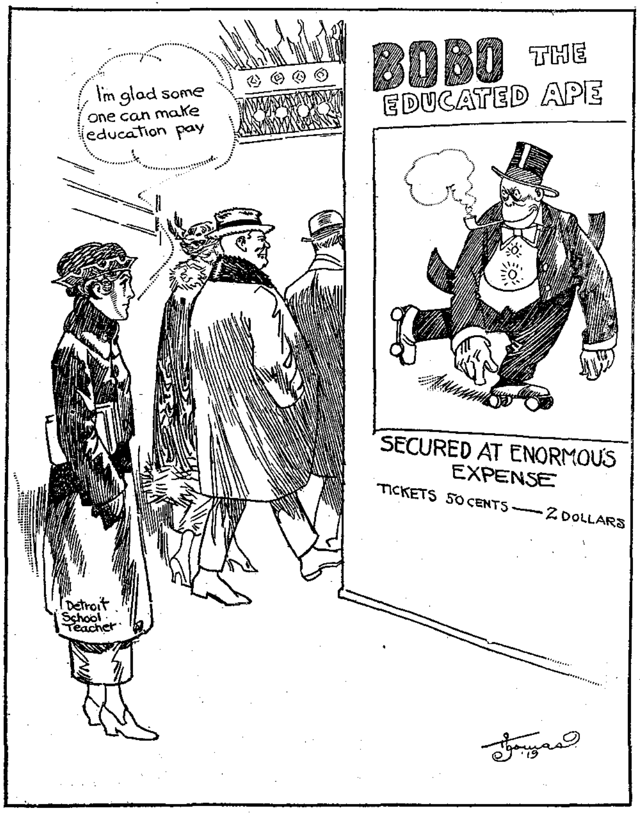
"These two men sing 'John Brown's Body,' which was not then familiar, and which did not become current till it was used as a marching-song in the Civil War. They address *Lincoln* familiarly as 'Abraham,' and so speak of him to *Mrs. Lincoln*. Nobody did that, nor would *Lincoln* have addrest them respectively as 'Samuel' and 'Timothy.' He called men by their last name without a title, 'Stone' and 'Cuffney.' Men called him 'Mr. Lincoln.' Behind his back they sometimes spoke of him as 'Abe.' To his face few men, if any, took liberties with his first name. He called his law-partner 'Billy,' but Herndon called him 'Mr. Lincoln.' In many ways Lincoln was undignified; but people did not in his presence take liberties with his name.

"These two neighbors gravely ask: 'Will *Abraham* accept the nomination?' The answer of the play is: Personally, he would have been too modest, too gravely aware of the heavy responsibilities thrust upon him, too certain of the coming of civil war; but *Mrs. Lincoln* is ambitious, and aware of her husband's powers; she will tell him to accept and he will accept. Now the truth is that Mr. Lincoln, as is plainly shown by his addresses on the way to Washington, did not then expect civil war; that he was mightily ambitious and needed no urging from Mrs. Lincoln; that he had worked hard for the nomination and for every office that he ever saw within his reach and promising a substantial advancement; and that wild horses could not have withheld the acceptance, which was already virtually given. Further, the play assumes that the committee arrived from Chicago to inform him of his nomination, came with plenary power to look him over and decide whether to give him the nomination or pocket it. They have a conference with him, and *Lincoln* goes out to let them decide whether, in the light of grave consequences which he foresees and thinks they may not have considered, they still want him; they take a vote and ask him to accept the nomination. All of which is very nearly laughable."

The "hired girl" of the play would never have been found in

Springfield in 1860, neither would the Washington negro have spoken a "pidgin" English:

> "In the book she calls *Mr. Lincoln* 'Master,' in true English fashion, but that is changed in the play on this side of the ocean, and the change is well. But still the old darky preacher can discourse to her on the difference between her status as a 'servant' and his as a 'slave,' highly improbable words for her to hear who never would have accepted the title of servant or called even *Mr. Lincoln* 'Master.' *Mr. Lincoln* gives his fellow townsmen 'cordial' in the book, and cider in the play, and cider is better than 'cordial.' But cider would have been very hard in the spring, and Lincoln's temperance lectures were well known in Springfield. I have talked with men actually present and what Mr. Lincoln gave to his guests was nothing other than cold water. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Drinkwater has invented a personage, *Burnet Hook*, to be an extra member of the Cabinet, and a scapegoat. Into his mouth are put the criticisms of the Administration which Mr. Drinkwater felt ought to find expression, but which he did not wish to charge up against any one of the actual secretaries. It is a clever device, and works well. But even so, it leaves the Cabinet a group of nonentities who emerge, if at all, only to be foils for the wisdom and kindness of the President. *Seward* is badly drawn. The real Seward was ambitious, disappointed, believed himself to be a greater man than Lincoln, and was for a time hostile to the President. But he was not weak nor a schemer.
>
> "The picture of General Grant is a close approach to a libel. Because *Lincoln* has been informed that *Grant* drinks, and has asked where he can obtain some of *Grant's* brand of whisky for his other generals, *Grant* must appear as a guzzler of whisky, and in the crowning hour of his military life, while waiting for the coming of *Lee*, he must be shown with a huge bottle from which he pours himself tumblers full of raw liquor. That incident ought for very shame to be cut out.
>
> "Now, after all this, and much more which it would be tedious and unprofitable to record, showing how badly the author has handled his historical material, there remains one further and yet more serious reproach. Mr. Drinkwater does not understand Abraham Lincoln himself. He follows Lord Charnwood, and so does Shirley in his recent biography. These men can not understand that after Lincoln had delivered his 'house-divided-against-itself' speech, he still was not an Abolitionist, and that his 'Abolition Policy' was an evolution. That fact throws the whole character out of focus. The *Lincoln* of Mr. Drinkwater is a cock-sure Abolitionist, who foresees the Civil War as the inevitable result of his Abolitionism, and who deliberately forces it for the sake of the freedom of the slave. He is also a *Lincoln* who never tells a story or cracks a joke. He does, indeed, read his page of Artemus Ward before the Cabinet, but he prefers the reading of a little homily on the need of something like this as a mental sedative for them all—a speech which the real Lincoln would never have made or felt the need of making."


I'm glad some one can make education pay
BOBO THE EDUCATED APE
SECURED AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE
TICKETS 50 CENTS — 2 DOLLARS
Detroit School Teacher
Thomas '19

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Almost as strong as Mr. Barton's protest against the Grant episode is a protest we have received, since our notice of the American production of the play, against the scene where *Lee*, contrary to history, offers to surrender his sword to *Grant*. A Southern soldier who fought with Lee cites the preliminary agreement that Southern officers should keep their side-arms.

SNOW-SHOVELERS AND SCHOOL-TEACHERS

MAYOR HYLAN, OF NEW YORK, may have found the snowdrifts so high about his windows in the recent storm period that he could see no "teacher shortage." His lamentation was loud that men could not be found to clear the streets, points out Jacob Theobald, in a letter to the New York *Tribune;* but while the newspapers were reporting 993 resignations of school-teachers in New York since the school-opening in September, and 50,000 children sent home because there was no one to teach them, the Mayor kept his gaze on the snow. "The teacher shortage is just as real as the snow-hills that dot our streets, only the teacher shortage is lots more serious than the shortage of snow-shovelers," Mr. Theobald declares. The same paper asserts, on the authority of Dr. William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, that "there are now 348 teaching positions in the schools vacant, and impossible to fill." He puts the matter in a nutshell:

> "The business world is bidding for our best teachers and getting them. We must set the current the other way. Unless we have something with which to pull against the commercial competition we can never do this. It is not that the teachers do not love their work—they simply can not stand up under the present pressure."

Mr. Theobald launches into a little homily on teachers and snow-shovelers, reminding us about the latter that "the prevailing wages paid to unskilled labor are such that even $5 a day will not attract the necessary men." He writes:

> "'Old Sol' may be counted on, in a few days, to come to our worthy Mayor's rescue. With his fiery breath he will prove much more effective than ten times ten thousand shovels or the new 'snow-melter.' The snow labor shortage is but a matter of days. Not so the teacher shortage. Each rising sun sees the situation growing rapidly worse. Teachers are leaving in larger numbers than they are coming in, and the number preparing for teaching is negligible.
>
> "Teachers can not be trained overnight any more than nurses, lawyers, and physicians can be so trained. Let down the bars as the Mayor proposes; remove them altogether, if you will; economic laws will still limit the supply. Men and women will not spend fourteen or fifteen years at school to prepare themselves for a job that will pay them $400 a year less to start with than is paid to street-cleaners. We are confronted by a basic human instinct—the desire to exist."

Quoting Chicago in New York's disparagement is hitting on the raw when scorn of the Western metropolis is the oldest of New York's traditions. Yet the New York *Evening Post* dares this:

> "If there are still people in New York inclined to resent the demand of the impudent teachers for more pay, they should look at Chicago, which has just granted increases of $400 a year at a stroke. Elementary teachers there are now to be paid a minimum of $1,200; such teachers here receive $1,005 to begin with. The high-school teachers in Chicago are now to be started at $1,600, with a maximum of $3,400. Here the minimum salary is $1,350 and the maximum is $3,150. Principals in the Chicago grammar schools are to be paid as much as $4,250, and here the maximum is $4,000. Yet if there is any difference between the

cities in living costs, it favors Chicago, where rents are lower. The elementary teachers in Chicago, moreover, are not satisfied, but protest that even now they will be unable to live as they should."

If New York leads the niggards, those who follow her will get no comfort from the post-card of packed facts called *Public Service* (New York), issued weekly for the Institute of Public Service:

INCREASE GRANTED AT

Houston, Texas	$700	Grand Rapids, Mich	$200
Newton, Mass	600	Marlboro, Mass	200
Montclair, N. J	500	Palmer, Mass	200
Ansonia, Conn	500	Lewistown, Me	200
Chicago, Ill	450–400	Andover, Mass	200
Portland, Ore	400	Waukegan, Ill	180
Winchester, Mass	400	Beloit, Wis	180
St. Joseph, Mo	400–300	Providence, R. I	165
Newark, N. J	400–200	Fargo, N. D	150
Beverly, Mass	350	Belvidere, Ill	150–50
Waltham, Mass	350–100	Ashland, Wis	150–50
Plymouth, Conn	300	Little Falls, Minn	135
Putnam, Conn	300	Kearney, Neb	135
Stratford, Conn	300	Woburn, Mass	120
San Diego, Cal	300	Fall River, Mass	100
Manchester, N. H	300	Findlay, Ohio	100
Paulsboro, N. J	300–150	Belchertown, Mass	100
Dayton, Ohio	270	Davenport, Iowa	100
Clinton, Mass	250	Bayard, Neb	100
Waterbury, Conn	250	Philipsburg, Pa	100
Springfield, Ill	250–200	Martins Ferry, Ohio	100
White Plains, N. Y	225	Spencer, Mass	100
Montague, Mass	220		

"Bonus granted to teachers in Detroit $50 monthly; Webster, Mass., $30 monthly; East Liverpool, Ohio, $10 monthly; Elizabeth, N. J., $200; Walla Walla, Wash., $200; Ridgeway, N. J., $150; Saginaw, Mich., $100; Columbus, Neb., $100; Galesbury, Ill., $50; Oklahoma City, Okla., $50.

"Teachers in one-room schools, Baltimore County, Maryland begin at $1,100 with a maximum of $1,500; regular grade teachers $900 to $1,300.

"State appropriations in California insure a minimum increase of $150 per teacher."

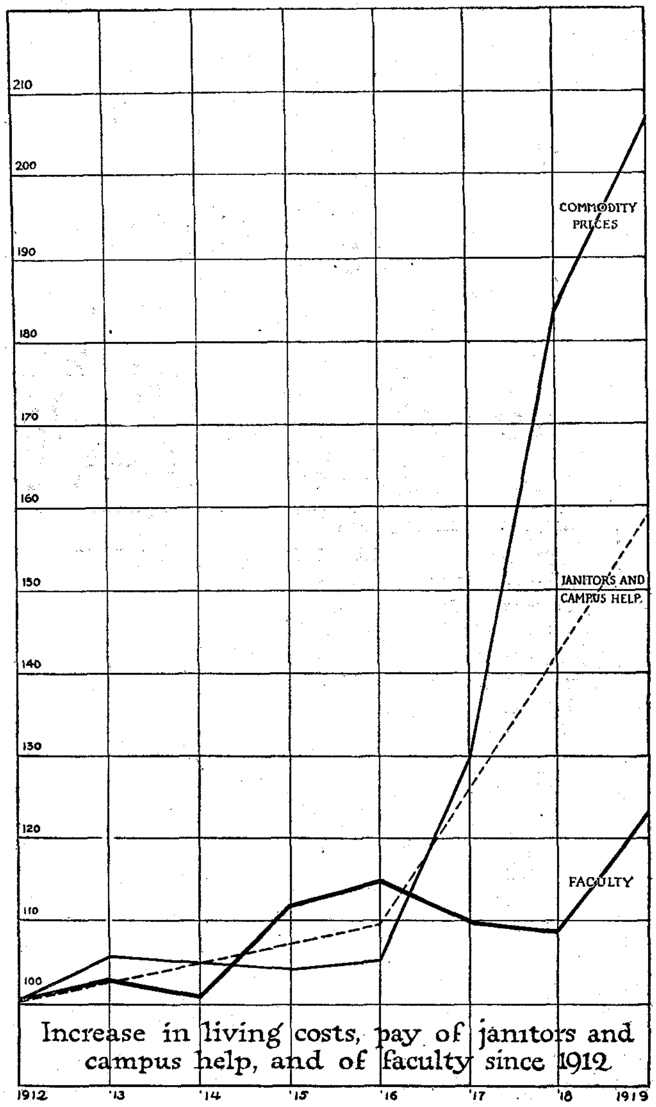
THE FOLLY OF WANDERING MUSICIANS

WHILE NEW YORK is flocking to hear the Chicago Opera Company, Chicago herself, instead of being proud and grateful, thinks the Eastward trip a fool's errand. Such at least is the plaint of the music-critic of the Chicago *Tribune*, Mr. W. L. Hubbard, who sees no sense in either their opera company or their orchestra to go wandering, especially into fields already overfilled with such wares. Chicago's orchestra went to Cleveland and Detroit, spent nearly $4,000, besides strength, energy, and time for rehearsals, and made a net profit of $350. "Nothing in the way of prestige was gained, the financial profits were negligible, and wear and tear were the sole earnings." Mr. Hubbard has his own share of scorn:

> "Next season the orchestra doubtless will feel it is incumbent to go to New York and Boston for concerts. There seems to be some sort of an idea that the standing and position of the orchestra depend upon its going to the Eastern metropolises and letting the critics there take a whack at it in order to show that it is really worth while! New York has far more orchestral concerts than it needs or wants, and Boston certainly is not suffering. Just what difference it can make to us here in Chicago whether New York likes us or does not like us it is difficult to see. The going is as absurd as is the sending of our opera organization there to be picked to pieces and 'patronized.' Chicago's musical field of activity is the Middle West and the West, and what New York and Boston think about us is neither here nor there. If we are good they certainly will think no good of us; if we are not good they are certain not to. So where is the gain?"

The "community" suggestion contained in the alternative might be useful for more than Chicago's band; but who ever heard of an orchestra stepping down from its Olympian heights in its own home-town? Here, however, is Mr. Hubbard's gospel:

"The field for the Chicago orchestra should be right here in Chicago and its immediate vicinity. The giving of the afternoon and evening weekly concerts in Orchestra Hall and the offering of the Populars and the children's concerts are largely society functions, and the great general public is as effectively excluded from them as tho they were given in the Imperial palace in Peking. The Populars are sold out before even the program is announced, and the children's concerts are cause for little less than riots every time they are given.



SALARIES AND WAGES AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

A table issued in the *Wesleyan Alumnus*, which is probably of wide application on the subject agitating schools and colleges.

"With Chicago as vast as it is and with its huge population, the Chicago orchestra should find its field of traveling right here within the confines of the city. There are large halls in different sections—on the northwest and west sides, and on the southwest sides—which would accommodate audiences of ample proportions. To these halls the Chicago orchestra should go every two weeks or every month offering a regular series of orchestral concerts with programs of high character yet made with the skill Mr. Stock knows so well to bring to their fashioning, and thus give to all the people of Chicago the orchestral and musical sustenance that is needed.

"The cost of travel and the wear upon the men would be nothing compared to the trips out of town. And the results to the musical growth and development of the city would be beyond the computing. Even if mere expenses were all that were met, the undertaking would be infinitely more worth while than the trotting about the country to cities far distant and which now are in the zone of activity of other orchestras. And there is no reason why the earnings from such concerts should not be fairly substantial. They certainly would be more than the $350 gained from the two concerts in Cleveland and Detroit. The Chicago Orchestral Association has shown itself and is showing itself a factor of splendid and tremendous cultural activity in the community. Here is a chance for it to widen still farther its valued power."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

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IRISH PROTESTANTS WHO PROTEST AGAINST IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

The delegation of Irish Protestant clergymen from Ulster grouped on the deck of the ship which brought them to this country last December. Those in front are, from the reader's left to right: Rev. William Corkey (Presbyterian), Rev. C. W. Maguire (Methodist), Mr. William Coote, M.P. Standing: Rev. Edward Hazleton (Methodist), Rev. A. Wylie Blue (Presbyterian), Mrs. William Corkey, Mrs. Edward Hazleton, Mrs. Irwin, Rev. Frederick E. Harte (Methodist), Rev. Louis W. Crooks (Episcopal).

ULSTER'S APPEAL TO AMERICAN PROTESTANTS

JUST AS THE "IRISH REPUBLIC'S" campaign for recognition and for funds has won wide support in Catholic circles, and hearty indorsement from Catholic prelates and editors, so the Protestant delegation from Unionist Ulster have been welcomed in the Protestant press and pulpit as they tour the country to tell "the other side" of the Irish question. The gentlemen from Ulster—three Methodist ministers, two Presbyterian ministers, one Anglican clergyman, and a lay Presbyterian Member of Parliament—say they are here "to counteract Sinn-Fein propaganda, to contradict their misrepresentations, and to tell the truth about the real conditions in Ireland." They have been given an opportunity to present their side of the case in Protestant pulpits in our principal cities, in mass-meetings held under Protestant auspices, and in the columns of Protestant Church weeklies, and they have either aroused or brought to light considerable sympathy with their views. Bishop Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is quoted by the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist-Episcopal) as having said, at a preachers' meeting addrest by the Methodist members of the Ulster delegation, that the efforts to have Congress pass a resolution indorsing the "Irish Republic" is "nothing short of an insult to Great Britain." Even more emphatically the convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, in a greeting to Irish Anglicans, assures them that "We are not alone, but represent and share the feelings common to the greater body of Americans in resenting and repudiating the propaganda in our country of Sinn-Fein agitators and their abettors in the United States of America." Presbyterian feeling is indicated by editorials like this from *The Continent* (Chicago):

"The deputation from Ireland is sent by the Irish Presbyterian Church to offset the empty and preposterous propaganda carried on of late in this country whereby De Valera and his fellow Sinn-Feiners are trying to make people believe that there is such a thing in the world as an Irish Republic. Theoretically it is unfortunate that a matter so essentially political should be made the mission of a group of church men ecclesiastically appointed. But after the Roman hierarchy and priesthood of America have recognized the Sinn-Feiners so ostentatiously as honor guests of the Catholic Church, nothing can stop a superfervent Protestant welcome for these newcomers wherever they may choose to go in the United States. Even those who feel—as certainly many Presbyterians do—that Ulster made the supreme blunder of all Protestant history when it refused on religious grounds to support Irish Home Rule, will not hold aloof from the cordial reception which this Protestant delegation will now meet. Whatever may be said of times past, their present antipathy to absurd Sinn Fein must command the approval of all men of sound and unbiased judgment."

"The Sinn-Feiners are Bolsheviki under an Irish name whose hatred of authority is not confined to Britain, but to all orderly society," remarks *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), which believes:

"The release of Ireland to their rule would be to hand over the island to a group of conscienceless bigots who, while they denounce a stable democracy, bow in worship before the autocracy of the Pope. The Protestants of Ireland refuse to be left to the mercy of these insane revolutionists by recognizing a government in Ireland that is not responsible to the British Parliament. The problem is both religious and political, but were the religious problem removed the political protest would soon evaporate."

"It was the first opportunity that Chicago has had to listen to a different side of the Irish story from that which is usually coupled with the plea for Irish freedom and the relief of the distrest people," reports *The Christian Century* (Disciples) of a mass-meeting held in its own city, and it goes on to say:

"The American spirit is so prompt to respond to calls for liberty and democracy that it has been easy for the Roman Catholic propagandist of southern Irish independence to gain a sympathetic hearing and raise large sums of money for the so-called Irish Republic. The presence of these distinguished Protestant clergymen made it clear that there is a very different side to the problem, and that most of the stories of outrage and oppression are pure fiction. At least it will not be possible henceforth for the anti-English agitators to have their own way without at least some demand being made for the presentation of the facts on which the urgent and loyal pleas of large numbers of the Irish people against separation from the empire are based. The one danger which Protestant Ireland fears more than any other is such a form of Home Rule as will subject them to the domination of a Roman Catholic government."

Catholic editors are inclined to minimize the effect of the mission from Ulster. To quote a typical editorial appearing in *The New World* (Chicago):

"The deputation from the Protestant churches of Ireland have a hard task ahead in America. Representing only a fraction of the Irish people, it presumes to speak for a united Protestantism. Backed by secret funds, and selected in secret meetings, the committee will find scant welcome here. Not a handful in this country will be found to greet a junta whose purpose runs so counter to the sympathy of liberty-loving people. Coming from Ulster, the ministerial aggregation will endeavor to make out a case for the rights of minorities. But even Ulster is 47 per cent. Catholic. Already this province has by vote decided for self-determination. The assumption that all of Protestant Ulster is against a free Ireland is utterly false. Many of the ardent workers for Sinn Fein are Protestant and Ulsterite. Moreover, Ulster in its day served well the cause of a free Ireland. It may be worth noting that nearly all the heroes of modern Ireland have been Protestant. The desire of a few ministerial politicians to confuse the Irish issue will not be a success. A certain type of Protestantism will give a fervent welcome to Mr. Coote and his band. The welcome will be based on nothing more substantial than the cry of the Belfast rowdy, 'To hell with the Pope.'"

Americans anxious to understand the Irish problem are likely to be further perplexed when they note *The New World's* assertion that many Sinn-Feiners are Protestants and are informed on the other hand by two members of the Ulster delegation, quoted in *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Epis., Boston), that "the best elements of the Roman Catholic population in Ireland are against a republic as impossible and absurd for Ireland."

THE MINISTER'S BOOKS AS A PUBLIC LIBRARY

MANY SMALL TOWNS are without a public library; in others the library is not properly kept up, nor is there any one to direct the reading of young people and to keep them interested in books. One minister, who tells of his experience in *The Continent*, came to the conclusion a while ago that the small-town minister ought to have a library that could be of use to other families than his own. He remembered the many good books that had been lent to him by good pastors in the days of his youth. Chance threw in his way an opportunity to put his dream into practise and he took the fullest advantage of it. As the minister-librarian tells the story:

"In Chicago one day I was able to buy a general library of more than two hundred volumes that would make good reading for a minister and at the same time would be attractive to boys and girls, men and women, in a rural parish. This was brought home. Announcement was made from the pulpit that any one wishing books could borrow if they came to the manse. During the first year one hundred and fifteen of these books were read, several of them more than once. The second year many new ones were added, and they were read, making nearly three hundred loaned.

"This is no freak notion. We would not be doing this but for the fact that there is no such library for the folk here, and for the second fact that if there were, it might just fall out that there would be no one to keep it in order and fit to use. Some days ago I was visiting in a larger town than ours. Years ago about one thousand books had been bought for the library there. I was surprized to find many of the same authors that we have in our library, and to discover many of the books piled up like junk in one corner. The people told us that the picture-show had killed the library, but on careful examination I found this not true. We have a good picture-show in our town; our children go, but they also read books. There they do not read. What is really the difference? It is a matter of some one who will continually care for this fine thing we call a library. A library is like a baby, it requires lots of care. We are willing to turn over the book business here to any one who will take it up and keep it going; but until that person or organization comes forward we will loan our books. It is not a source of proselyting for our church, even if Mormons, Methodists, Christians, and many others besides Presbyterians do read our books. It is a matter of a little Christianity ministering in good books.

"How will we keep it up? Men will give individually toward its upkeep. The Sunday-school will probably set aside a certain amount to keep new books coming in. It is not very expensive anyway. The good wife of the pastor has done most of the reading ahead of the children and checking out of the books. Our children are happy and busy, partly because they read.

"'Do you mean to say you loan technical books like commentaries?' Why, yes, I have done that. Sabbath-school teachers borrow them sometimes and take exceptionally good care of them, too. It is lots of fun being just a little like Christ, even in lending books."

$10,000 A YEAR ENOUGH FOR A CHRISTIAN

A MAXIMUM LIVING ALLOWANCE is as essential to spiritual welfare as a minimum allowance is for bodily comfort, asserts Father John A. Ryan, who in "The Church and Socialism" (University Press) holds that a twelve-room house is sufficient for an average-sized family of husband and wife and four or five children, and an income of $10,000 enough for annual expenditure. This Catholic writer, who is a vigorous and outspoken opponent of Socialism, argues that man is not the happier because he has more wants and the means to gratify them, and that the true conception of life lies not in the number of wants, but in the kind of wants that a man satisfies. Wisdom prays: "Give me neither poverty nor riches; give me only the necessaries of life." We read further:

"When the demands of health and moderate comfort have been supplied additional sense-satisfactions contribute little or nothing to the development of body, heart, or mind. They necessitate an expenditure of time, energy, and resources that might be employed in building up the higher and rational side of man. They exert a damaging influence upon morals, mind, health, and happiness."

The moral law, we are told, "demands that man shall satisfy the cravings of his animal and lower nature only to the extent that is compatible with a reasonable attention to the things of the mind and spirit." Whenever we make our physical senses superior to reason, moral disorder, perversion of function, and unrighteous conduct are said to result. If the Christian view be correct, then, a larger house than one of twelve rooms for the family of average size is a waste, and an income larger than $10,000 tends to increase the purely physical desires. Excesses, or extravagances, of the kind fostered by wealth and ease, are generally followed by evils of the moral order. "The belief that men can live noble, religious, and intellectual lives in the presence of abundant material satisfaction is well called by the economist, Charles Perin, 'the most terrible seduction of our time.'" Father Ryan anticipates arguments against his theory:

"A stock objection to the doctrine here defended rests on the assertion that every community needs some examples of life on a scale of material magnificence, in order to prevent the dulling and deadening effect of monotonous mediocrity. Precisely why all the real and solid effects of variety could not be had within the limits set in this paper is not easily seen. The satisfaction and the uplifting influence that are derived by the masses from the contemplation of palatial residences, splendid raiment and equipages, and the other public manifestations of excessive expenditure, would be vastly overtopped by the benefits that would follow the investment of this money in decent habitations for the poor, schools, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, art-galleries and public concerts. There would also be a decrease of social hatred, envy, and discontent. At any rate, a reduction of 90 per cent. in the number of the existing instances of magnificent living would, owing to the comparative rarity of the phenomenon, increase the impression made upon the minds and imaginations of the masses."

A PLEA FOR "THE WRATH OF GOD" IN THE PULPIT

THE VERY TITLE of Jonathan Edwards's famous sermon on "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" seems nowadays archaic and almost grotesque. Preachers habitually thundered on such topics half a century ago, but in recent years, as a writer in *The Methodist Review* has said, they have laid away "in the attic of their intellect" their "belief in the dreadful consequences of unrepented sin continuing beyond the grave." Acknowledging the truth of this statement, Dr. Andrew Gillies in his recent book on "The Individualistic Gospel" (Methodist Book Concern) deplores the change and laments the forgetfulness of the wrath of God so characteristic of modern preaching. Dr. Gillies insists that no preacher who studies his Bible or even his New Testament can fail to realize that there is just as much emphasis there on the wrath of God against sin as upon the fact that "God is love." In fact, he says, "the whole New Testament is a continuous series of contrasts between the blessedness of righteousness and the misery of sin, the splendor of Eternal Day, and the horror of the 'outer darkness.'" As we read further:

> "He who breathed 'Come unto me' also cried 'Wo unto thee.' The 'wrath of the Lamb' and 'the blood of the Lamb' are both Scripture phrases. The parable of the prodigal son and the parable of Dives and Lazarus lie side by side. The promise of 'rest' to those who die in the Lord is followed by the terrible statement concerning the finally lost that 'they have no rest day nor night.' The same epistle which exalts the sacrificial Saviorhood of Jesus bristles with statements of the irreparable harm that awaits the unrepentant and apostate. Out from the same pages where glow the repeated assurance that 'God is love' blaze the repeated announcements, in one form or another, that 'our God is a consuming fire.' The same commission which enjoins the preacher to comfort bids him also warn, and it would be only a waste of time to ask, 'Warn of what?' Verily the Word of God is a two-edged sword."

The writer quotes such an eminent psychological authority as the late William James to help prove his point that fear is a valuable factor in arousing the conscience and in bringing about moral regeneration. Dr. Gillies thinks that the war "proved beyond peradventure that if men are to be saved they must be brought face to face with and be made to feel the grim and terrible as well as the pleasant and glorious realities." Turning from psychology to church history, Dr. Gillies thus goes on with his argument:

> "Every great Christian age and every vital spiritual revival in Christian history has had at its heart the belief in and emphasis on the Judgment and eternal consequences of continued sin, and, conversely, the periods marked by moral and spiritual decadence have been periods when the pulpit has been silent about, and the people have ceased to believe vitally in, the fact that 'because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.' . . . The preaching of those first Christian centuries, and of Savonarola during the cleansing of Florence, and of the Protestant Reformation and of Calvin on the Continent and Knox in Scotland, and of the Wesleyan revival under the Wesleys and Whitefield, and of the revivals in America under Edwards and Finney and Moody and Billy Sunday—the preaching of those great movements and great leaders has differed in many ways, but every bit of it has been marked to a greater or less degree by one thing—the insistent, persistent declaration that every man must give an account of himself to Almighty God for the deeds done in the body, and that he who faces the future without faith in and fidelity to Jesus Christ the Savior is but committing his own soul to the black darkness of spiritual death. No preaching that minimizes or is silent about man's responsibility to God and the eternal consequences of sin has ever brought about a widespread revival of religion or led humanity to the heroic heights of abandonment to the will of God."

And so Dr. Gillies comes to what he calls the "self-evident" conclusion that we need to-day more preaching of "the wrath of God," and that such preaching is essential to the full success of the Church in a day of many illusions and much confusion:

> "The present silence of the Protestant pulpit on the solemn themes of hell and the Judgment is a reaction from hyper-Calvinism. All reactions tend toward extremes and all extremes are pregnant of disaster. . . . The pendulum has again swung to the end of the arc. If Jonathan Edwards and his frightful sermon on 'Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God' represent one extreme, the modern preacher, with the doctrine of 'the dreadful consequences of unrepented sin continuing beyond the grave' laid carefully away in the attic of his intellect, may well represent the other. And the last state of the pulpit is at least as bad as the first. If the preacher of the gospel has no moral right to 'put the devil on the throne and call him God,' neither has he any right to let mankind think of God as a magnified and overindulgent parent who winks blandly at all forms of wrong.
>
> "It would not be fair to assume that this silence in the pulpit is the cause of so much spiritual superficiality in the pews, or even suggest that it bears any causal relation to the moral rottenness which brought our boasted civilization down with such a tragic crash. But it is fair to remind ourselves that these conditions happen to be contemporaneous, and to recollect Carlyle's striking words, 'When belief waxes uncertain, then practise, too, becomes unsound.' And to the thoughtful man there will come those disturbing words from Jeremiah, 'They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, Peace, when there is no peace.'
>
> "No sane man would advocate a return to the religion of the November fog, whose chief function, as Brierley put it, is the exhalation of gloom. No one wants preaching that appeals to fear, and that alone. The Christianity which 'walks in worried morality' is gone and never ought to come back. But thoughtful men, I believe, can already see the need of that balanced preaching which drives home to the consciousness both the severity and the goodness of God, the wages of sin as well as the gift of God, the horrors of hell and the glories of heaven as well as the call to social service. Then, and only then, will men be rid of their fatuous illusions and realize that now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. Then, and then only, can we even hope for the first faint beginnings of a new heaven and a new earth."

"FEATHERED MISSIONARIES"—A Presbyterian missionary in India, Captain Arthur E. Slater, is responsible for what *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) calls the "feathered-missionary" idea which has added to the prosperity, and hence to the comfort and self-respect, of the low-caste Hindus with whom the captain has been working. It is explained that through his influence with the Presbyterian mission at Etah, India, "there has been developed a large chicken industry by which through cross-breeding of native fowls with thoroughbred stock the value of the Indian chicken has been increased 100 per cent." It seems that "the weight of the native egg has been doubled, the weight of the fowl doubled, and the increased production per fowl has advanced from 45 to 120 eggs a year." The price of chickens is said to have advanced from twelve cents to one dollar or more, and egg prices have risen proportionately. As we read in *The Presbyterian:*

> "All has been to the advantage of the 'out-caste,' the lowest and most despised class of India, who were the only ones 'unfit' and 'unclean' enough to handle chickens. The wage of this class averages about three dollars a month for the man. The chicken business has been developed by the women and children, in line with their usual duties, and has greatly added to the monthly income of the family.
>
> "Captain Slater found that all the 'out-castes' were raising chickens, scrawny, scrubby specimens that weighed about three pounds apiece, laid four or five eggs a year, and were almost worthless mongrels. He decided that the opportunity for the mission and for the people lay in developing the chicken business. He wrote to W. H. Ridgway, an earnest Presbyterian of Coatesville, Pa., told him the situation, and immediately got help from him and the Bible class which he taught.
>
> "The first crate of chickens received were of the finest Rhode Island Red thoroughbreds, and came labeled, 'Missionaries in Feathers.' These were added to the eggs given to the 'out-castes' with instructions to cross the breeds. There has since developed the fowl which is netting the 'out-caste' such good returns."

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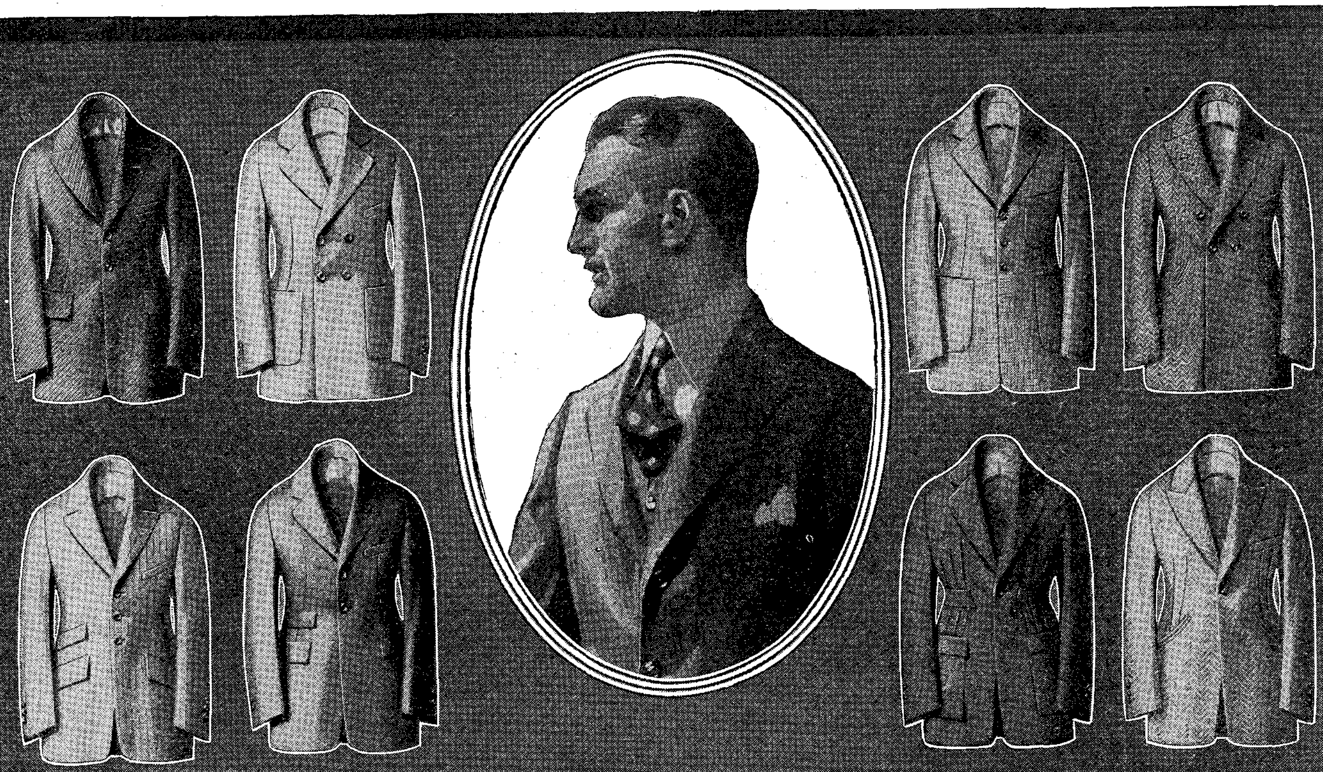

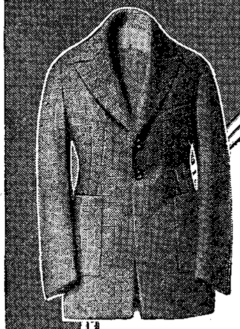

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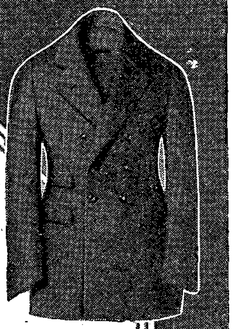

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AMERICA'S KNOWN-PRICED CLOTHES

CURRENT - POETRY

IN poetry the women stand up gallantly for each other. Margaret Widdemer hails Marguerite Wilkinson in the New York *Evening Post* as "true blue" American in distinction with so many "new Americans" who flood the poetry mart singing "raucously" of their "strongly American Little Italy"; their "highly American Ghetto"; their "typically American Lesser Armenia"; their "thoroughly patriotic I. W. W.," etc. She gives a foretaste of Mrs. Wilkinson's "Bluestone," a forthcoming book in which, we are told, "there is not much about souls standing naked and fearless; not much about dark sibyls, splendid souled. But running water, hills to climb, gardens to make, and honorably freed men and women busied with the honorable work of the world and the decently reticent building of their souls." The following is called "racially American," which "Thoreau might have done" if "his had been a little gayer heart":

"I WENT INTO MY GARDEN"

By Marguerite Wilkinson

I went into my garden at break of Delight
Before Joy had risen in the eastern sky
To see how many cucumbers had happened overnight
And how much higher stood the corn that yesterday was high.

I went into my garden where Rest had fallen away
From the tops of blue hills, from the valleys gold and green,
To see how far my beans had traveled up into the day
And whether all my lettuces were glad and cool and clean.

Oh, Rest had fallen away from the valleys green and gold,
From the tops of blue hills that were quiet all the night,
And the big round Joy was rising busy and bold
When I went into my garden at break of Delight!

The "pioneer note" is found in—

"A CHANT OUT OF DOORS"

By Marguerite Wilkinson

God of grave nights,
God of brave mornings,
God of silent noon,
Hear my salutation!
For where the rapids rage white and scornful
I have passed safely, filled with wonder;
Where the sweet pools dream under willows
I have been swimming, filled with joy.

God of round hills,
God of green valleys,
God of clear springs,
Hear my salutation!
For where the moose feeds I have eaten berries,
Where the moose drinks I have drunk deep;
Where the storms crash through broken heavens
And under clear skies have I known love.

God of great trees,
God of wild grasses,
God of little flowers,
Hear my salutation!
For where the deer crops and the beaver plunges
Near the river I have pitched my tent;
Where the pines cast aromatic needles
On the still flowers I have known peace.

God of grave nights,
God of grave mornings,
God of silent noon,
Hear my salutation,

Even more "explicitly of our country" is declared to be the—

"SONG FOR OUR FIGHTING MEN"

By Marguerite Wilkinson

The kind men, my brothers, are going away to fight
In the red fields of Flanders, where bones bleach white,
On the rough English waters, with their terrible chance,
In the brave air that blows above the sad land of France.

And the kind men, my brothers, will never, never know
Of the thanks I would give; with a smile they must go,
With a rough word spoken, and a quick Yankee jest,
And night by night I think of them, long before I rest.

For they are my brothers, and I am their kin,
Man of money, man of God, and weary man of sin,
Lumberjack and groceman and carrier of the hod,
And those who get our food for us by breaking the sod.

Little clerks who spend the days counting with a pen,
Factory hands putty-pale, and ruddy Western men
From the ranges and the ranches, the forest and the sea,
For all have been chivalrous as kinsmen to me.

When I have been weary, they have shortened the way,
They have stood that I might rest at the end of the day,
They have lifted my burdens that my strength might not fail,
They have told me their wisdom like a quaint old tale.

Oh, how can I honor them with a woman's praise?
The men of my country, who are guarding the ways
To the goals most holy that the clean nations seek—
Oh, how can I honor them, and what can I speak?

For the red fields of Flanders and the valleys of France
And the rough English waters with their terrible chance
Are claiming my brothers, and bravely they go,
And the thanks I would offer them they never, never know.

Words are too weak for the weight of my pain,
Words are too poor, I would praise them in vain;
For the dear land they love, and for the cause they glorify,
The kind men, my brothers, are going away to die.

A stanza from the title poem is given as a taste of the verse that carried off one of the annual Poetry Society prizes. Miss Widdemer's piquant comment is that this poem is "more class-conscious—why should one not be class-conscious in that way as well as in another?" "It is more deliberately the song of the Old American than anything she has so far done":

Under the bluestone they quarried and cut,
Under a great rock, facing blue sky,
Not too far from the home of their pride,
Six feet deep my fathers lie;
Their great arms are folded on each broad breast,
Their strong voices quiet, for their lips are dust;
And none, forever, shall break their rest—
But theirs are the words, the deeds that I trust!
They rise from the dead, tho their graves are shut
Under the bluestone they quarried and cut.

Whether the "Pussyfooter" who seems to have disturbed so many British statesmen has won over one of Briton's younger poets we shall leave to our audience to say. *The New Statesman* (London) gives this room:

THE PASSING SHOW

By Siegfried Sassoon

By Leicester Square, one drizzling winter night,
I heard them on the pavement:
"*If you think*
You can afford to drink, go on with drinking."
She mocked him. And the man began: "*All right;*
I can't afford it"; (louder) "*but I like it!*" . . .
He cut a silly caper, hummed an air,
And swung his hand-bag gaily. Then the pair
Stopt where some people waited for a 'bus.

She nagged again—that wife so pinched and prim.
"*Shurrup!*" he snapt. She flinched away from him
As if he'd struck her.
Some one turned to see
Him dance and spend his whiskysworth of glee
Under a London lamp's unpitying ray:
Saw the beaked nose, mustache untidy-gray,
White scowling face, and sunken eyes that burned
Beneath his shabby bowler . . .
Some one turned,
Fixing the squalid wrangle with a glance.
He was a tall young soldier; at his side
A girl in all her prettiness and pride.
And while the 'bus loomed up I saw him stoop
To kiss her happy face, as tho he feared
His tenderness might vanish.
Then the group
Jostled and clutched and climbed and disappeared.

If you do not object that one word can not perform all the service allotted to it here, this ballade in the February *Harper's* will please by its characteristic traits of the author. Anyway, he doesn't say "perfectly lovely":

CATALOG OF LOVELY THINGS

By Richard Le Gallienne

I would make a list against the evil days
Of lovely things to hold in memory:
First, I set down my lady's lovely face,
For earth hath no such lovely thing as she;
And next I add, to bear her company,
The great-eyed virgin star that morning brings;
Then the wild rose upon its little tree—
So runs my catalog of lovely things.

The enchanted dogwood, with its ivory trays;
The water-lily in its sanctuary
Of reeded pools; and dew-drenched lilac sprays:
For these, of all fair flowers, the fairest be.
Next write I down the great name of the sea,
Lonely in greatness as the names of kings;
Then the young moon that hath us all in fee—
So runs my catalog of lovely things.

Imperial sunsets that in crimson blaze
Along the hills, and, fairer still to me,
The fireflies dancing in a netted maze
Woven of twilight and tranquillity;
Shakespeare and Vergil—their high poesy,
And a great ship splendid with snowy wings,
Voyaging on into Eternity—
So runs my catalog of lovely things.

ENVOI

Prince, not the gold bars of thy treasury,
Not all thy jeweled scepters, crowns, and rings,
Are worth the honeycomb of the wild bee—
So runs my catalog of lovely things

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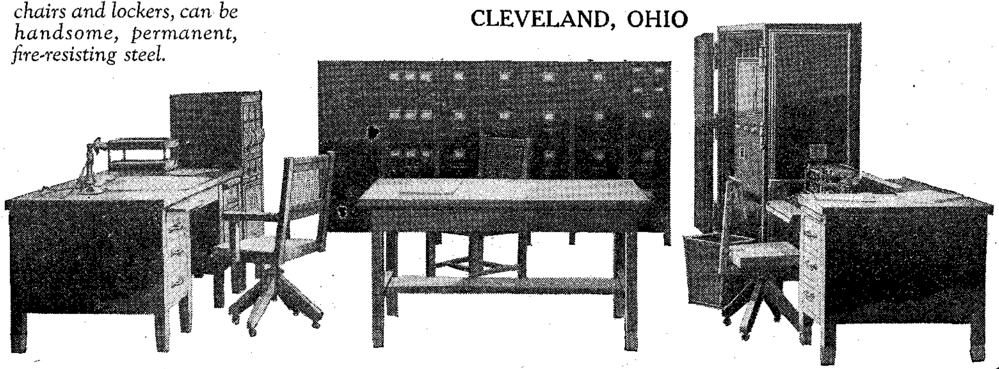

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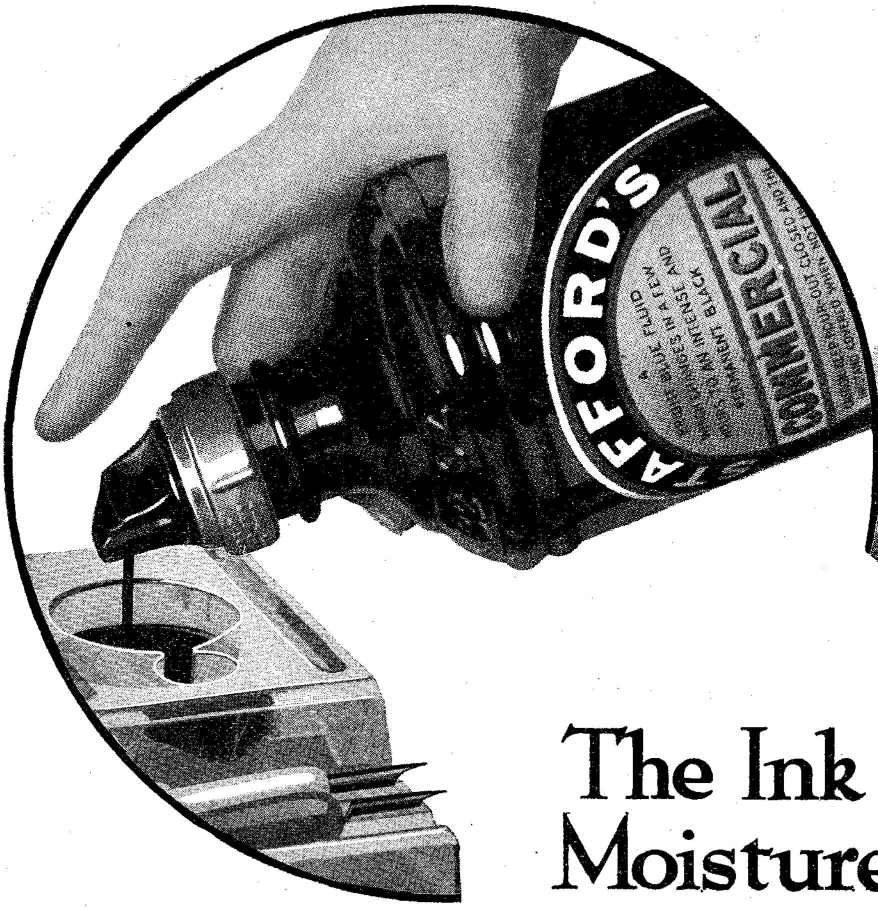
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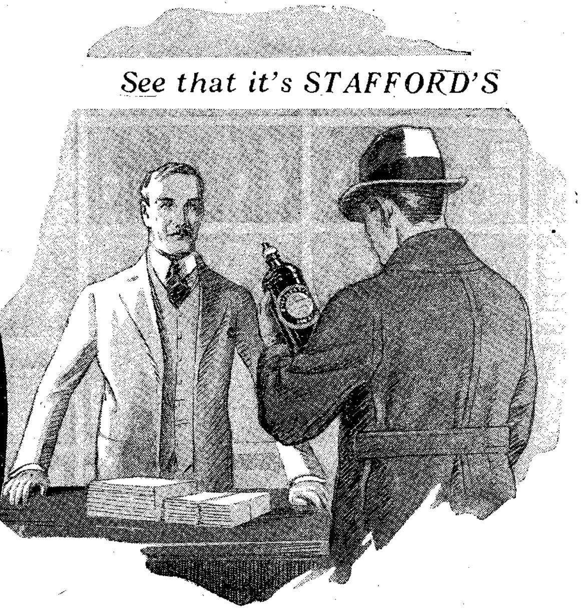

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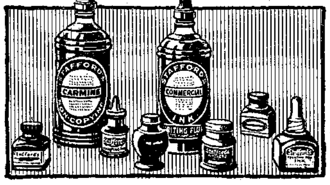
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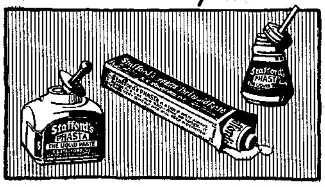
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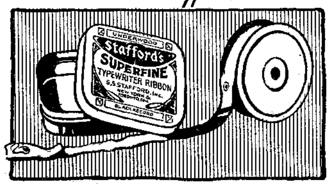
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LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

PATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY

THE GREAT TEST—Their actual appearance and showing in the National Convention is the great test of the basis on which the followers of the Presidential aspirants have built their expectations. The best-laid plans of politicians may here come to grief, for, after all, the mighty voice of public opinion will be heard in any such representative assembly, and machine-made "booms" are very apt to wither away just when their managers hope to see them win. The American voters now demand character and integrity in the men they choose for high office, a fact that every party convention knows well, and wo betide any candidate who fails under this test. The small man, the unworthy man, finds that all the clever methods of his managers are in vain. Every campaign has its little boomlets, too, that rise, flourish, and fade away in a mysterious manner not understood by the general public. Sometimes it happens that a Presidential boom is started too soon or on insufficient foundation. In the first case the boom reaches its full development and begins to decline before the race for the nomination really begins. In other words, too long a start is taken. The failure of a Presidential boom based on insufficient foundation is exemplified occasionally in the case of a favorite son. A man may be thrust into the highest prominence by the turn of events. While he has always been a person of distinction in his career, he suddenly becomes known throughout the country. His State naturally reflects the admiration that has come to her son in a conviction that no future is beyond his reach. The Presidency seems his inevitable destiny, and so his boom starts. But not infrequently it happens that the national fame of such a man is a temporary one based on a temporary condition, and so his boom does not weather the political storms encountered outside the State, and is forced to put back to port. On the other hand, it may happen that such a man, for reasons of his own, does not aspire to the Presidency—at least not just now—and his boom dies of inanition.

FAVORITE SONS—It is to be noted that the well-organized boom of a "favorite son" is an asset of unquestioned value in the national convention called to nominate the candidates for President and Vice-President. Mr. Y. and his workers may not be able to command sufficient votes to secure the nomination for either of these posts; but if the party is fortunate enough to have two men of Presidential size, and there is a deadlock, his vote-strength will perhaps mean much in the final decision if turned to the support of Mr. X. or Mr. Z. It may even assure him the nomination for Vice-President. In any case it is a negotiable asset in the commerce of conventions, even altho it has been raised and tended by political craftsmen chiefly for this purpose. In sections of the country where no Presidential candidate is forthcoming, because of the lesser representation of a particular party there, the delegates to the convention, we are told, are inclined to throw their influence to the aspirant from whom they can expect most for the party and for their territory. The delegates, after all, are the makers of the candidate; and it is to be remembered that, however towering a figure the managers of Mr. X., Mr. Y., or Mr. Z. may make them in the public eye, the delegates have their own peculiar angle of vision. Yet they are the last persons in the world to underestimate public opinion. They believe literally in what the rhetorical call "great waves of public opinion," and their talent is to meet them properly with the skill of expert and prudent swimmers. They swim over, under, around, and through the waves, but never against them. A general idea of the kind of men that these master craftsmen of politics first discern and then discover to the country at large may be gathered from a concise survey of the progress to the Presidency of our chief executives of fifty years past. Backward through half a century we trace the career of each of ten Presidents in their progress to the highest office in the gift of a free people and transcendent in the esteem of the nations. We begin with the present incumbent at the time reconstruction problems of the world-war are in course of solution. We go back as far as the Presidential terms of General Grant, when the reconstruction problems of the Civil War had to be met and solved. Amid all the bitterness and hostility that flame in the political history of this astonishingly swift period of American progress, we see the figures of the Presidents rising in perspective with monumental grandeur. They are the enduring images of the ideals of American democracy which in its last development is lifted above all the pettiness and conflict of the multifarious human processes by which these ideals are attained. The political records of these Presidents are here summarized from their lives in the New International Encyclopedia and are presented on a strictly impersonal and non-partizan basis. We begin with the most recent of our country's chief executives.

WOODROW WILSON (1856-   )—Woodrow Wilson, the twenty-eighth President of the United States, is known also as a publicist, party leader, educator, speaker, and historian. He was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856. Woodrow Wilson studied for about a year at Davidson College (North Carolina), and graduated from Princeton in 1879. He was known at Princeton for debating and literary ability and was editor of *The Princetonian.* While an undergraduate he published a widely noticed article in *The International Review* on cabinet government in the United States. In 1881 he graduated in law from the University of Virginia, for a year practised in Atlanta, Ga., and then entered Johns Hopkins University, newly founded, for postgraduate courses in political science. There he published (1885) his thesis for the degree of Ph.D. (conferred 1886) as Congressional Government. He was associate professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College (1885–88), serving also as lecturer at Johns Hopkins in 1887, and (1888–90) was professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Called to Princeton, he was professor of jurisprudence and political economy (1890–95), of jurisprudence (1895–97), and of jurisprudence and politics (1897–1910), his courses being notably popular. In 1902, on the resignation of President Patton, he was elected as successor, the first layman to hold the office. In 1910 a popular demand was made that he be nominated for Governor of New Jersey. He was a Democrat in politics, and tho he was not known as a party man the leaders of the party favored him, and he was nominated. He was elected by a plurality of 49,056 in a State Republican for sixteen years before. A movement was immediately begun to secure for him the Democratic nomination for President of the United States.

As Governor of New Jersey (1910–13), he became known as a progressive statesman and a skilful politician. He held it the duty of his office to be the party leader, and to stand re-

(*Continued on page* 97)

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

SUGAR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

In the year ended December 31, 1919, the people of the United States consumed more sugar per capita than any other country in the world, except Australia, according to statistics appearing in a recent issue of *The American Sugar Bulletin*, published by the American Sugar Refining Company and the Franklin Sugar Refining Company. The best figures obtainable at this early date, it is said, indicate a consumption of 4,397,862 tons of sugar exprest in terms as produced, which is equal to 4,176,061 tons exprest as refined sugar or as consumed. This last figure is 726,343 tons greater than the corresponding figure for 1918 and 448,458 tons greater than for 1917, the year of previous largest consumption.

The article says in part:

"We estimate that this is enough to furnish every man, woman, and child in the United States with 87½ pounds of sugar, an amount 14 pounds greater than the per capita consumption of 1918 and 7 pounds over that of 1917.

"The increase in consumption was made possible by a heavy draft upon the increased Cuban crop, 670,000 tons more of which were shipped to the United States than in 1918, as compared with a decline of 91,885 tons in shipments to other countries.

"The consumption of domestic beet and cane sugars also shows a marked increase.

"The consumption of beet was 906,557 tons, against 527,689 tons in 1918 and 791,314 tons in 1917. Of cane it was 224,906 tons, against 165,097 and 266,797 tons. Of the domestic beet-sugar 487,318 tons were left from the old 1918–19 crop and 419,239 tons were from the crop just nearing its end. This was 331,339 tons more than was ever consumed in any previous fall. We have reduced our estimate for this crop to 650,000 tons in accordance with advices from reliable sources, which estimated it as 644,000 tons.

"Similar private advices in regard to the Southern cane crop indicate an outturn, including Texas, of only 110,000 tons. The consumption includes 80,000 tons of this and 134,906 tons left from the 1918 crop.

"The great scarcity of sugar in the United States toward the end of the year led to an active search for supplies in many out-of-the-way sections of the world. As a result the total receipts of full-duty sugar were 77,009 tons, compared to 24,727 tons last year and 99,637 tons in 1917."

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES

(Bradstreet's)

The estimated production of coal in 1919, by States, with comparative figures for 1917 and 1918 (net tons), follows:

	1917	*1918*	**1919*
Alabama	20,068,074	19,184,962	15,230,000
Alaska	53,955	75,606	53,000
Arkansas	2,143,579	2,227,369	1,680,000
Colorado	12,483,336	12,407,571	10,100,000
Illinois	86,199,387	89,291,105	64,600,000
Indiana	26,539,329	30,678,634	20,500,000
Iowa	8,965,830	8,192,195	6,300,000
Kansas	7,184,975	7,561,947	5,750,000
Kentucky	27,807,971	31,612,617	28,500,000
Maryland	4,745,924	4,497,297	2,970,000
Michigan	1,374,805	1,464,818	930,000
Missouri	5,670,549	5,667,730	4,060,000
Montana	4,226,689	4,532,505	3,300,000
New Mexico	4,000,527	4,023,239	3,170,000
North Dakota	790,548	719,733	750,000
Ohio	40,748,734	45,812,943	35,050,000
Oklahoma	4,386,844	4,813,447	3,200,000
Pennsylvania	172,448,142	178,550,741	145,300,000
Tennessee	6,194,221	6,831,048	5,150,000
Texas	2,355,815	2,261,135	1,600,000
Utah	4,125,230	5,136,825	4,570,000
Virginia	10,087,091	10,289,808	9,500,000
Washington	4,009,902	4,082,212	3,100,000
West Virginia	86,441,667	89,935,839	75,500,000
Wyoming	8,575,619	9,438,688	7,100,000
Other States	161,820	95,806	100,000
Total bituminous	551,790,563	579,385,820	458,063,000
Pennsylvania (anthracite)	99,611,811	98,826,084	86,200,000
Grand total	651,402,374	678,211,904	544,263,000

*Estimated.

CRUDE OIL PRICES

(The Wall Street Journal)

Prices of crude oil have been advancing steadily since 1915. The United States is producing 69 per cent. of the world's crude-oil output and is supplying 75 per cent. of the foreign demand for refined oil, which explains the advance in prices. Foreign production, especially in Russia, whose fields in 1917 ranked second, fell off during the war. In 1918 Russian oil-fields produced 28,000,000 barrels less than in 1917. Mexico made up 8,000,000 barrels of this, but the burden fell upon this country.

From a low price of $1.35 in 1915 Pennsylvania crude oil has advanced to $5.25 a barrel, a gain of 289 per cent. This is one of the highest grade oils produced in the world and is from a field which has been producing for sixty years.

Prices of other oils in the United States have been increasing proportionately. In the Kansas-Oklahoma field, the largest producer in the country, the price has gone up from a low of forty cents in 1915 to $3 a barrel, a gain of 650 per cent. During 1919 Oklahoma obtained a new production of 487,939 barrels. Caddo heavy crude oil from the Caddo field in Louisiana shows a price increase of $1.15, or 322 per cent., from 1915.

The following table shows prices from 1915 to date of leading grades of oils in Eastern and mid-continent fields:

	Current Price	*Jan. 1, 1919*	*Jan. 1, 1918*	*Jan. 1, 1917*	*Jan. 1, 1916*	*Low 1915*
Pennsylvania	$5.25	$4.00	$3.75	$2.95	$2.25	$1.35
Corning	3.50	2.85	2.80	2.30	1.75	.83
Cabell	3.42	2.77	2.70	2.10	1.78	.97
Somerset	3.25	2.60	2.55	2.05	1.63	.80
Ragland	1.75	2.32	1.20	.95	.75	.63
North Lima	3.23	2.38	2.08	1.63	1.33	.93
South Lima	3.23	2.38	2.08	1.63	1.33	.88
Princeton	3.27	2.42	2.17	1.67	1.47	.89
Indiana	3.13	2.28	2.08	1.48	1.18	.83
Illinois	3.27	2.42	2.12	1.67	1.47	.89
Kansas-Oklahoma	3.00	2.25	2.00	1.69	1.20	.40
Healdton	2.25	1.45	1.20	.80	.60	.30
Caddo, heavy	1.50	1.55	1.00	.98	.75	.35
Canada	3.63	2.78	2.58	2.08	1.73	1.28

Higher prices usually result in increased drilling activity, and companies are preparing to make 1920 an active year so far as production is concerned.

WORLD TRADE IN ARTIFICIAL SILK

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENTS IN DIFFICULT INDUSTRY

(The Far East Commercial Supplement)

Artificial silk was first manufactured abroad twenty years ago, and it was only about ten years ago that it came to be supplied commercially to the world's market. Japan has been importing the article for different purposes, and imports reached 137,000 kin in 1915, but greatly fell off upon the breaking out of the war. They again rose and were 97,000 kin in 1917. The following table, evidently for six years, gives the production and value in the different countries in thousands of kin and yen:

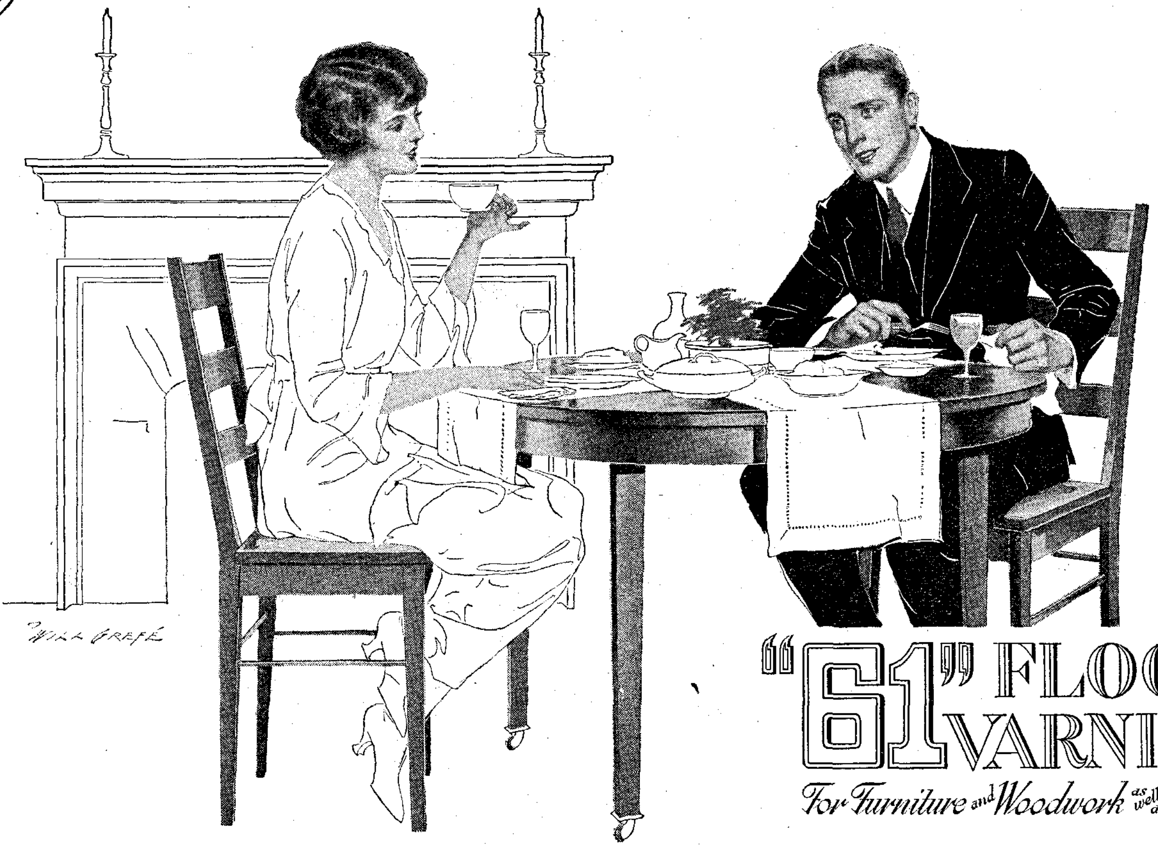
	Kin	*Yen*	*Kin*	*Yen*	*Kin*	*Yen*	*Kin*	*Yen*	*Kin*	*Yen*	*Kin*	*Yen*
England	31	73	29	69	73	123	48	96	8	25	30	178
France	3	7	9	22	10	23	43	98	5	38	21	185
Germany	82	219	86	226	42	105	1	3	0	0	0	0
Belgium	2	7	3	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	3	7	40	92	12	57	38	259
Italy	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	11	0	0
Austria-Hungary	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	6	53
Total	122	317	128	320	132	266	137	298	31	145	97	676

[A kin is 1.2277 pounds avoirdupois and 1.60754 pounds troy.]

CENTER OF JAPANESE TRADE

It is noticeable that the article is now imported more through Yokohama than Kobe, which was at first more important in this trade than Yokohama. This is thought to be because of the larger portion of the trade being now shared by Tokyo merchants, in place of those of Osaka and Kyoto.

Japan is much behind the European and American countries in the artificial silk industry, which is still in a primitive condition here. This is owing in part to the very strict secrecy which all foreign artificial silk-manufacturing countries have observed in the methods of production, and the advance the art of manufacture has made is beyond the hope of emulation here unless by the combination of competent inventors with capitalists prepared to risk failure. The only manufacturers of the article in Japan are the Imperial Artificial Silk Company in the town of Yonezawa, one with a capital of 300,000 yen in the town of Tsu, Ise Province, and the Dai Nippon Artificial Silk Company in the suburbs of Yokohama. The yearly output by these three works is only about 200,000 pounds, of which the Dai Nippon takes the largest share of 80,000 or 90,000 pounds. This latter company sank a great deal of labor and money before it could produce the goods, which are now selling at fairly good prices both in the foreign and domestic markets. This was about April last. The company's products now sell at 750 yen per 100 pounds for 150 deniers, which is about 100 yen higher than that ruling a year ago. [One yen is equivalent in United States money to about .495.]



"61" FLOOR VARNISH

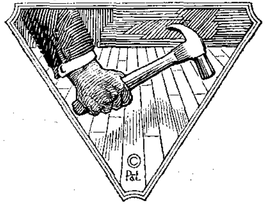
For Furniture and Woodwork as well as Floors.

"Betsy, Joe thinks you're a wonderful manager. You *are*, in more ways than one! Joe knows —"

"But Tommy! What did Joe say about me?"

"I'm coming to that, Bess! What got him started was this old dining-room furniture, that you changed from oak to mahogany, with Mahogany "61" Floor Varnish! He says it saved us the cost of new furniture. Joe and Peggy are starting on theirs tonight."

- Test It With a Hammer -



"61" COLORS
Light & Dark Oak
Mahogany
Walnut, Cherry
Forest Green
Natural
Dull Finish
Ground Color

In these H C L days, it's wonderful how far a little pleasant work and a can of "61" Floor Varnish will contribute to holding down rising expenses!

While originally intended for floors, the remarkable durability of "61" is the reason for its wide use on furniture, woodwork, linoleum and for other all 'round household purposes.

A job with "61" is a quick and easy job, as "61" stains and varnishes in one operation, without showing streaks, laps or brush marks. "61" is made in the following beautiful, semi-transparent wood-stain colors: Light Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Forest Green; also Natural (clear varnish), Dull Finish and Ground Color. The colors and varnish liquid are so intimately combined that "61" flows out smoothly, producing a clear, lustrous surface of great brilliancy.

Do not confuse "61" with the common varnishes. "61" is *different*, because it is made differently, of the finest materials and by the most painstaking production processes. "61" is not only waterproof, but *resistant* to wear — *that* is its dominating characteristic. Bear that in mind the next time you feel the impulse to take a brush in hand!

Send for Color Card and Sample Panel

finished with "61." Try the hammer test on the sample panel. You may dent the wood but the varnish won't crack.

If you are building or decorating, engage a good painter. He knows Pratt & Lambert Varnishes and will be glad to use them.

Pratt & Lambert Varnishes are used by painters, specified by architects and sold by paint and hardware dealers everywhere.

Our Guarantee: If any Pratt & Lambert Varnish fails to give satisfaction, you may have your money back.

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THE LONG-LIFE ENAMEL

Vitralite Enamel is now available in the rarest and most exquisite of *Tints*, as well as the pure porcelain-like *White*. These *Tints* are authoritative, distinctive; and harmonious in well appointed homes.

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

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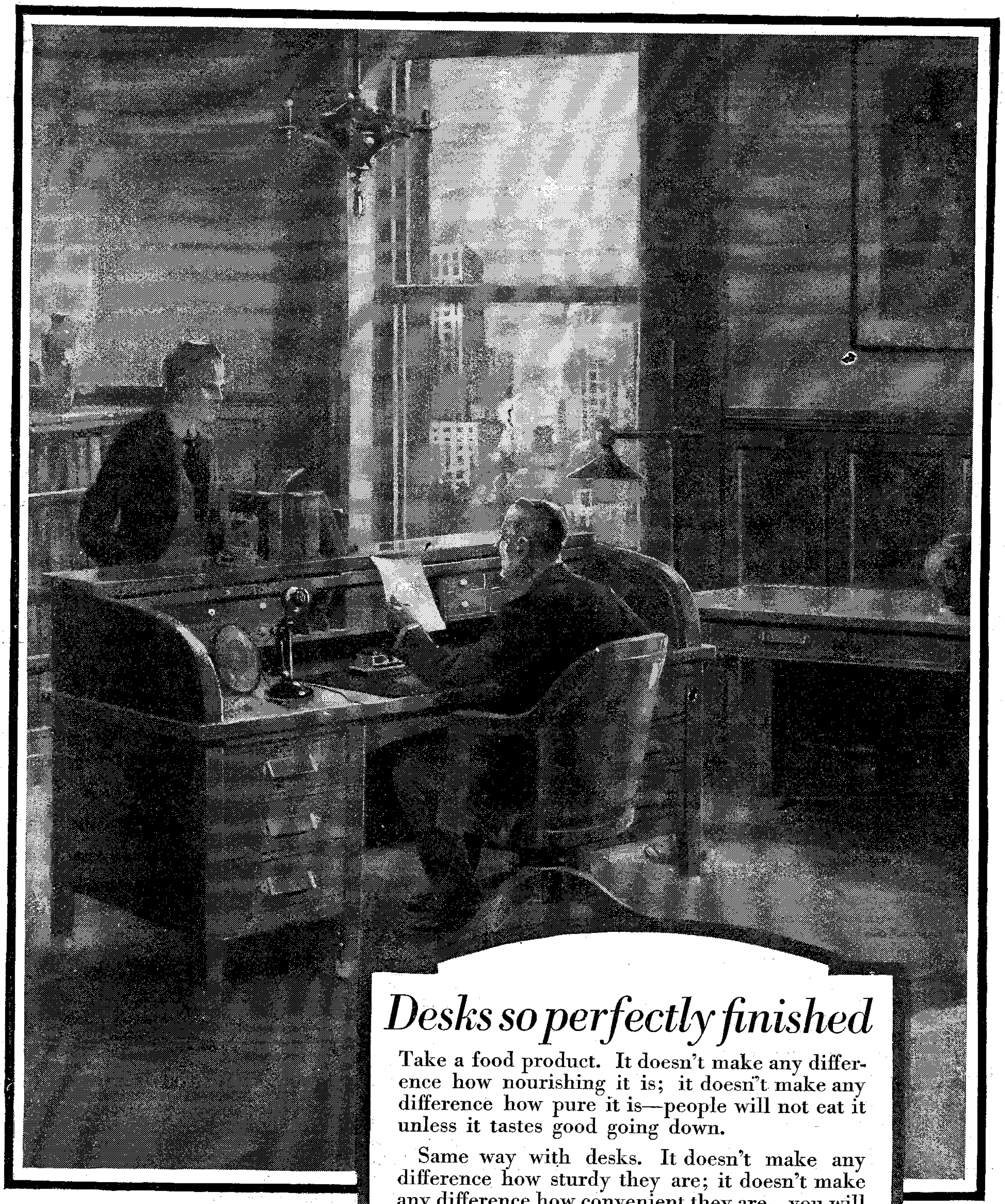

Desks so perfectly finished

Take a food product. It doesn't make any difference how nourishing it is; it doesn't make any difference how pure it is—people will not eat it unless it tastes good going down.

Same way with desks. It doesn't make any difference how sturdy they are; it doesn't make any difference how convenient they are—you will not buy one unless it looks every inch a desk to be proud of, unless it truly expresses success.

Knowing this, we cannot help putting the finest finish we know how into Cutler Desks. They have a smooth beauty that only men who know and love beautiful woods can produce. And we give you our word that their beauty and quality are not just skin deep. They do truly express success in any office.

It is usually the most successful office equipment dealer of a town who has the Cutler franchise. Write us for his name and for descriptive literature.

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Desks
"They Express Success"

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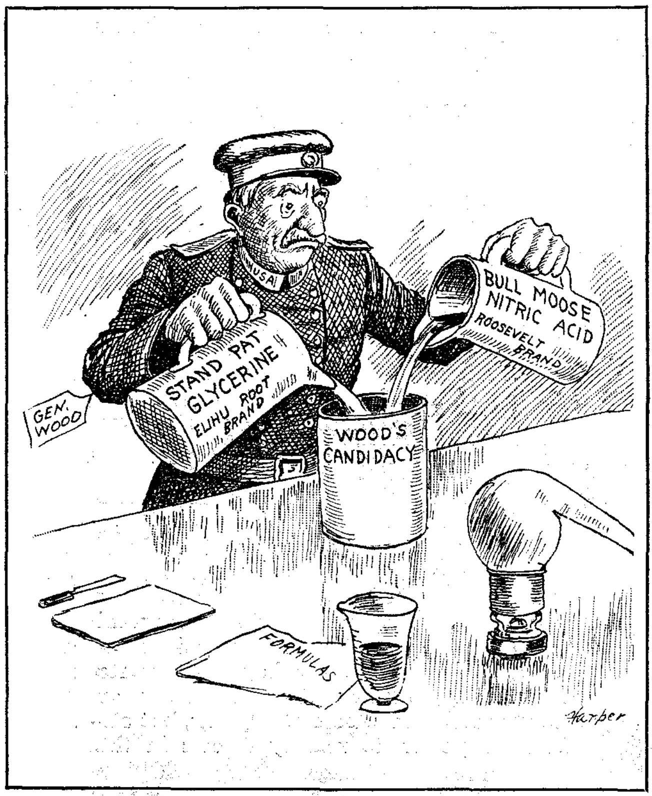
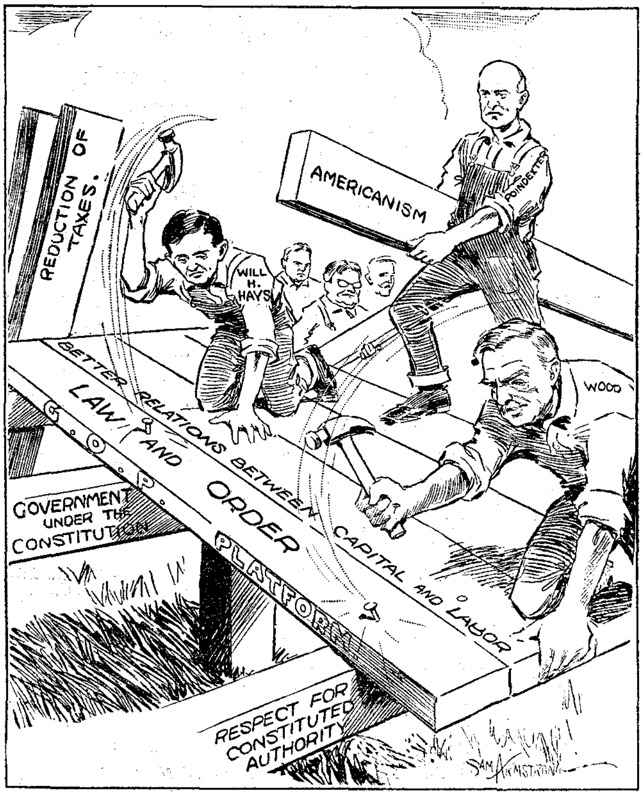


IT TAKES A SKILLED CHEMIST TO DO THIS.

—Harper in the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald.*


REDUCTION OF TAXES.
AMERICANISM
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WOOD
BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR
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G. O. P. PLATFORM
GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION
RESPECT FOR CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY
SAM ARMSTRONG

BUILDING OPERATIONS FOR 1920.

—Armstrong in the Tacoma *News-Tribune.*

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN VIEWS OF A MILITARY MAN NOW IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

THE AMERICANISM OF GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

(*The Second in a Series of Brief Articles Presenting the Claims of Possible Presidential Nominees.*)

GENERAL WOOD can trace his ancestry back, by verified records, to that fountain-head of Americanism pure and undefiled, the *Mayflower*, but he doesn't bank very much on that. The General's Americanism, which is receiving much attention in view of the chance that he may be the next Republican nominee for President, is strictly up to date. By and large, it is of the well-known and popular brand made famous by Theodore Roosevelt, the General's long-time friend, counselor, and guide. In fact, the political mantle and moral leadership of Roosevelt have fallen, in so far as such properties may be bequeathed, on Gen. Leonard Wood. This, at least, is the verdict of numerous editors throughout the country, even tho several dissenting voices may be heard from the general direction of California, where Mr. Hiram Johnson is particularly appreciated. Mr. Roosevelt himself, in the course of a pamphlet written twenty years ago, testified as to his feeling for General Wood in the statement that "we had the same ideals and the same way of looking at life." This pamphlet, recently republished from *The Outlook* of January 7, 1899, is entitled "Leonard Wood, by Theodore Roosevelt." The account there presented may serve the double purpose of outlining General Wood's career up to the date mentioned, and of showing Mr. Roosevelt's high appreciation of him. THE DIGEST herewith reprints this, and other matter favorable to General Wood, in accordance with its plan to permit each of the leading candidates for Presidential nomination to be presented by his friends. Taking up, first, the brief biographical sketch written by ex-President Roosevelt, we read:

General Wood was a Cape Cod boy; and to this day there are few amusements for which he cares more than himself to sail a small boat off the New England coast, especially in rough weather. He went through the Harvard Medical School, in 1881–82, and began to practise in Boston; but his was one of those natures which, especially when young, frets for adventure and for those hard and dangerous kinds of work where peril blocks the path to a greater reward than is offered by more peaceful occupations. A year after leaving college he joined the Army as a contract surgeon, and almost immediately began his service under General Miles in the Southwestern territories. These were then harried by the terrible Apaches; and the Army was entering on the final campaigns for the overthrow of Geronimo and his fellow renegades. No one who has not lived in the West can appreciate the incredible, the extraordinary fatigue and hardship attendant upon these campaigns. There was not much fighting; but what there was was of an exceedingly dangerous type; and the severity of the marches through the waterless mountains of Arizona, New Mexico, and the northern regions of Old Mexico (whither the Apache bands finally retreated) was such that only men of iron could stand them. But the young contract doctor, tall, broad-chested, with his light-yellow hair and blue eyes, soon showed the stuff of which he was made. Hardly any of the whites, whether soldiers or frontiersmen, could last with him; and the friendly Indian trailers themselves could not wear him down. In such campaigns it soon becomes essential to push forward the one actually fitted for command, whatever his accidental position may be; and Wood, altho only a contract surgeon, finished his career against the Apaches by serving as commanding officer of certain of the detachments sent out to perform peculiarly arduous and dangerous duty; and he did his work so well and showed such conspicuous gallantry that he won that most coveted of military distinctions, the Medal of Honor. On expeditions of this kind, where the work is so exhausting as to call for the last ounce of reserve strength and courage in the men, only a very peculiar and high type of officer can succeed. Wood, however, never called upon his men to do anything that he himself would not do. They ran no risk that he did not run; they endured no hardship which he did not endure: intolerable fatigue, intolerable thirst, never-satisfied hunger, and the strain of unending watchfulness against the most cruel and dangerous of foes—through all this Wood led his men until the final hour of signal success. When he ended the campaigns he had won the high regard of his superior officers, not merely for courage and endurance, but for judgment and entire trustworthiness. A young man who is high of heart, clean of life, incapable of a mean or ungenerous action, and burning with the desire honorably to distinguish himself, needs only the opportunity in order to do good work for his country.

This opportunity came to Wood with the outbreak of the Spanish War. I had seen much of him during the preceding year. Being myself fond of outdoor exercise, I had found a congenial companion in a man who had always done his serious duties with the utmost conscientiousness, but who had found time to keep himself even at thirty-seven a first-class football-player. We had the same ideals and the same way of looking at life; we were fond of the same sports; and, last but not least, being men with families, we liked, where possible, to enjoy these sports in company with our small children. We, therefore, saw very much of each other; and we had made our plans long in advance as to what we should do if war with Spain broke out; accordingly he went as Colonel and I as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rough Riders. How well he commanded his regiment is fresh in the minds of every one. Because of his success he was made Brigadier-General, and at the battle of San Juan he commanded one of the two brigades which made up Gen. Joe Wheeler's Cavalry Division. When Santiago surrendered, he was soon put in charge, first of the city, and then of the city and province.

Since then he has worked wonders. Both his medical and his military training stood him in good stead. I was frequently in Santiago after the surrender, and I never saw Wood when he was not engaged on some one of his multitudinous duties. He was personally inspecting the hospitals; he was personally superintending the cleaning of the streets; he was personally hearing the most important of the countless complaints made by Cubans against Spaniards, Spaniards against Cubans, and by both against Americans; he was personally engaged in working out a better system of sewerage; or in striving to secure the return of the land-tillers to the soil. I do not mean that he ever allowed himself to be swamped by mere detail; he is much too good an executive officer not to delegate to others whatever can safely be delegated; but the extraordinary energy of the man himself is such that he can in person oversee and direct much more than is possible with the ordinary man. . . . . .

All conditions were ripe for a period of utter anarchy, and under a weak, a foolish, or a violent man this anarchy would certainly have come. General Wood, by his energy, his firmness, his common sense, and his moderation, has succeeded in working as great an improvement as was possible in so short a time. By degrees he has substituted the best Cubans he can find in the places both of the old Spanish officials and of the Americans who were put in temporary control. He permits not the slightest violence either on the part of the American soldiers or of the inhabitants; he does absolute, even justice to all. He shows that he thinks of himself only in so far as he desires to win an honorable reputation for doing his work well—and even this desire for an honorable reputation, it must be remembered, is absolutely secondary in his mind to the desire that the work itself should be thoroughly done, let the credit go where it will. . . . . . .

A sizable book dealing with the General's life and accomplishments has just come from the press of the George H. Doran Company. The author is Eric Fisher Wood, the title is "General Leonard Wood," and the treatment is detailed, complimentary, and exhaustive. In Chapter Twenty-four, which is headed "The Upholder of Americanism," we find an analysis of General Wood's character, combined with an account of what he did by way of preparing America for the clash with Germany. To quote Mr. Wood on General Wood:

Leonard Wood's past life divides itself into three periods of activity—his eighteen years of practise as a surgeon; his brief but brilliant career as a combat soldier; and his successful work as an administrator, which extended from the autumn of 1898, when he became Governor of Cuba, until the spring of 1914, when he ceased to be Chief of Staff.

At the present moment, it is not any one of these three phases of his life that have been terminated which interests us most. Much more vital to his countrymen is the fourth and most important period in his career, which has not yet reached its zenith—that is his leadership as an unflinching defender of republicanism against the assaults of autocracy on one side and communism on the other; as the principal upholder and prophet of Americanism against the two extremes of Prussianism or Bolshevism, and as the stanch advocate of patriotism against internationalism.

Our people did not begin to appreciate the value of Leonard Wood's leadership in the cause of Americanism until about 1913; nevertheless it became a vital influence much earlier.

His distrust of Germany and his antagonism to the Prussian system began as far back as 1902, at which time he attended the Imperial Germany Army maneuvers as special representative of the United States. There his keen mind received its first warning of the trend of events which finally culminated in the world-war. . . . . .

Among the dignitaries who attended the German maneuvers in 1902 were Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, fresh from his military and administrative triumphs in South Africa; and Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, just back from like successes in Cuba. The records of their public services were strikingly similar. Before meeting, each had felt admiration for the work of the other; and after meeting, they found themselves kindred spirits.

As they stood together on the green hillside in Prussia, watching the seemingly endless hosts of German soldiers, they first cautiously sounded each other as to the inference each drew from the pageant, but presently came to a reciprocal confidence and complete mutual understanding.

It developed that one conclusion was common to both: that this mighty army was never collected, trained, and maintained for France alone, but that world conquest was its ultimate aim, in the path of which stood both Great Britain and the United States. . . . . .

With both of them, to see a duty was to undertake it. Each returned to his own country to begin the long and seemingly hopeless struggle to make his people realize the oncoming menace of Germany's military expansion and growing ambition.

The whole world knows how their warnings were met with public indifference or ridicule, how they also encountered repeated official rebuffs. Nevertheless, they stedfastly and unfalteringly not only sounded the note of warning, but also used every means in their power to remedy defects in their country's defenses.

In the end they were responsible for the saving of the republicanism they loved, for altho they were not able to achieve any adequate military preparedness in either Great Britain or the United States before the conflict began, they nevertheless did so prepare the public mind for universal military service that when the dire emergency finally came both nations accepted it without delay, when any delay would have been fatal.

Many people have criticized Leonard Wood for appealing directly to the American people in his campaign for preparedness and Americanism, and maintained that he ought to have confined himself to formal recommendations made exclusively through official channels to the War Department.

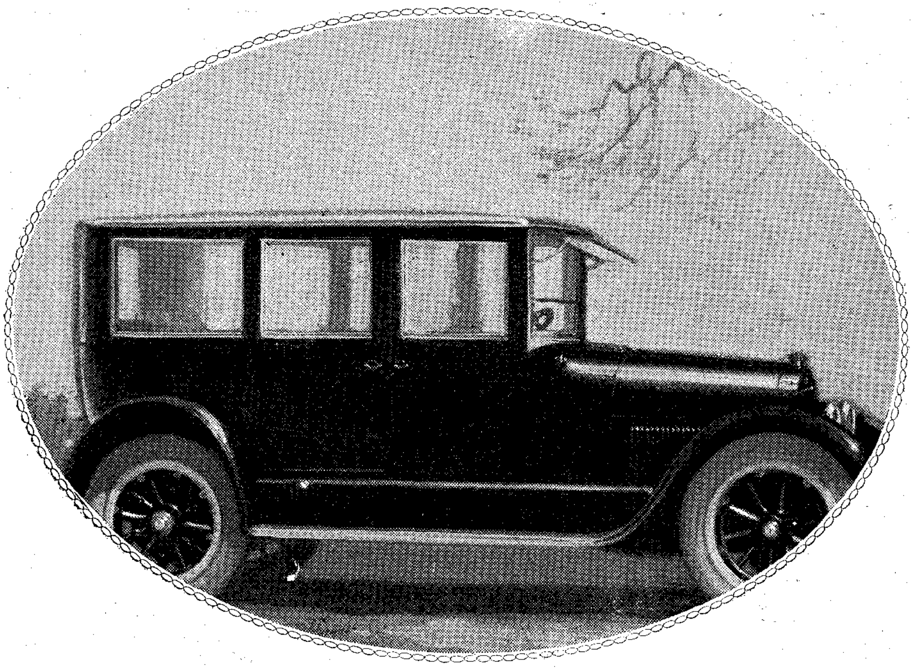
It is, however, important to note the fact that, for ten years after his historic interview with Earl Roberts, he did actually adhere strictly to official channels, and made his recommendations only through reports to the War Department, where they were invariably pigeonholed.

Throughout the decade from 1902 to 1911 his clear vision revealed to him the extreme seriousness of our situation, in proof of which his recommendations quoted in the previous chapter, altho they are only fragmentary selections from his repeated appeals for action, yet give ample evidence of the invariable accuracy of his predictions.

In the light of after-events, the absolute certainty with which he anticipated the future requirements of our army, even to the smallest and least important detail, is little short of miraculous.

The General's best-known activity took the form of the "Plattsburg Movement." The first two officers' training-camps were initiated by him in the summer of 1913, while he was still Chief of Staff of the United States Army—he ceased to be Chief of Staff early in 1914. One of these camps was located at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the other at Monterey, California. Their student personnel was largely drawn from the universities, because Wood realized what splendid officer material they contained. In the first year only 222 attended the two camps, but they represented twenty-seven universities. Later his idea was developed and expanded. As we read on:

In 1915 he initiated a corresponding movement among young business and professional men, and the attendance at two camps held at Plattsburg, July and August of that year, totaled about eighteen hundred, coming from every State in the Union. These men made up the famous First Plattsburg Regiment, a band of crusaders, which included in its ranks such men as Robert Bacon, Sr., and his sons; Richard Harding Davis, George Wharton Pepper, Grenville Clark, William Cooper Procter,



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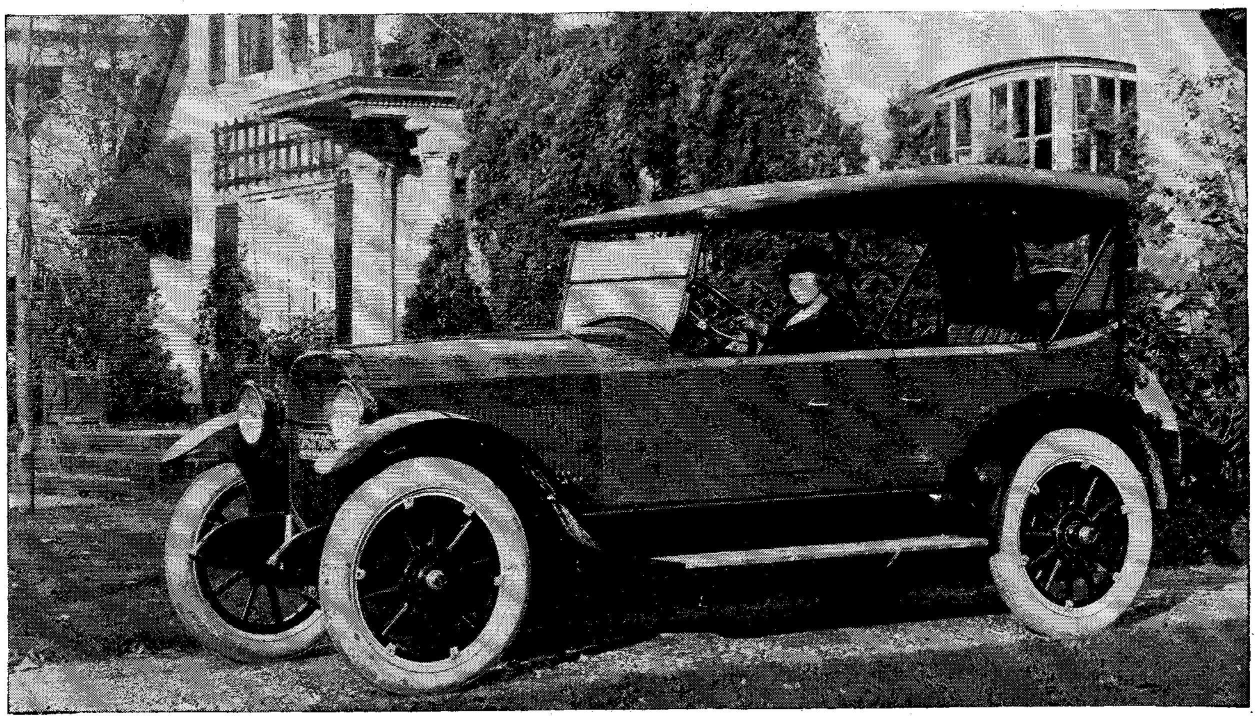

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History will devote no little attention to the rise and growth of the citizens' military preparedness movement in America from 1913–17. It is unique. Nothing of the sort has ever before been known in any country. Discouraged and tacitly disapproved by the Administration in power, this movement was founded by the far-sightedness of one man, and developed by his inspiring genius to redeem his country.

He was not only the true prophet of Americanism, but in addition to his prophetic foresight he also possest qualities of administrative genius which enabled him to win the necessary action from a country whose Government and the majority of whose people were at first totally blind to the truths so clearly revealed by him. He was, in truth, not merely "the speaker but the doer of the word."

No more interesting example of the influence of a single personality upon world events is on record since the early prophets established belief in their warnings despite the opposition of the ruling powers and the apathy of the majority of the peoples of their time.

The men whom Leonard Wood attracted from the universities and from business and professional life were a carefully selected lot, the highest type of loyal American citizens. Hundreds of them were persuaded to attend the camps by Wood's own personal influence, exprest in private conference or in public speech.

He intended them as a leaven, which after their return to their universities and home cities should stir the great mass of their fellow citizens to action. In order to accomplish this effectively, it was vital that these pioneers should be acknowledged and respected as leaders in their own communities.

Thus, for example, only fourteen men went from the entire Pittsburg district to the First Training Regiment in 1915, but they included such leaders among the younger generation as David A. Reed, Jr., Alexander Laughlin, Jr., Harry Rapelye, Churchill Mehard, Charles McKnight, Jr., Charles du Puys, Grant Curry, John Ricketson, and two sons of Senator William Flynn.

These men were so inspired and imprest by what they saw and learned at Plattsburg during their month under General Wood that they went back to their home districts apostles of Americanism, and as a result they brought back with them to Plattsburg the next year no fewer than six hundred and twenty-five converts.

This larger number, between the summer of 1916 and the spring of 1917, so extended their influence and so molded public opinion that when the war finally came in April, 1917, the Pittsburg district was spiritually prepared to meet it and to indorse the draft act.

What happened in Pittsburg is typical, and took place in cities and towns throughout the whole country, and in all the universities, for the ideals and aims of this one patriot were, through the agency he created, transferred to a whole nation.

General Wood to-day, we read in Chapter Two, under the heading of "Personal Characteristics," is a man fifty-nine years old, five feet eleven inches tall, weighing one hundred and ninety-five pounds and boasting a forty-four-inch chest. As for other details relating to his physical and temperamental aspects:

His health is in every way perfect. Throughout his life he has never met a man of his own age, and few of any age, whom he could not outride or outwork, and this is as true of him to-day as ever.

The Board of Army Surgeons which gave him his physical examination when he returned from France in 1918 stated that he was in every way fit for active service anywhere.

Every one who meets Leonard Wood is immediately imprest by his extraordinary physical vigor. He seems so charged with surplus energy that one easily comprehends how he was able to achieve the remarkable feats of endurance recorded of him. All his life he has been devoted to sports and athletics and even now enjoys nothing so much as a twenty-five-mile ride or a day's shooting or fishing. When he was stationed at Monterey in 1890 he used for exercise to run around the soft and sandy seventeen-mile drive and held the record, having made the distance in two hours and twelve minutes.

While in command of the Department of Mindanao he decided that all his men must learn to swim seventy-five yards with their clothes on and fifty yards with full equipment. But before any order was issued Wood himself accomplished double the distances prescribed, and moreover, before making the trial, thoroughly soaked the equipment.

When he was stationed at Fort McPherson, Georgia, in 1896, in addition to his regular work as an army surgeon, he took a course of study at the Georgia Institute of Technology, and while there organized and coached the first football team the Institute ever had. His team in its first season defeated the champions of the South, and lost only one game during the two years he was its captain. Starting with that impetus and proud of its initial reputation, the Georgia Tech. has always since then maintained a fine football record.

Leonard Wood's directness and democratic lack of formality, his complete modesty and simplicity, are among the most striking and attractive traits of his temperament.

The two objections which are most often advanced against the General, says Mr. Woods, are: That he is too much of a military man; and that he is not enough of a military man. The biographer explains:

These two accusations are, of course, not voiced by the same set of people, nor is either of them advanced by any great number, but one or the other is, nevertheless, always spoken of whenever Leonard Wood is discust by his ill-wishers.

Whenever he is mentioned as a possibility for high military office his opponents in the regular Army always say, "Oh, he is no soldier."

When he is considered as a candidate for the governorship of a province or for some other civil office of importance, his political enemies cry out, "But he is a soldier."

It is important to discover who perpetuates these two ideas and from what motives they are kept alive. Since both charges can not be true, we shall be able to kill at least one of them; or since two equal forces acting in opposition neutralize each other, we may even be able to remove both from serious consideration.

Is Leonard Wood too much of a military man to be entrusted with further high administrative functions? Yes, in the opinion of the Bolsheviki, pacifists, pro-Germans, I. W. W.'s, and law-breakers he is exactly that. He is too military for those who would prefer to have no loyal efficient force to uphold the law and preserve the honor of our country. He was too much of a military man to suit those who preached peace at any price and wished us to shirk our responsibilities in the face of repeated outrages from Germany and Mexico. He was too military not to realize America's dangerous state of unpreparedness at the very beginning of the Great War, and to make whatever effort lay in his power to remedy the defective condition of our national defenses.

To him and to Theodore Roosevelt we owe it that we did not enter the war too late to save our ideals from Prussian domination.

We were too late to escape the disgrace of having left the Allies to fight alone for nearly three years battles that were in honor equally ours.

The cooperation we finally gave arrived barely in time to save us and them from German rule, and then only because these two great patriots had been wise enough to realize our danger and powerful enough to reawaken the conscience of the American people. . . . . . .

The charge that Wood is not military enough comes almost exclusively from certain of his fellow officers in the regular Army—a minority cut and dried in the West Point-Leavenworth mold.

This is because he never views public affairs solely from the standpoint of the soldier.

Moreover, from the very fact that his early education was not military, his mind remains flexible and receptive to any new ideas in the art of war.

Therefore, we are led to disagree with that minority which thinks him not military enough.

We rejoice that Wood escaped a West-Point training, for the varied education, theoretical and practical, which he did obtain left him as much of a military man in experience and as little of a military man at heart as was George Washington. Both men entered the Army from civil life, without any special military training, and each resorted to military measures only as a last resort.

Leonard Wood's military governorship, both in Cuba and in the Philippines, attracted the attention and won the admiration of all civilized countries, for the very reason that his methods of reorganization were based on constructive, hygienic, legal, and educational reforms, and were not forced upon the people by military pressure, to which all other colonial governors had found it necessary to resort. Never before in the history of the world did any colonial administrator have in his methods so small an element of military compulsion.

But, after all, the most important element in Leonard Wood's career is not how good a soldier he is, nor how skilful a surgeon, nor how admirable an administrator. What is, at the present moment, most vital is the fact that his successive triumphs in such widely divergent professions, each undertaken under hampering conditions, reveal to his countrymen the superabundant energy, the native ability, and the sterling character which enabled him to rise to preeminent success in every position to which he has been called.

We are recording the life of a man whose career is by no means finished, but whose past achievements give us just grounds for completing his biography with the reasonable prediction that he will attain an equally great success in the fourth, final, and highest stage of his life's work, which is his present championship of the ideals of Americanism, built on the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

He is ever firm in maintaining the law, but just as diligent in his efforts to bring about modifications of laws which have proved oppressive to the masses of any country where he has been in power. He is not too military for times of peace and harmony, but is military enough to use force as a last resort whenever the safety of our country is at stake and to deal effectively with such an emergency as a Bolshevik revolution. And, above all, he is a competent executive; a business man fitted to deal effectively with economic readjustments which face our country. He is by training, ability, and temperament America's greatest administrator.

A man's judgment in future problems involving his country's welfare can be fairly measured only by the accuracy of his past predictions of events which have since taken place, and not by his cleverness in explaining away his previous misconceptions. A man's future ability to serve his nation can best be estimated by the number and magnitude of the practical results he has actually achieved in the past, not by his expertness in writing excuses for having failed of such attainment.

Judged by these two standards, Leonard Wood's record is flawless. He has ever been a true prophet in all matters pertaining to the political and military welfare of his native land, its allies and dependencies. He has never had to make excuses, for altho the administrative tasks successfully allotted to him have been vast in scope, he has never in any one of them fallen short of exceptional success.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES TREBLED DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE WAR

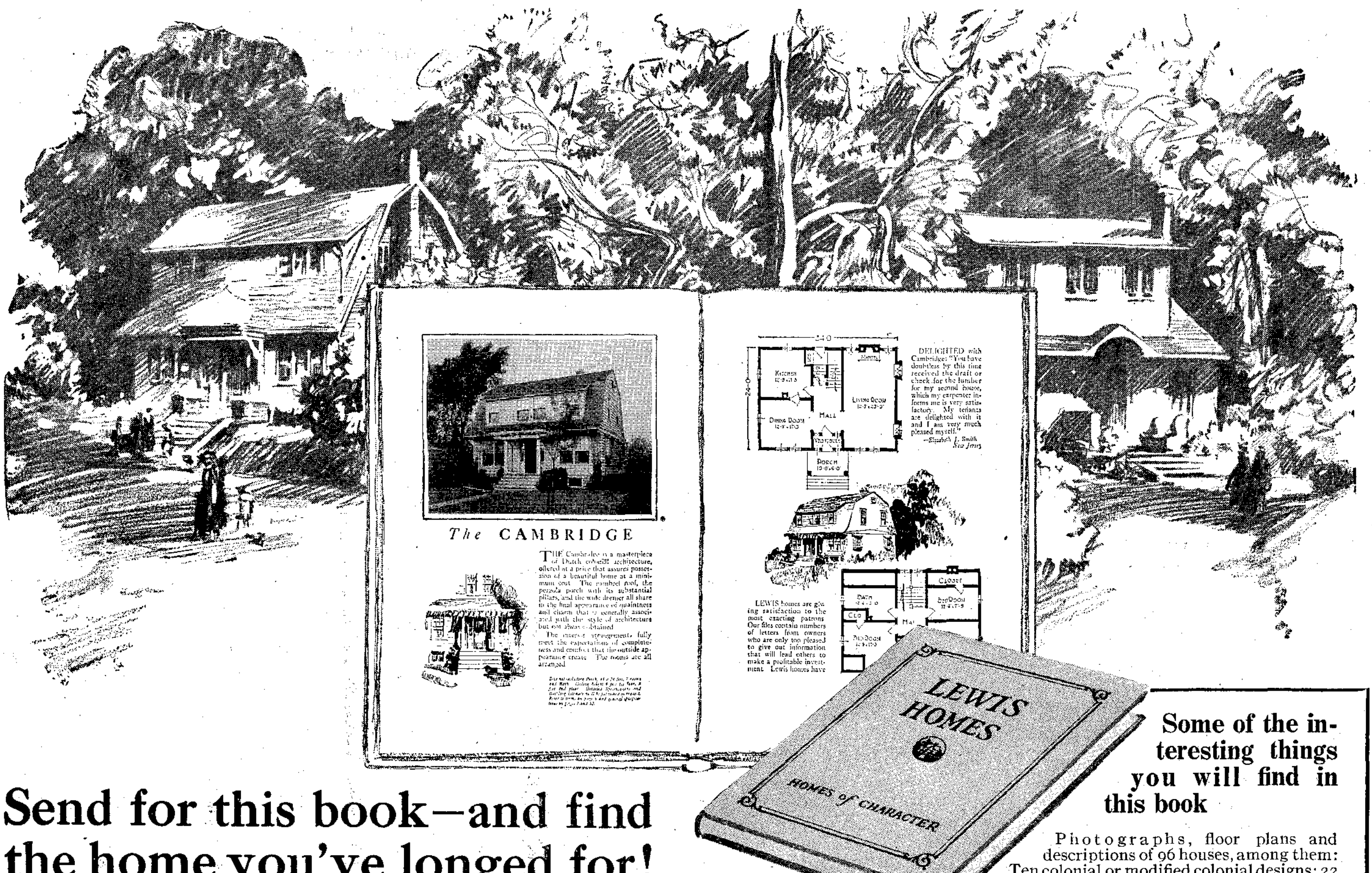
MILLIONAIRES IN THE UNITED STATES are nearly three times as numerous to-day as they were in 1914, and there are a number of factors which may be taken to indicate that the war was the origin of most of the new fortunes. They are thickest where war-activities were greatest. New York, of course, has most of them, with a grand total of 3,388. New England has 818, and the other States of the East 1,267. The Middle West has 1,075, and the South 344. The Southwest has 137; the Pacific Coast, 281; the Rocky Mountain States, 18, and the West and the Northwest, 377. In the grand total of 6,654 millionaires listed at the end of 1917, according to income-tax figures which have recently been audited and studied by Washington experts, only one State, Nevada, is not represented. Especially noticeable and significant is the fact that, after America got into the war, new millionaires practically ceased to happen.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* which presents these figures, as well as the accompanying tabulation, takes up the consideration of our new rich men to this effect:

> In the official view a millionaire is one whose income exceeds $100,000 a year. It is true that at 5 per cent. an income of $50,000 would represent the return upon $1,000,000, but to make a millionaire of every man in the United States who has an income of $50,000 would be to include a very large number of salaried persons who are not millionaires at all; it would, for illustration, include President Wilson, who earns $75,000 a year and is not a rich man in any sense of the word.
>
> Dictionaries say a millionaire is "a person whose possessions are valued at a million or more, as pounds or dollars." The official definition is based upon studies which show that when incomes reach and pass $100,000 their great bulk comes from dividends and interest on investments—in other words, from "possessions." The average for the group of incomes shows 59.7 per cent. from dividends and 13.68 per cent. from interes which leaves but 26.62 per cent. coming from all the othe sources classified as wages and salaries, business, partnership rents, and royalties and profits from sales of real estate, stock and bonds.
>
> On this basis, then, millionaires in the United States increase from 2,348 in 1914 to 3,824 in 1915, and to 6,633 in 1916. Tha may be called the new "normal," for in 1917 the increase show was only thirty-one—to 6,664—and while the figures for 191 had not been audited, enough has been learned from them alread to indicate strongly that the number was not changed materiall in the last year of the war.
>
> The new millionaires are products of the war. Their numbe increased 1,476 in its first year. In its second year the rate o increase was almost twice as great, for 1916 had 2,809 more tha 1915 had. The fact that in 1917 the new growth was onl thirty-one does not reveal the true situation. In that year 40 new members of the $100,000-year class were recorded, an eighteen in the $150,000-a-year class. The net of thirty-on results from the fact that there were losses of 389 in the classe above.
>
> In connection with individual incomes, it is interesting t note that eleven men listed as saloon-keepers returned incomes o $250,000 each and one returned $100,000. One architect earne $200,000, two $150,000 each, and two $100,000 each. On artist returned $250,000, and under the classification of "authors editors, and reporters," eight returned incomes of $100,00 two of $150,000, two of $200,000, one $250,000, one $300,00 and one $500,000. Of the lawyers and judges, 108 returne $100,000 each; forty-four, $150,000; eighteen, $200,000; ten $250,000; eight, $300,000; four, $400,000; ten, $500,000; two $1,000,000, and two, $1,500,000. In the theatrical professio five returned incomes of $100,000 each; four, $150,000 each two, $200,000 each; two, $250,000 each, and one, $300,000 This includes movie actors and actresses, among whom million dollar incomes are supposed to be common.
>
> One teacher returned an income of $100,000. Nine insurance agents returned $100,000 each and seven, $150,000 each. Si theatrical managers returned $100,000 each; five, $150,000 one, $200,000; three, $250,000, and two, $300,000. In the clas of farmers and stock-raisers, eighty-three returned $100,00 each; thirteen, $150,000; nine, $200,000; two, $250,000; four $300,000; seven, $400,000; two, $500,000.
>
> Two clergymen returned $100,000 each and one, $150,000 Ten doctors returned $100,000 each; six, $150,000; four, $200, 000; one, $250,000; four, $300,000; one, $400,000, and one $500,000. One commercial traveler returned $100,000, an one, $150,000.

Distribution among occupations confirms the inference to be drawn from locality, says *The Post-Dispatch*, as to the large par that the war played in heaping up these new fortunes. Capitalists as a group claim 3,333 of the whole number and bankers three hundred. As for other groups:

> Manufacturers, embracing all those who made war-materials, had 920. The agricultural group, embracing the producers of foodstuffs, had 120. Another very considerable group, closely related to affairs of the war, was that of corporation officials, among whom were 716 millionaires.
>
> Four of the incomes on which taxes were paid in 1917 were in excess of $5,000,000. The largest of these was $34,936,604, which was listed under "single men," which seemed to indicate that it was the return of John D. Rockefeller, since widowers are single men under the income-tax law.
>
> Another of these incomes amounted to $5,794,559, which fell under the class of "single women, heads of families." This may or may not have been Mrs. E. H. Harriman, for it must be remembered that the Bureau of Internal Revenue takes every possible precaution to "conceal the net income and identity of taxpayers." For the most part, indeed, where the reports show but one or two items in a classification the items are grouped to prevent the giving of clues.
>
> The two others of the $5,000,000 group reported net incomes aggregating $16,511,216.
>
> In the group of those between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 there were six "joint returns of husbands and wives" aggregating $28,806,973. There were, in addition, two single men reporting $8,462,620, making a total of $37,269,593 for the eight.
>
> In the group of those between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 there were three single men reporting $10,245,144, and two heads of families reporting $6,653,841.
>
> In the group of those between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 there was one single woman reporting $2,384,274; there were five single men reporting $11,636,167; two single men, who were also heads of families, reporting $5,354,139, and sixteen heads of families reporting $39,349,884.



Send for this book—and find the home you've longed for!

IF you want to own an artistic, comfortable home of your own, a home that will be a source of delight and pride to you, then send for this book, the 1920 edition of "Lewis Homes of Character."

And if you must count the cost of building, as nearly everyone must at present prices, then send for this book at once. It has a message for you that you can't *afford* to miss.

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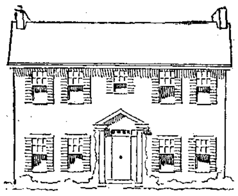
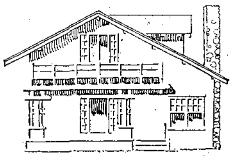
160 pages, 7½x11 inches, fine paper, beautiful cover in colors.

What type of home are you intending to build?



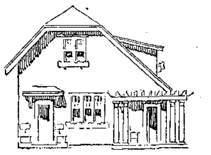
Lenox

The "Lenox" is a roomy two-story colonial type. A great living room with a fireplace, two fine porches and lots of sleeping space make the floor plan as desirable as the stately exterior



Alpine

The convenient floorplan of the semi-bungalow and the rustic charm of the Swiss chalet are combined in the "Alpine"



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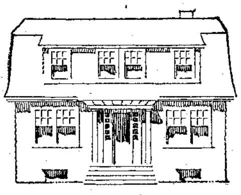
Original design combined with perfect balance, gives the "Montawk" a delightful effect. Moderate in price, exceedingly practical



Cambridge

A long dormer across the front as found in the old Dutch Colonial houses, is not only good-looking but gives full ceiling height to the bedrooms

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Enclosed find twenty-five cents for "Lewis Homes of Character." I am considering a home to cost about $......... My lot is ....x....... There are......adults in family, ...children.

My preference is for a ....Cottage, ...Bungalow, ...one and one-half story, ...two story, ...two family.

Write your name and address clearly in margin below.

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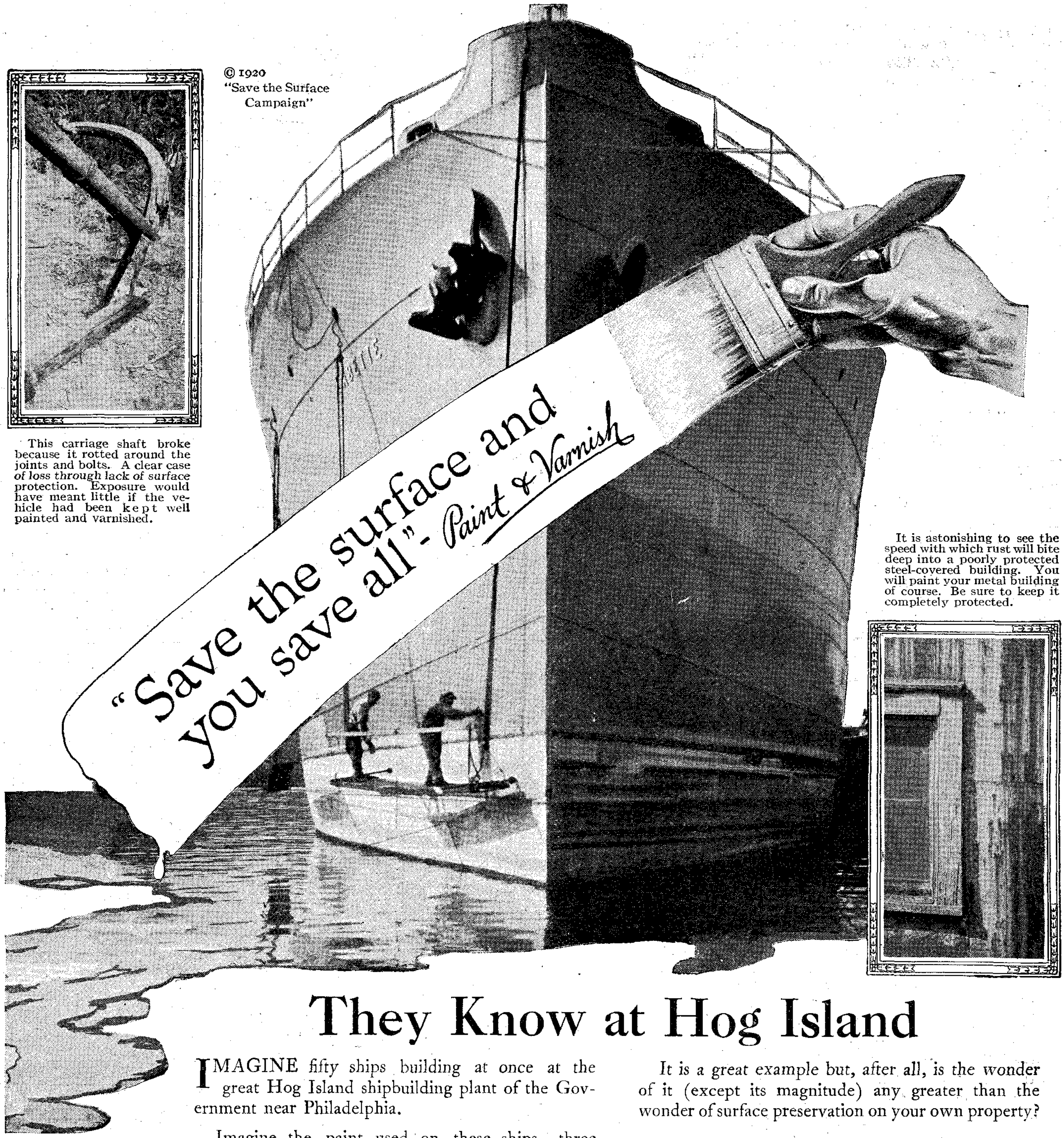
"Save the Surface
Campaign"


"Save the surface and you save all"- Paint & Varnish

This carriage shaft broke because it rotted around the joints and bolts. A clear case *of loss through lack of surface* protection. Exposure would have meant little if the vehicle had been kept well painted and varnished.

It is astonishing to see the speed with which rust will bite deep into a poorly protected steel-covered building. You will paint your metal building of course. Be sure to keep it completely protected.

They Know at Hog Island

IMAGINE fifty ships building at once at the great Hog Island shipbuilding plant of the Government near Philadelphia.

Imagine the paint used on these ships—three coats all over, amounting to about 50 barrels to each ship. At the time this photograph was taken, 56 ships had been launched calling for no less than 140,000 gallons of paint. Many have been built since.

This famous shipbuilding yard, covering two square miles of ground and three times larger than the largest ever conceived before, teaches many things, but nothing more important than the value of surface protection.

All the vast expenditure for surface coatings and labor is not incurred merely to make these 7500-ton ships *look well*, although, naturally, that is one result. The main object is to *preserve all surfaces* against the sea, the storms and the sun of every climate into which the ships will sail.

It is a great example but, after all, is the wonder of it (except its magnitude) any greater than the wonder of surface preservation on your own property?

If you will keep the surface of your house, your barn, your factory, your store, your office-building, protected with Paint and Varnish inside and outside, you will keep it safe against weather and wear, almost for all time—a wonderful result for small expenditure.

Remember that wood, metal, stucco, and often concrete, must have surface protection, if they are to be preserved in their original strength and beauty.

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There's an illustrated booklet ready to be mailed to you at once, showing how you can save money by hunting out those forgotten surfaces, which, if neglected, become the starting places of rust, rot and ruin. Send for this booklet. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WOOD SURFACES | PLASTER SURFACES | CONCRETE SURFACES | MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES | METAL SURFACES | BRICK SURFACES

In the groups of those between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 were two single women reporting $3,096,162; seven single men, reporting $12,023,324, and twenty-one heads of families reporting $36,296,339, while three wives, making separate returns from their husbands, reported $4,871,119.

In the group of those between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, seven single women reported $8,827,740; six single men reported $7,214,600; one single man, who was also the head of a family, reported $1,044,400; forty-six married heads of families reported $55,278,708, and seven wives, making separate returns from their husbands, reported $8,048,101.

Of other single women classed among millionaires there were 227 in the $100,000 income group, who reported $28,159,180, ninety in the $150,000 group, who reported $15,077,574; fifty-three in the $200,000 group, who reported $11,821,736; twenty-three in the $250,000 group, who reported $6,269,977; twenty-seven in the $300,000 group, who reported $9,466,496; ten in the $400,000 group, who reported $4,543,818; nineteen in the $500,000 group, who reported $11,157,991, and three in the $750,000 group, who reported $2,713,044.

YEARLY INCOME	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$300,000	$400,000	$500,000	$1,000,000	$1,500,000
Alabama	1	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...
Alaska	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
California	91	37	21	9	11	1	6	...	...
Colorado	26	10	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	66	26	12	8	10	3	2	1	1
Delaware	26	10	4	6	4	4	1	4	1
Dist. of Columbia	27	13	3	1	...	4	1	...	...
Florida	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Georgia	9	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Hawaii	14	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Idaho	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Illinois	245	75	59	19	29	15	16	9	3
Indiana	30	12	1	1	3	1	...	...	...
Iowa	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	18	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	18	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	26	8	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
Maine	16	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
Maryland	58	25	13	4	5	1	2	1	...
Massachusetts	286	105	68	28	31	13	14	5	...
Michigan	75	31	18	8	6	5	4	2	...
Minnesota	60	27	9	5	4	4	2	...	...
Mississippi	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	74	26	13	7	8	2	7	2	...
Montana	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	10	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Nevada	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	7	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
New Jersey	131	45	32	16	19	1	6	4	2
New Mexico	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	1,084	476	263	131	134	74	106	79	13
North Carolina	12	2	5	2	1	1	...	1	...
North Dakota	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	172	67	28	24	16	11	16	8	5
Oklahoma	25	9	5	2	2	...	3	...	2
Oregon	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	456	166	84	42	68	21	24	29	4
Rhode Island	34	14	7	6	6	7	4	3	1
South Carolina	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
South Dakota	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	37	17	13	1	1	2	1	...	2
Utah	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Vermont	11	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
Virginia	11	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	...
Washington	15	6	1	3	2	...	2	...	...
West Virginia	32	12	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
Wisconsin	29	19	5	...	...	1	1	...	...
Wyoming	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INCOMES, AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

In addition to the incomes classified above, 26 of $2,000,000 a year are recorded, 6 of $3,000,000, 8 of $4,000,000, and 4 of $5,000,000. Sixteen of the $2,000,000-a-year men, five of the $4,000,000, and all of the $5,000,000 reside in New York.

The whole number who paid on $750,000 incomes was ninety; on $500,000 it was 225; on $400,000 it was 170; on $300,000 it was 380; on $250,000 it was 342; on $200,000 it was 703; on $150,000 it was 1,302, and on $100,000 it was 3,302.

One man in 1917 made in wages and salaries $4,064,408. The reports show that the next largest amount derived from that source was $2,118,622.

The most successful business man in the country—whoever he may be—derived an income of $10,826,318 from that source. His nearest rival was a member of a group of five whose incomes from business totaled $12,544,969.

The total tax paid by the millionaires was $361,486,177, an average of $779,262, altho the actual range was from $16,888 for those in the $100,000 class to $4,937,731 for those in the $5,000,000 class. The average rate of tax per $100 was $20.14, as compared with $6.03 for all taxpayers. The range was from $13.92 for the $100,000 class to $34.50 for the $5,000,000 class.

The fact that substantially more than 70 per cent. of the income of these millionaires came from property suggests strikingly the close connection between them and the corporations of the country. Manufacturing formed the chief group of these in importance, altho not in numbers. The gross income in 1917 of 79,642 corporations in this group was $42,200,635,483, and their net income $5,558,732,752. The income and excess-profits taxes paid by them were $1,326,960,480. Only 20,854 of these corporations failed to show net income during the year, and the deficit of these was only $177,272,883.

Next to manufacturing corporations came those in trade, of which there were 91,057, with a gross income of $21,265,494,088, and a net income of $1,381,084,336. Their income and excess-profits taxes were $324,847,386. Of these 18,110 failed to show net income, their deficits amounting to $99,976,444.

Transportation and other public utility corporations reported gross income of $8,525,097,231, and net income of $1,243,679,093. Their income and excess profits were $127,048,016. Of the 26,442 corporations in this group, 7,769 reported no net income, the deficits amounting to $60,144,911.

Finance corporations came fourth in the list, with gross income of $5,201,084,353 being reported by 68,362 of them. Their net income was $846,263,076, and their income and excess-profits taxes $89,680,061. Of these corporations 19,197 failed to show net incomes; their deficits amounted to $116,597,117.

Mining and quarrying formed the fifth group, with 12,949 corporations reporting gross income of $3,914,539,417. Their net income was $884,514,042, and their income and excess-profits taxes, $212,365,019. Net incomes were not shown by 6,578 of these corporations, the deficits totaling $63,902,570.

Construction corporations, of which there were 10,743, reported gross income of $1,524,447,461. Their net income was $99,771,830, and their income and excess-profits taxes $29,725,220. Net incomes were not shown by 3,670 of these corporations, the deficits being $25,044,355.

Personal service corporations (which embrace those *furnishing domestic and professional service and amusements*) reported gross income of $1,234,684,187, and net income of $846,263,076. Their income and excess-profits taxes were $10,470,071. Of the 18,594 making returns, 6,434 showed no net income, the deficits being $30,213,923.

Last on the list came agriculture and its related industries. Gross income of $776,745,987 was reported by 9,660 corporations, with 5,633 of them showing net income of $776,745,987 and 4,027 showing deficits of $20,387,921. The income and excess-profits taxes paid by this group were $20,876,565.

Inactive concerns and concerns whose business was not defined numbered 33,977. They reported gross income of $50,510,996, but since only 1,269 of them reported net income and the deficits of the others amounted to $36,067,438, the deficit for the group was $30,335,910.

The growth of industry in the United States during the war is illustrated by a comparison between the figures of 1916 and 1917. The number of corporations increased from 341,253 to 351,426. Gross income increased from $35,327,631,015 to $84,693,239,203, and net income from $8,765,908,984 to $10,100,752,649. The number reporting net income increased from 60.65 per cent. to 66.04 per cent.

Officially, this growth is commented upon as reflecting "the great inflation of prices experienced in 1917 and its corresponding effect on business turnover." But with the increase in the volume of business the imposition of the excess-profits tax caused a tremendously greater payment to the Government. With gross income amounting to 140 per cent. of that in 1916, and with the amount of income tax amounting to 193 per cent., the collection of $1,638,747,740 in excess-profits tax, the total tax jumped to 1,147 per cent. of that assessed in 1916. In 1916 the total tax amounted to fifty-three one hundredths of gross income, and to 2 per cent. of net; in 1917 it amounted to 3 per cent. of gross and to 20 per cent. of net.

The shrinkage in net income from 25 to 13 per cent. of the gross reflects more than inflation of prices alone. A very substantial part of it was caused by higher wages.

Looking over these reports as a whole, it is pointed out by another authority that America's actual entrance into the war was far from being as profitable, from a financial standpoint, as was her position of a neutral. The frequent allegations, heard in the early days of American participation, that "the big financial interests" had forced America into the conflict, seem, if true, to show a mistake on the part of those interests. Only in one particular, that American assistance assured the investors in Allied bonds against loss, it appears, was the active participation of America an improvement, financially considered, on American neutrality.

MEXICO SAFER THAN CHICAGO, SAYS THIS RESIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLIC

A PLEA FOR PATIENCE WITH MEXICO, based on the belief that that much-troubled country is slowly emerging into a state of enlightenment and order, comes from an American long resident in Mexico—Mrs. Guy B. Marean, whose husband is an electrical engineer in the State of Michoacan. Mrs. Marean is convinced that there is no need of intervention, that Mexico should be left alone, to work out, as it is doing now, its salvation in its own way. The United States, in her opinion, can be of service "by a little sympathy and brotherly help." In a recent letter to her father, who lives in Chicago, she exprest real concern that his life was endangered in that city, and wrote: "I do wish you were here with us where it is so peaceful, rather than in dangerous Chicago." Most of the letters which have come out of Mexico have been of a different tenor, and writers generally agree with Mr. Foster, to whose article in the Brooklyn *Eagle* Mrs. Marean refers. She intimates that dark pictures of Mexican banditry may have been true a year ago, but says enormous improvement has taken place since then. Mrs. Marean's letters form the basis of an article by her father, F. W. Fitzpatrick, for *The News-Index* (Evanston, Ill.). He quotes her as writing:

". . . Since Mexico has had the misfortune to get back into front-page prominence, some of us who have lived here through the good and bad years are a bit disgusted that the devil can't at least get some of his due. I refer principally to Mr. Foster's article. Much has escaped his 'keen, non-fault-finding eyes,' and his bandit stories are a bit overdone, a touch too 'movie-like' even for Mexico.

"Mexico is improving daily, and tho revolutionists and bandits operate in certain restricted districts, these districts are becoming more restricted every day. Mr. Foster gives the impression that disorder reigns over the whole of Mexico, and fails to dwell on the blissfully peaceful conditions in the greater part of the country.

"After nine years of revolution, both the Government and individuals are practically bankrupt—neither one nor the other can secure financial aid, but all are struggling with surprizing success toward normal peace conditions.

"According to Mr. Foster, there are no trains that run at night. This statement is incorrect, as may be proved by consulting the schedule of train service between Mexico City, Laredo, Aguascalientes, and Guadalajara, on all of which lines passenger-trains travel at night regularly and safely.

"I have translated to many Mexicans the Foster tale of the valiant 'Trini,' the bandit, who galloped down from his stronghold in the mountains under the noses of a hundred sleeping troops, in broad daylight, from the central *patio* gathered into his arms the maiden Guadalupe, and made good his escape—and then we all laugh together. We know that no real unwilling maiden would have been in that man-infested *patio*, even with no raid-warning father, who, instead of chaperoning, would have tucked his daughter securely away. So we judge that if there be any truth in the tale—Lupe was a willing victim.

"Banditry is not the good business it was a year ago, and the bandits are disappearing so rapidly that even in the year we have been back we are amazed. The state of Michoacan, a year ago, was one of the hotbeds of fighting, hangings, and all that bandits mean; to-day, thanks to government troops and the Defensa Social, we are absolutely free of them.

"Now this Defensa Social is a great stride in Mexican conditions.

"For years the villages were at the mercy of all factions, and any stray group who cared to rob, burn, and pillage; the Government was unable to protect them and they suffered proportionately. Slowly the people lost faith in one leader after another, whose promises were never fulfilled; they became more desperate over conditions as they grew poorer and poorer, but out of this very misery was born their one real gleam of independence. They have banded together in this Defensa Social and, with the help of the Government, hundreds of villages are armed with one of their own men in command. The *jefe de armas*, as he is called, is paid by the villagers. The villages have worked together for mutual protection. If one village was attacked they did their best to clean up the marauders, and sent word to the near-by villagers, who, leaving a guard, also went after the bandits. In this way one district after another was cleaned up. Protection over dangerous roads was given in a unique manner. Through the rough mountain country, when we first got back, certain days a week, an armed escort accompanied merchants and travelers over the dangerous passes; to-day these same roads are traveled at night with no escort and no attacks.

"The Defensa Social is divided into two parts, mounted men who go out after bandits, and the nightly guard on foot. It is the duty of every town man to give a certain night to guard duty, and wo betide the traveler who can not prove himself *gente buena* when the sentry placed at all roads that enter the village challenges him.

"In the psychology of the Mexican the Defensa Social was a great step. To trace my idea to its roots is difficult, but all articles on Mexico ramble, so I may be pardoned. In the first place, the Mexican is a great admirer of personal bravery, in the second, the race, as a whole, has never passed the clan stage. Therefore, loyalty to one man (at a time), rabid personal politics, and an utter lack of any community spirit have all flourished for hundreds of years. In fact, their whole history is one of tyranny, abuse, and superstition—with every so often a leader who, meteor-like, rose up and gathered in a following and then very soon apparently lost his hold on the people—why?—because his followers became so numerous that he could not spread his personality over them as a mantle of defense, and other strong egos began to influence their thoughts, and their strides toward civilization are marked by the manner in which they meet it. To-day the most illiterate peon, the once rich *haciendado*, women and children, even the exploiter himself, have faced the common danger, and are making the one big step after which all others are possible."

They are working, says Mrs. Marean, for the common protection of the community at large, and are awake to the fact that only as a body united can they gain or hold the smallest necessities. Food—to have a good crop has only meant an added danger. If allowed to mature some one stronger came and took it away—and they were nearer starvation than ever, and that was only the beginning. She proceeds:

"Sleep—their nights, for years, were horrors, women and children taking to the hills, ditches, water-holes, any unthinkable place that might mean safety, leaving their large or meager possessions to their destiny.

"Life itself came to mean terror, hunger, and sorrow.

"Why have the late much-heralded uprisings failed?—because the people having suffered the horrors of war for many years are bitterly opposed to new revolutions and, regardless of the promises of any new leader, the masses will support the existing Government.

"I have personally talked to all whom I meet, railroad men, soldiers, peons, *padres*, rich and poor, and the answer is always the same: '*Ya se acabo la revolución*'—'We are through with revolution, we will work, and tho we make little, it is ours and, *poco á poco*, we will improve.'

"The first question one asked a year ago was, '*¿ Que hay de novidades?*'—really, 'What's the bad news?' and then would follow a tale of robberies, rapes, murders, numerous small conflicts, leaders captured, etc., etc. To-day the same question brings forth a grateful 'Nothing; all are at work.'

"Here, where the country is purely agricultural, we are badly off for farm implements and animals, thousands having been stolen and destroyed; the huge *haciendos* are installing American tractors, while the small men are lending and borrowing oxen and mules to plow, and, failing this, are tilling the fields by hand and sowing in every available place. Many of our men here on the place have taken our lands on shares, we furnishing seed, land, and often oxen; they their work, to halve the grain at reaping-time. To do this, they have paid a man to plow, and after their day's work in the mill cultivate the fields themselves.

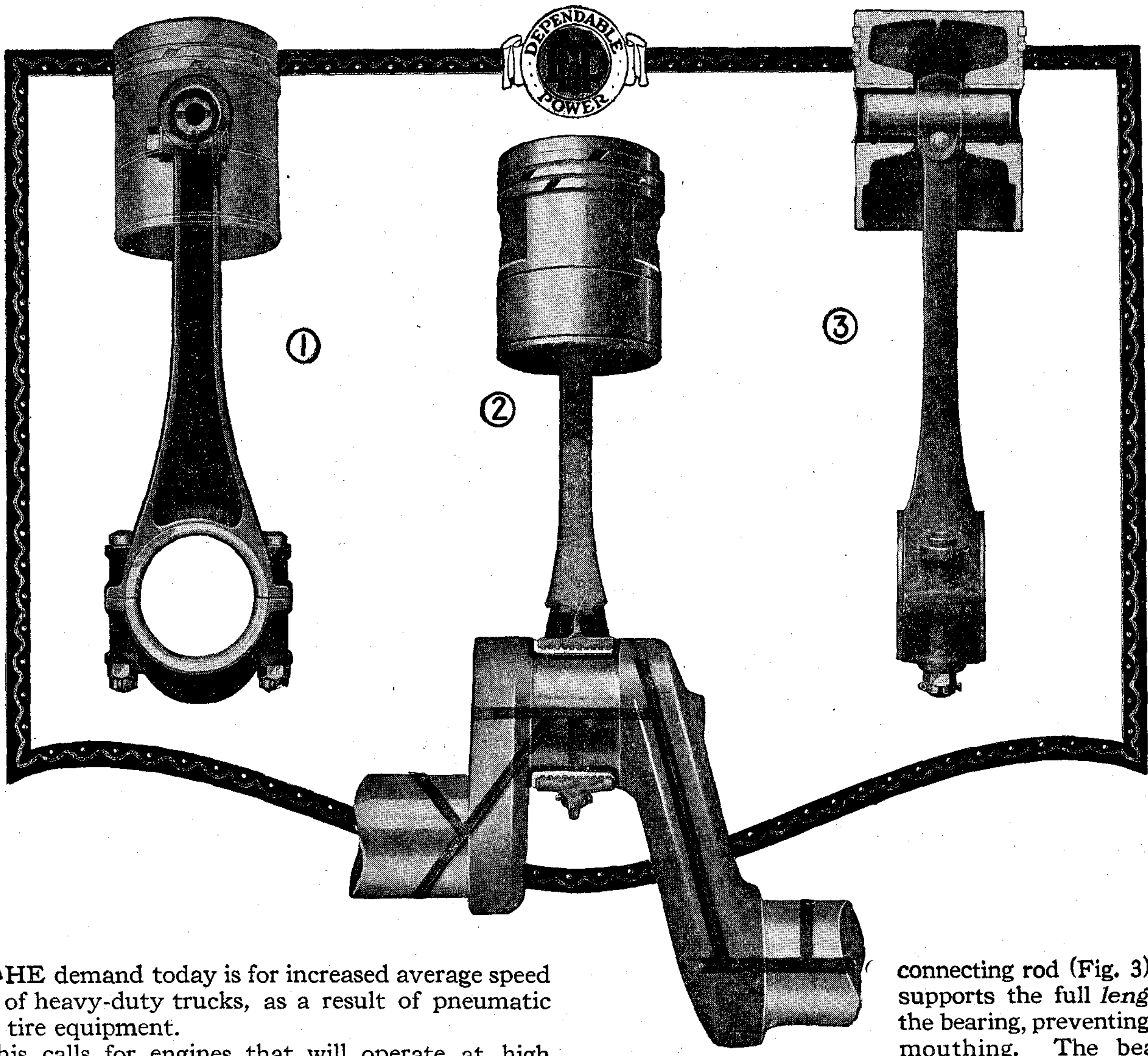
"These conditions are not merely local. The big power companies report nearly as heavy loads as in prewar days and are preparing for increased capacity to handle normal growth. Mines in the state of Guanajuato are wildly working, silver bringing the price it does.

"Another promising sign is the general interest in the coming elections. A lively campaign is being made, and one hears discussion on all sides.

"Our knowledge of Mexico is no passing affair. For thirteen

MIDWEST

TRUCK *and* TRACTOR ENGINE



THE demand today is for increased average speed of heavy-duty trucks, as a result of pneumatic tire equipment.

This calls for engines that will operate at high speeds under full load.

We believe the Midwest heavy-duty truck engine is the first, possibly the only, completely developed engine that *can* be safely operated under full load up to 1500 ft. piston speed per minute and is guaranteed under such conditions.

The above illustrations graphically tell how the design of the Midwest engine enables it to perform satisfactorily at high engine speeds.

All the bearings on the 3″ whip-proof crankshaft are floated on a film of oil. The oil pressure is maintained according to the *load on,* rather than *speed of,* the engine by an automatic relief valve on the front bearing. The oil travels under pressure to the bearings, forming a film of oil at the moment of minimum bearing pressure—not at the moment of maximum bearing pressure.

The connecting rod (Fig. 1) supports the full *width* of the bearing down to the center and the ribbed cap does the same on the lower half. The connecting rod (Fig. 3) also supports the full *length* of the bearing, preventing bell-mouthing. The bearing pressure is, therefore, evenly distributed, and round bearings maintained indefinitely.

The connecting rod bearing oil-film (Fig. 2) is formed just before the impulse stroke of the engine. As no shims or grooves are used, the oil must pencil, or spiral, into a film, which float the bearings continuously.

The pictures above clearly depict the liberal bearing area of the wrist pin, which is positively locked in the connecting rod. This construction prevents wrist pin moving endwise and scoring cylinders.

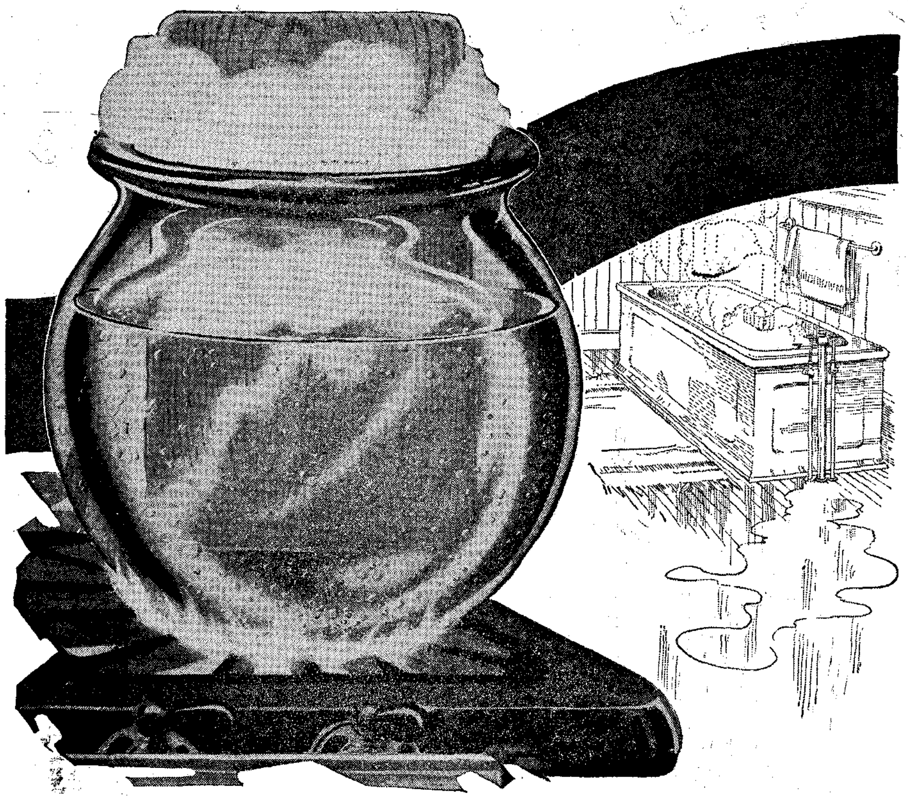
This unique construction of connecting rod and bearing is typically Midwest, and is one of the reasons why the Midwest heavy-duty truck engine is able to perform satisfactorily under present day, high speed, transportation requirements.

Complete information as to the general construction of the Midwest engine sent on request. Please address Sales Division A.

THE MIDWEST ENGINE CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Dependable Power

Steam or hot water will not turn it white!



Pitcairn
WATER SPAR
Varnish

THINK of a varnish finish that can be *boiled* in water *and not turn white!*

Condensing steam from your bath tub will not spoil the finish of your bathroom woodwork, and spilled water will not injure the finish of your floors or furniture if they have been varnished with Pitcairn Water Spar Varnish. You are assured a finish of piano elegance which can not be harmed by water—even boiling water.

See the finished wood panel submerged, month after month in an aquarium in your dealer's window—*the visible proof* that Water Spar Varnish is water-proof.

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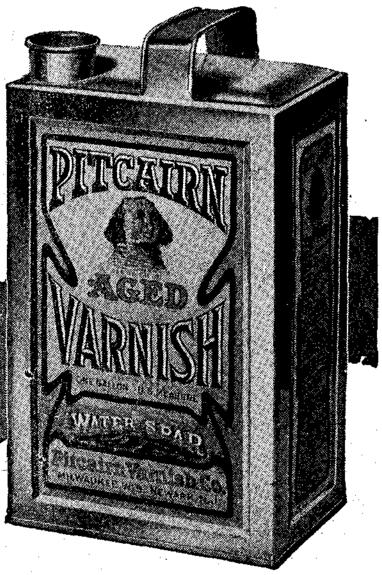

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

years we have shared our fortunes with her and our experiences have been many and varied. The fall of Diaz, Madero, and Huerta, the Vera Cruz tea party, train hold-ups, bandit fiascos, etc., and yet to-day we are still awaiting the first real exhibition of personal animosity toward us as Americans.

"Schools, good roads, and sanitation are the downright necessities of the country. To-day the people at large recognize them as such, and having begun to work out their community protection of life they can be reached and taught what we all must come to learn, that we are indeed our brothers' keepers.

"The editorial on Mexico in *The New Republic* in its last paragraph comes nearer to the truth than much that has been written, to wit: 'We shall observe that miracle of Latin-American politics, a dictator preparing in good faith to surrender power to a regularly elected successor. We shall note that a most wretched chaos of paper money has given way to hard money rapidly, and trade compares favorably with the best years of Diaz.'

"In fact, the country is at last ready to go on, if let alone."

NO STRIKES YET IN ROYAL CIRCLES

IT may be well to remark in these parlous days of industrial uprising and labor down-going that not a single emperor, king, or other ruler has doffed his crown and gone on strike. Not one of the few scattered in the throne-rooms of Europe has put into his parliament a demand for shorter hours and an increase in pay. Yet the H. C. L. has touched privy purse as well as humble pocket-book, and many a king is sitting up nights trying to figure out how to stretch a million ducats over twice the prices of yesteryear. Of course, a few kings have been lost in the shuffle of the deck, and have abdicated, which is the court euphemism for "resigned." When a king gets down from his throne and locks the door behind him, he abdicates. When the head of another sort of trust leaves his presidential chair, he resigns. Often two words have the same meaning. These kings who are now visiting foreign parts are, of course, more affected by the increase in the price of beef and butter than those whose fixt incomes are still intact and who still clap on their crowns when the weather becomes cold. We refer now only to those whose bread is buttered from the public larder. Joseph W. Grigg, staff correspondent of the New York *World*, gives us in the magazine section of that paper some informing and interesting data in regard to royal pay-rolls:

> Before the war Europe's monarchical rulers received approximately $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 in salaries or incomes, known as the "civil list." The President of the United States receives a salary. A prince of a two-by-four Old World state did not receive a salary. He had a "privy purse," which was just the same, only it pleased him better to see his income referred to in

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

print in a more princely manner. But the world-war came, and then by one means or another, and through one circumstance or another, the royal pay-roll suffered a curtailment of fully $25,000,000. So that to-day the surviving monarchs may be said to receive salaries totaling between $10,000-000 and $12,000,000, and if they attempted to convert it into American dollars it would shrink far from that figure, owing to the supervalue of the dollar.

A king would be taking a long chance to demand an increase in salary at this time, even tho the cost of living is from 120 to 150 per cent. higher than in the prewar days. He ought to be able to worry along on a few millions annually. But to make sure of meeting his liabilities he practises economy, as do his humblest subjects.

King Alfonso visits France and England as the Duke of Toledo and stays at hotels. His retinue is curtailed, partly because he is on an unofficial visit, but also because royalty does not move about with the traditional pomp of the prewar days. It is economizing, and it is trying not to irritate its subjects. The Shah of Persia comes to England with a retinue so drastically curtailed as to have no resemblance to the impressive missions which were headed by his royal forebears.

Even Big Chief Griffith, of the Basutos, who comes to London on a diplomatic mission and to congratulate King George on the handy way in which the Associated Powers achieved victory, arrives in some very ordinary "store-clothes" along with an unpretentious suite of dark-skinned minor chiefs and ministers of state. They even had to purchase some thick underwear.

The absence of ostentation on the part of royalty fits the mood of Europe's proletariat, tho it may not satisfy the ambitions of profiteers who would like to be shown some royal social favors.

It was only a very few years ago that Herr Hohenzollern, of Amerongen, then Kaiser Wilhelm II. of Germany, boasted five hundred suits of clothes. Now, when he buys an extra pair of trousers from his local Dutch tailor, it is world news.

The French King who was reputed to have paid a fabulous price to have imitation snow scattered about the grounds of his royal palace in summer to give a lady friend the satisfaction of a sleigh-ride while the roses bloomed, must turn in his grave at the thought of the extent to which royal economy now goes.

It all seems very unpromising for the world's new rich with their ambitions of shining in royal society, whether at the big courts of the Old World or the abbreviated ones of the small army of Grand Dukes in Germany, Austria, and other Continental countries.

In the toppling over of eighteen-karat and other varieties of crowns in the Old World during the war, Germany got rid of an Emperor with a salary of $3,698,260 (it would have a big dent in it at the present rate of exchange) besides the revenue from a vast amount of property from which he paid the royal family and court expenses. Austria-Hungary lost an Emperor who got the tidy annual salary of $4,520,000 for his war-making and social activities. Then there was Czar Ferdinand (Foxy Ferdy), who "drew down" some $500,000 or more, besides all he made from revenues. And a bigger Czar, the late "little Czar" of all the Russias, had some heavy expenses and put

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Baked Beans, for many reasons, must be baked in scientific ways.

Compare the home-baked with Van Camp's and you will see the reason.

We select the beans. Each lot is analyzed before we start to cook.

Our boiling water is freed from minerals. Hard water makes skins tough.

Van Camp's are baked in modern steam ovens. There we bake them for hours at high heat without crisping or bursting the beans. This high-heat baking makes beans easy to digest.

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Van Camp's are baked under scientific cooks—men with college training.

They have spent years in perfecting this delicious, hygienic dish.

They make a sauce which is the final result of testing 856 recipes. And that sauce is baked with the beans.

They bake beans in sealed containers so the flavor can't escape.

A Domestic Science expert watches every process.

Such beans were never baked anywhere outside the Van Camp kitchens. We have the facilities, the skill, the experience.

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VAN CAMP'S Pork and Beans

Three Sizes, to serve 3, 5 or 10

Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It

Other Van Camp Products Include

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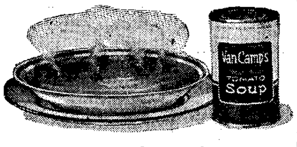
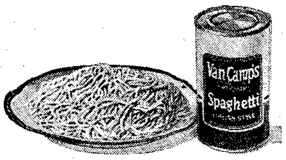
Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



Van Camp's Tomato Soup

A famous French recipe perfected by our scientific cooks.



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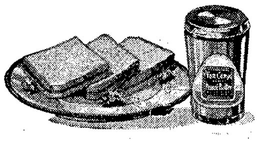

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Made from blended nuts, with every skin, every bitter heart removed.

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White Teeth with Klenzo

GLISTENING, dazzling white teeth—white because the enamel has been cleaned and polished smooth. White because the enamel is freed from every bit of discoloration and tartar. White because Klenzo brings out the marvelous beauty of the enamel as nothing else can bring it out.

Klenzo's snowy whiteness is just one more evidence of its purity and refinement—whiteness that goes naturally with white teeth, and, by keeping the enamel polished white, it protects the teeth from bacteria and decay.

There's a new sensation in store for you with your first tube of that cool, clean feeling that comes after a vigorous brushing with Klenzo—that stimulating sensation of mouth cleanliness that refreshes like a shower-bath.

Know the Cool, Clean Klenzo Feeling; show that smiling Klenzo signal—White Teeth.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> in a yearly bill for $5,000,000 or more, and had besides a large revenue from a million-square miles of cultivated land to help him keep the wolf from the Romanof doorstep. The Sultan of Turkey derived $5,000,000 from crown lands in his poverty-stricken, blighted country.
>
> These are some of the larger salaried items which a world-war has succeeded in striking from the pay-roll of various Old-World countries.
>
> But then there were a large number of kings and grand dukes whose onerous official and social duties entitled them to many additional millions of dollars each year:

King of Bavaria	$1,296,303
King of Saxony	898,056
King of Wurttemberg	513,916

> Among the smaller fry were the Duke of Anhalt, Grand Duke of Baden, Duke of Brunswick, Grand Duke of Hesse, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Waldeck-Pyrmont.

Deposed royalty does not suffer alone. Loyal henchmen who were accustomed to batten on regal largess may actually have to soil their hands with work—an unthinkable, but inevitable, degradation. Tradesmen, tailors, hotel-keepers, and others who purveyed to royal taste and need will, perhaps, regret the departure of their once generous patrons. But most of the crowd above a ten-spot who eluded an awakened public had the foresight to provide for this very emergency, and are now living in the neighborhood of Swiss lakes, Dutch windmills, or near other quiet places recorded in tourist pamphlets. Some escaped even from Russia, and we learn:

> Among those who will miss most the salubrious days of the big-salaried monarchs who were swept away in the war and the revolution which came in its wake on the Contiennt are the hangers-on of nobility with their various claims to royal pensions; and, next, the tradesmen and hotel-keepers who purveyed to the royal taste.
>
> The deposed royalties themselves have been scattered to the four winds, and subsist on the income of well-camouflaged investments or on the bounties of loyal henchmen or sympathetic outsiders.
>
> An avalanche of Russian notables was rescued from southern Russia by the British and taken in vessels to Malta, including the Dowager Empress of Russia, Queen Alexandra's sister, who, after coming to London for a short time, has now returned temporarily to Denmark, her birthplace. The Grand Duke Nicholas, the late Czar's uncle, is rusticating in Italy. Prince Youssopoff, implicated in the assassination of Rasputin, is in London. Many of the Russian nobility are in London, others are in Paris, and a few in Scandinavia. Of the deposed Grand and other varieties of Dukes in Germany, most have retired to their most unpretentious houses, to cogitate on the world tragedy which cost them their parasite positions of dominance and social splendor.
>
> But tho the royal pay-roll of the Old World has been bereft of many of its biggest individual salary items, it still shows in these unprecedented days of high cost of living that the high cost of kings is greater than the high cost of Presidents.
>
> Among the largest of the items of the royal pay-roll are the grants to the British royal family:

King George and Queen Mary, privy purse	$550,000
Salaries and expenses of the household, works, royal bounty, and unappropriated	1,800,000
(King George pays income tax on the privy purse.)	
Queen Alexandra	350,000
Provision for other members of the royal family	380,000
Prince of Wales	50,000
Prince Albert	50,000
Princess Mary	30,000
Total	$3,210,000

> Each of King George's sons, on coming of age, receives $50,000 annually, and Princess Mary, having attained her majority, receives $30,000. If the Prince of Wales or his brothers marry they will receive $125,000 annually. King George, in addition to the civil list, receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1917 he received $290,000 profits from this source. The Prince of Wales, in the same year, received $250,000 profits from the Duchy of Cornwall.
>
> The King of England and the King of Italy and the King of Spain are to-day the highest paid royal rulers in Europe. The King of Italy receives $3,910,000, of which $360,000 is for the support of the royal family. Others are:

King of Spain (exclusive of allowances to royal family)	$1,363,000
King of Belgium	623,000
King of Denmark	262,500
Crown Prince	31,500
King of Greece	260,000
Queen of Netherlands (besides large revenues from her domains)	250,000
Royal family	62,500
King of Norway	185,000
King of Roumania	227,520

> King George's royal household enjoys the reputation of being run on a businesslike footing second to none in the Old World. It is still well within memory when the House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into the necessities of an increase in income requested by Queen Victoria. As the Queen was then leading a very private life and court functions were few and far between and on no elaborate scale, it was suspected that wasteful expenditures by officials and servants of the royal household had eaten deeply into the Queen's income. From that time forward business methods were introduced, and these have grown to their most efficient point during the reign of George V. Queen Mary has always been noted for her economical ways. It is said she has her clothes made in Buckingham Palace. During the war both the King and Queen set the pace for the country in the matter of table and other economies. They were well within the rationed food allowances.
>
> From the time that war was declared all court functions of a pretentious nature ceased. This was true of the courts in all the warring countries, and almost as much so in those countries which were not drawn into the war until late or were not drawn in at all. As a consequence there were no heavy drains on the purses of the diplomats at the Court of St. James's or in the capitals of other European monarchies. But what diplomats saved in this way was more than offset by the increase in cost of living.

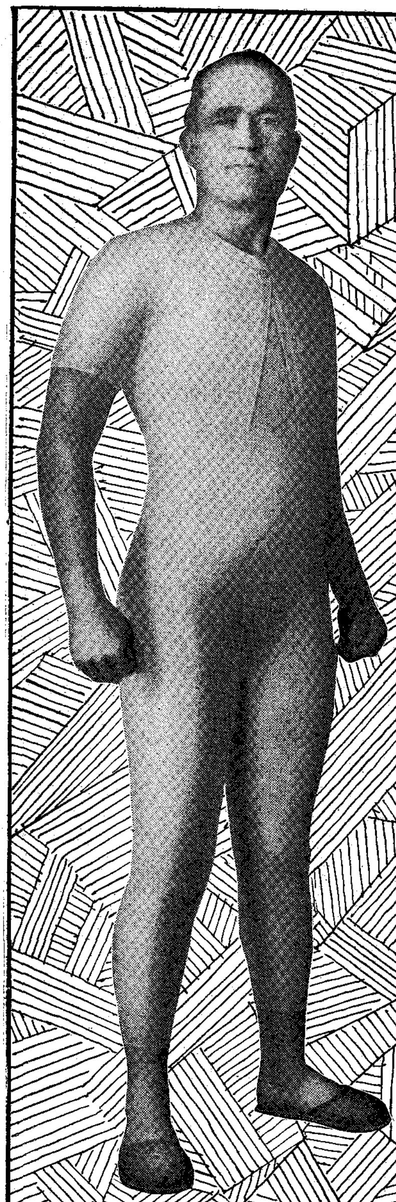
Economy is now the order of the day among royal households, and necessity, the great democratizer, brings to the same board king and commoner. We read on:

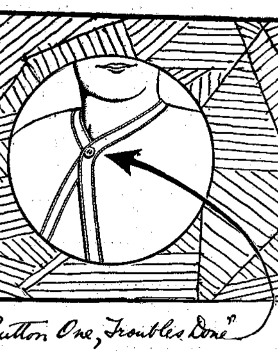
> The garden parties which last summer were given by King George and Queen Mary were models of unpretentious court functions, with many representatives of the proletariat rubbing shoulders with dukes and earls. The state dinner given in honor of President Wilson was the most impressive function of its kind ever given at Buckingham Palace, and perhaps the most democratic, for there were present representatives of all classes of society.
>
> The crowned heads of Europe who still survive the great cataclysm are much more guided by the desire to represent all the people of their domains than monarchs in general ever were before the war. King George and Queen Mary have an active and sincere interest in the betterment of London's slums, as well as national housing measures. The Prince of Wales is furthering a scheme of better housing on his estates. The Queen, in visiting some of the worst slum districts, to make a personal inspection, said she had hitherto been taken through the highways, but now she meant to go into the byways. The King of Italy recently presented one of his large castles and estates to the nation. Albert of Belgium has always in the most democratic manner associated with his peoples; but it was the war and his personal sacrifice, his exposure to dangers along with his soldiers, which brought him closer than ever to his subjects.
>
> The war resulted in the unseating or the "scrapping" of the most undemocratic of the Old-World monarchs, and there is little possibility that the pace of extravagance which was set by the "divine-righters" will ever again be reinstituted as a model to which the more democratic monarchs must aspire.
>
> Brilliant functions there will be, but no rivalry in extravagant expenditures by the present royal courts of Europe, so long as the peoples of Europe are in the mood of to-day.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF UNCLE SAM AS A COLONIST

WHILE Uncle Sam never specialized in colonization, and has displayed no particular enthusiasm over recent suggestions that he look after sundry sections of this planet which seem to need a guardian, he has nevertheless demonstrated, in the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, that he is no slouch of a colonizer when he puts his mind to it. In a recent article appearing in the Adelaide (Australia) *Advertiser*, Adam McCay, a writer who seems to have made a few personal observations, becomes highly complimentary about the way the Americans have gone about their colonization activities in the Pacific. It is especially the rapidity of their work which seems to have pleased Mr. McCay. The Americans' "beneficent enterprise" in the Philippines "works miracles while you wait," he declares. For centuries these islands remained unprogressive under Spanish rule. Now, after being under American government for a few years, they have made such strides that the writer predicts their people will be the best educated Asiatics by the end of another generation. To quote Mr. McCay:

> There never was a colonizing Power which set out so fast to teach and educate





YOU'VE heard of the nervous man who hired a lot of guards to protect his property, and then wanted to know who was going to guard the guards.

Satisfaction doesn't lie in having many people do a certain thing, but in having one you can trust to do it well. That's the idea behind the

HATCH
ONE BUTTON
UNION SUIT

Instead of a row of nine or more buttons to do the work, there is just the one master button at the chest to do it all perfectly. No wrinkling or pulling or gapping, but just one smooth, even fit all over. You don't have to worry about constant repairs either. There is only the one sturdily fastened button, and even if it should work loose, there is an extra button-hole into which an ordinary collar button can be slipped as a temporary or even permanent measure.

One Button Hatch Union Suit
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1914

The Hatch One-Button Union Suit comes in the finest of combed cotton materials, and in lisle and pure mercerized garments, silk trimmed. An illustrated catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request.

This garment is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

Men's Garments: $2.50, $4.00 and $5.00
Boys' Garments: $1.50 and $2.00

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
Albany New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the native races with which it came in contact. After the war with Spain, while the Filipinos were still in a condition of military resistance or revolt, the Americans put schoolmasters and schoolmistresses into the islands just as fast as they sent soldiers. For centuries these natives had received from the Spaniards no help except a certain amount of ecclesiastical education. When the Americans came, no Filipino suffered dispossession, and unprecedented opportunity was opened for all the population. It is thanks to American encouragement, American training, and at first to American money that Philippine wealth and trade have been increased tenfold; that the Filipino workman has an easy and contented life, and the Filipino property-owner has grown richer than he ever dreamed he could become.

It is thanks to America that the Filipinos have learned advanced methods of manufacture and agriculture; that their capital city, Manila, is more modern and convenient than any city built by Chinese or Japanese. America's record in those islands is one of rapid, practical achievement, with motives always honorable, high, and clean. The Filipinos rightly bless the day when they were transferred from Spanish to American supervision.

Hawaii has long enjoyed the distinction of being among the most favored and salubrious spots on earth. After having come under American rule, however, these islands no longer are merely the "Paradise of the Pacific," but a land of industry and vast productivity, as well. According to this Australian critic:

> Territorial development, to the American mind, does not mean rough pioneering by men of strictly limited means, who struggle on till their old age without ever escaping the risk of final failure. They spend big money with an almost unerring certainty that tho it has been laid out lavishly it is going to yield lavish returns. In the establishment of industries or in their development in the Hawaiian Islands there has been no sign of investors or colonizers being satisfied with what is second best. Honolulu is handsome and modern, with first-rate roads and up-to-date electric cars; it is equipped with light and power as tho it were the first instead of one of the latest of American cities. The factories, which grow to be huge in size, have the last appliances in effective plant.
>
> I don't know of any places in the world where people, brown or white, live more easily than in America's two colonies in the Pacific. Salaries are good for the white man and for the white girl. Living is not costly in either place. In Honolulu I met a business man's secretary, a girl, whose salary was £400 a year, and she could live as cheaply as any girl typist or clerk in Sydney. A good stenographer is hardly likely to receive less than the equivalent of £5 a week, and she has a mighty pleasant time, because the island is lovely, the social life is happy, and the percentage of automobiles to population is very high. Hawaii is by no means a bad place to be poor in, but it is hard to find any one who has to be poor.
>
> This condition is not brought about by Government or anybody else spending a whole lot of money wastefully and without return. The working population of Hawaii

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

does take a rake-off from resident millionaires and from free-spending tourists, but it makes most of its money from the results of its industry. One great fact in development which citizens of the United States understand is that money spent on essentials is bound to pay itself back. A new city has got to have proper light and water, and trams and railways and roads, and well-built streets, and decent telephones, and substantial harbors, and warehouses and bridges. It can not go ahead fast if it slommicks itself into a lot of Chinese makeshifts.

When you look at Honolulu, with all its beauties and its conveniences, its modern-paved streets, its handsome parks, its schools and playgrounds for the children of many nations, please do not ask yourself, "How could the colony afford all these things?" Those are the things which pay for themselves; not in the first five minutes, maybe, but in the course of a little time they always give back their value.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands contains native Hawaiians and Japanese and Chinese and Filipinos, and a good number of Portuguese, and some negroes, and the American over all. The Japanese are the most numerous individual section, and they are not loved by any of the others. For one thing, they suffer from that uneasy truculence which has been developed by their countrymen at home.

One learns from the common plebeian of Hawaii that his unpleasant friend, the Jap, is fond of boasting that before long he will own the islands. As a national boast this is ridiculous. The suggestion of Japan stepping forward to offer violence to a mighty giant like the United States is wholly absurd; but the every-day Jap in Honolulu hasn't realized that fact as fully as have his military rulers in Tokyo.

ILLNESS PLUCKED HIM FROM INSURANCE AND HURLED HIM INTO FICTION

SOME sixteen years ago a man of medicine informed George Allan England, the magazine writer, that he had tuberculosis and nephritis, that his system was generally depleted, and that he had only about two years more to live. "It sounded like a sentence of death," says Mr. England, but, tho the judgment passed upon him apparently cut off all hope, he has continued to live to this day, hasn't a symptom of tuberculosis, and tells us that he has attended the funeral of the good doctor who gave him such a brief period in which to remain among the living. When the doctor had announced his verdict, says Mr. England, the dismal prospect it outlined dazed him. He stumbled out of the doctor's office and went apart to think things over, in the gloomiest frame of mind he had ever known. He had little money, would have to give up his job with an insurance company, and in the apparent hopelessness of the situation he could discern no glimmer of a way out. When he reached home and talked the matter over with his wife, they decided to put up a fight. Mrs.

MENNEN
MENNEN
SHAVING
CREAM

Don't Rub It In

Every man owes something to society. He might as well not have been born as to leave the world no better off than when he found it.

I have dedicated my life to teaching men the futility and harmfulness of rubbing in shaving lather with fingers.

At first thought, that may seem a humble purpose, and yet, with my work hardly begun, over a million and a half men are a little happier each morning and more bearable at breakfast, because they have shaved according to my new code.

Of course I have a selfish motive because you have to use Mennen Shaving Cream to get my kind of shave.

Without wanting to get into an argument with the Government, I will admit that we own the tightest little monopoly in the world—for once a man has learned to shave rightly with Mennen's, there's no more chance of his switching to another Shaving Cream than there is for the recent Kaiser to become a naturalized Belgian.

The trouble with rubbing in the lather is that the friction raises microscopic blisters which the razor slices, causing those painful blood spots which have darkened men's lives since the early Egyptians learned to shave with bronze knives.

No rubbing—no friction—no inflamed skin.

Mennen's is one lather that not only doesn't have to be rubbed in but to get best results you *must not* rub it in with the fingers.

Three minutes with a brush revolving at low speed will take the fight out of the scrappiest beard that ever bristled. Your jaws emerge from Mennen lather so soft and cool and free from burning that you would swear you hadn't shaved at all—if your skin wasn't as smooth and beardless as a baby's.

Hundreds of my friends have learned of the tonic effects of cold water because Mennen's works great with cold water.

I'll compete with your druggist to the extent of sending a demonstrator tube for 12 cents. Then he will sell you a giant tube for 50 cents.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

The largest selling quality pencil in the world

VENUS PENCILS

THOSE who want smooth, firm, non-crumbling leads select the matchless VENUS—perfect for exacting work—a comfort in drawing and writing.

17 black degrees, 3 copying

For bold heavy lines 6B-5B-4B-3B
For general writing and sketching 2B-B-HB-F-H
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For delicate thin lines 7H-8H-9H

Plain Ends, per doz., $1.00
Rubber Ends, per doz., 1.20

At stationers and stores throughout the world.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

England's girlhood home was away up in the Maine woods, and thither they repaired. Conditions there were extremely primitive. Too weak for productive work, and with nothing to occupy his time, the future writer, fresh from New York City, found life in the wilderness something of a nightmare. "All the amusement my wife and I could find to keep us from going plumb crazy up there in the solitude was to slide down hill on a rough toboggan I made, or burn up old pine stumps on the mountain-sides, or look for spruce-gum, or walk up and down the little mill railroad and 'play to pretend' it led somewhere," he says. Nevertheless, his health began to improve. The mountain air was a good tonic. He grew whiskers, and began to gain in weight and strength. But he was low in his mind, and he had some reason to be, as he explains in *The New Success* (New York):

There wasn't a red cent of cash to be had. We were expecting a baby pretty soon—and this, in a drafty old farmhouse in mid-winter, far from a doctor and without even the ordinary amenities of life. We thought and talked and planned, and got nowhere. And daily we learned the truth of Dante's lines that—

> There are no harder stairs to climb, nor
> bitterer bread
> To eat than those of charity.

Two years before I was graduated an A.M. from Harvard, with a *magna cum laude*, the first Bowdoin Prize, and a Phi-Beta-Kappa key. Now I had sunk to look like an outrageous tramp; I was living on the bounty of my wife's relatives; and a child was expected. Those days and nights of misery, that long, horrible winter of intense Maine cold, isolation, and privation can never be forgotten. A man can hardly pass through worse, and survive.

Toward the end of winter, I went into a lumber-camp to live a while in my quest for health. My wife was left at the farm. I had been in camp only a week when news came through that I must return at once. One unforgetable day I sledged and tramped through the snow, twenty-five miles out of the deep woods, in zero weather to reach the plantation. Thereafter I stood by, with a tired country doctor, to fight for the life of wife and child.

Among the things that grated most were the gibes of the farmers about the futility of "book-larnin'." A down-and-out city man in an out-of-the-way rural district gets about as much understanding and sympathy as a mouse would if "visiting Feline Union No. 57," we are told. Writing for the local papers was attempted. "They were glad of my work," says Mr. England, but the only remuneration was stamped envelopes in which to send in the items. Then, all of a sudden, just when Hope was calling loudly for the undertaker, the idea struck him that he might write stories for the magazines—

I had had training as a writer. In college I had learned how to express my thoughts. I understood something of dramatic values. All I lacked was experience. Well, wasn't I now getting experience of life; and bitter experience at that?

My work with the insurance company had been the writing of advertising matter. Surely that was a good training for the imagination—first-class preparation for the writing of fiction. And I had a typewriter that, if coaxed and made love to, would sometimes turn out readable copy. I oiled up the typewriter and decided that the world was my oyster.

Tho I live to be 102½, I shall never forget that first story I wrote in the battle for freedom. My health was still only tentative, but I had enough strength to allow me to work. The story, I remember, was written in pencil on old wrapping-paper, because I had only a few sheets of good white paper and had to save those for the finished copy. Laboriously I wrote that tale—a five-thousand-word story of adventure. It took me a long time, but I stuck to it. All the time Fate stood behind me with lash in hand—smiling!

I copied the story on my few sheets of good paper, and scraped up a few maravedi to send it to *Collier's*. In a while an answer came back.

Oh, Lord, that answer! No, I can't forget the tense moment when I hooked it out of the R. F. D. box in the snow, tore it open, and gulped it at a glance. Oh, heart, be still! The story had brought me a hundred dollars!

Self-respect came back. I shaved, got wife and self some clothes, paid some board, and walked upright like a man once more. I understood that the key to life lay in my hand and that I had found the lock. I could write stories!

I wrote lots of stories then, on the old machine that had to be cajoled. All at once my eyes were opened. I found stories everywhere, waiting and ready to be written. The farmers themselves furnished me material; their simple, narrow lives, their joys and sorrows, their absurdities, their dickerings, loves, hates, doings of all kinds. Why, here was life just waiting to be revealed!

I wrote lots of stories, right off the bat, mostly all dealing with Maine life. They all sold. Every one. And nice blue and pink checks began showing their perforated ends, when I ripped open envelops from New York.

> Of all glad words of tongue or pen,
> The gladdest, "By gum, a check again!"

My sales-book for the first month of this beatific resurrection showed $265 in the receipt column. That, to my startled eyes, made Standard Oil look like the dividend-report of a Parsee pauper. Next month was still better. Friend Farmer's gibes took a hike out back of the wood-pile and bursted wide open. "Book-larnin', by the gret horn spoon! might hev suthin' inta it, arter all." But then, they all agreed, it wouldn't last. When it did, they collapsed and said "they'd allus knowed, all 'long, as how that doggone city feller would git goin', ef he only had a chanst." Springtime brought gladness in several forms, the sweetest of which was to be able to tell the farmers about where they got off.

Then Bob Davis—Robert H. Davis, managing editor of the Munsey publications—took a hand. He took a couple of my stories and asked for more, and I sent more; and when he went fishing in Maine that summer he invited me to a pow-wow. I went home with a Munsey contract in my boot-leg and the joy flag spiked to the mizzen.

Not all my problems were solved or all

Barrett Specification Roofs

Your Roof is not Finished Unless it has a Wearing Surface—

When planning to cover any flat-roofed building, remember this—

No matter how good the roofing is, unless it has a wearing top surface, such as gravel, slag or tile, it is like a book without a cover—it isn't finished.

That is why, when The Barrett Specification was worked out years ago, the engineers insisted not only that it should be built up of the two most serviceable roofing materials in the world—pitch and felt in alternate layers—but that it should have a top-wearing-surface of gravel, slag or tile.

It is imperative that every flat roof have such a wearing surface—

To protect the roofing materials from the direct destructive action of rain, snow, ice and sun.

To form a wearing-surface to protect the roofing materials from scuffing feet and the dragging of heavy objects over the roof.

To make the roof highly fire resistant so as to secure the base rate of fire insurance.

Guaranteed for 20 Years

It is because Barrett Specification Roofs are built up thus carefully, with a foundation of Specification Felt and Pitch in five alternate layers, protected by a substantial wearing-surface of gravel, slag or tile, that we offer to *guarantee* them for 20 years.

The guarantee is in the form of a Surety Bond, which we offer on all roofs of fifty squares or more in towns of 25,000 population or over, and in smaller places where our Inspection Service is available. Our only requirement is that the roofing contractor shall be approved by us.

How to make sure of the Right Kind of Roof

To make certain that your roof will be built according to the best scientific roofing principles, *with 20 years of service guaranteed*, you have only to insert in your building specifications this paragraph:

> "The roof shall be laid according to The Barrett Specification, dated May 1, 1916, and the roofing contractor shall secure for me (or us) the 20-Year Guaranty Bond therein mentioned."

Copies of The Barrett Specification, with roofing diagrams, will be mailed free upon request.

The Barrett Company TRADE B MARK

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati
Pittsburgh Detroit New Orleans Birmingham Kansas City Minneapolis
Nashville Salt Lake City Seattle Peoria Atlanta Duluth Milwaukee
Dallas Lebanon Bangor Washington Johnstown Syracuse
Youngstown Toledo Columbus Richmond Latrobe Rochester
Bethlehem Elizabeth Buffalo Baltimore
THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited
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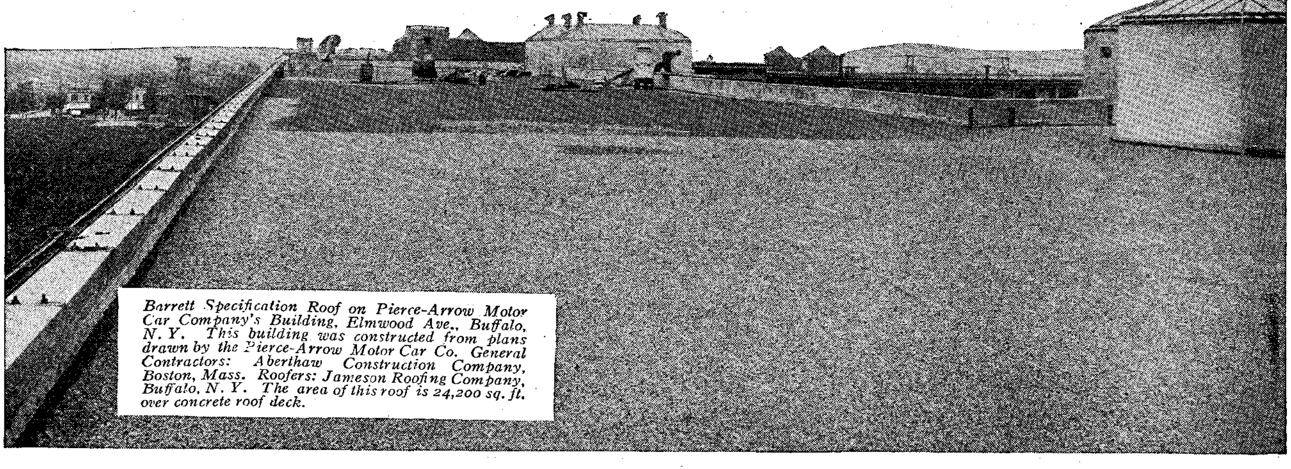


Barrett Specification Roof on Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company's Building, Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. This building was constructed from plans drawn by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. General Contractors: Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, Mass. Roofers: Jameson Roofing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. The area of this roof is 24,200 sq. ft. over concrete roof deck.

Will they hold?

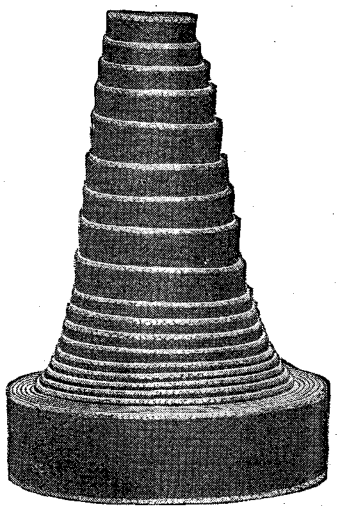
the most important question for you to consider

The brakes loom up as the most vital part of an automobile, for upon the brakes depends your ability to stop, slow down, or "hold" on the hills. Wise motorists are particular about brake lining. They may take a chance with other equipment, but when it comes to the brakes, they use Raybestos. Do your brakes "hold"? Do you feel them "bite" and grip when you press the pedal? In other words, have you fullest confidence in your brakes? If there's any doubt, line them with Raybestos. It WEARS and WEARS and WEARS. What's more to the point, it's guaranteed to WEAR one year no matter how far you travel.

Raybestos
BRAKE LINING

Look for the Silver Edge

The Raybestos Company **Bridgeport Conn.**



roads made easy. No. Many tribulations were still in store. The path of the writer is not an attar-dripping wallow of roses. Far from that! But so far as life and health and a profession were concerned, the tide was doing a Bay of Fundy marathon—up, up, up.

From that day to this I have never done anything seriously for a living except tell lies in the form of fiction. To blow the little old horn, I have sold about three hundred short stories, twenty-five serials, innumerable newspaper articles and essays, and have had eleven volumes published. Life has smiled on me, in the main. The "T. B." has *never* returned. I don't even feel that I have to knock wood when I think about it. I face the future with as much confidence as any one can who isn't absolutely entrenched behind money-bags.

Fate knew best. Fate took me by the neck and flung me into this work—forced me to it with the whips of necessity. Fate had to knock me down, to make me get into the right line of work, but it got me there. If I'd kept my health, or if I'd had any money, I might have kept right on in the insurance business. I shudder when I think of that!

ALARMED BRITISH "WETS" START A CAMPAIGN AGAINST "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON

THE DEMON RUM has been snickering for a year at the efforts of "Pussyfoot" Johnson to oust him from the British Isles; but now it appears that the demon has quit his levity, has got his back up, and is lashing his tail, preparatory to jumping on "Pussyfoot" and his followers with all-fours in a mighty effort to squelch the dire menace which, it has become apparent even to the demon, threatens the Briton's sacred right to drink what, where, when, and how much he pleases. The English forces of moisture are organizing breathlessly and in deadly earnest, we learn, with the end in view of launching a nation-wide drive against the "drys." It seems that what has brought things to a climax is the report that the "drys" of the United States have raised a $50,000,000 fund in our own parched but sinfully affluent land to be used in an unholy attempt to force prohibition upon the reluctant Britishers. Of course, it is denied that any such sum has been raised for propaganda outside the United States. "Dry" leaders say the money is to be used to enforce prohibition in America, altho they admit, upon cross-examination, that a part of it may be used in other places where it will do the most good. Hence, it appears there is something in the report after all. Furthermore, "Pussyfoot" is coming back, stronger than ever, after his recovery from the effects of the "rag" tendered him by the London medical students last fall, which cost the doughty Yankee prohibitionist an eye. That unfortunate "rag" seems to have acted in the manner of an outrageous boomerang so far as the "wets" were concerned. From treating "Pussyfoot" as a joke England has come to admire him, tho a lot of Englishmen still resent his efforts in the direction of what they consider an invasion of their "liberties." In a recent article in the New York *Tribune*, Frank W. Getty, a European correspondent, gives an outline of the antiprohibition campaign planned by the British "wets." The Brewers' Association, the Whisky Association, and the National Trade Defense Association are the organizations taking the lead in the campaign. As a preliminary step they have begun to advertise in the papers, their first ad reading as follows:

> Prohibition is producing its inevitable results in America. Unable to obtain safe and pure spirits, the people have become an easy prey to the purveyors of poisonous substitutes. Under similar conditions the recent tragic events in the United States might be repeated here. Consumers of whisky should demand the strictest guaranties that their supplies are genuine and beyond suspicion.
>
> Government restrictions upon the sale of whisky of unquestioned quality are only less harmful than prohibition, as they create a shortage and an unequal distribution among the different classes of the community. The public has an inherent right to an adequate supply of their favorite beverage. There are no finer spirits than Scotch and Irish whiskies, which stand for purity and dependability throughout the world.
>
> In the best interests of the nation the duty of the Government is to protect the consumers—not to prohibit or restrict. This duty is accepted in regard to food. Margarine, for example, must not be sold as butter, and a standard of quality is rigorously enforced in other foods of common consumption. Scotch and Irish whiskies have established for themselves a standard of quality and purity which the Government should protect against the possibility of adulteration.
>
> The Whisky Association, which represents all the distillers and leading blenders of the United Kingdom, urges upon consumers the necessity for vigilance and discrimination in the purchase of their supplies. Definite guaranties that whisky offered for sale is wholly Scotch or Irish should be obtained, and no foreign blend should be accepted.

It seems that just as America has furnished ammunition for the fight thus far put up in England by the "drys," so we will be called upon to assist in the fight of the "wets." Ideas will be borrowed from the antiprohibition forces who have been in operation here, futile tho their efforts seem to have been, and America will provide liquor speakers, leaflets, and other propaganda material. Further:

> The "wets" are not completely organized and no full disclosure of their plans is to be made at present, but as a start a large output of pamphlets and bill-board posters has been arranged. Britain's "pubs" are to be papered with propaganda on a scale rivaling the recruiting literature of war-time. To enlist the support of that section of the community which rarely uses the bars and wine-rooms, but buys wine, beer, and spirits for home-consumption, propaganda labels will be affixt to bottles. One of these, on a bottle of ale purchased yesterday, reads:
>
> "Local veto is the thin edge of the prohibition wedge.
>
> "If prohibition wins there will be no more beer."
>
> Whisky-bottles are more difficult to find, but they are said to bear similar warnings with regard to whisky.
>
> The United Kingdom Alliance has been carrying on its work for half a century. There have always been prohibitionists in England, but their efforts have been not only futile, but ignored. In 1920, for the first time, the "trade" feels called upon to defend itself.
>
> With the coming into force this year of the Scottish Temperance Act, which grants the choice of local option to towns in Scotland, the first real prohibition fight in the British Isles will be put up. "Pussyfoot" Johnson and Mrs. Lloyd George and others have already begun their campaign. The organized license trade is secretly building up a large defense fund to provide the means of conducting an antiprohibition campaign. All saloon-keepers, glorified in the British Isles by the title of publican, are canvassed, each has to contribute his bit to the cause. Some of the largest whisky corporations subscribe thousands of pounds; the brewers pledge nearly a million in event of a crisis; "wet" secretariats are established in different parts of Scotland.
>
> Antiprohibition demonstrations have been arranged for the coming months. Local-option plebiscites are scheduled for May, and before that time the "wet" whips will be busy in most of the townships. The campaigning just before the polling will not be handled with gloves; feeling among the antiprohibitionists runs high. It will not be surprizing if violence characterizes many of the elections.
>
> The chief propaganda of the National Trade Defense Association will, I am told, be devoted not so much to defending the trade as in attempting to persuade the public that its liberty is imperiled. The story of the $50,000,000 of American money which was to be used to make "Old England Dry" will be kept before the public, in order that no opportunity of pointing out that it is America which is interfering in this matter for purely "dog in the manger" purposes may be lost.

The "wet" forces, we are told, will attempt to persuade the British public that such efforts as the American "drys" are putting forth to force prohibition on England are based on the well-known principle that "misery loves company." "We can quite imagine a thirsty and exasperated Yankee resolving that if he can have no drink the Britisher shall have none either," is the way they put it. Also:

> We should be so much obliged if our good, kind friends in America would refrain from doing us good. Unregenerate creatures that we are, we do not like it, and we have a sort of idea that they might find enough to occupy them at home. How, for instance, about reforming the morals of New Orleans or the municipal activities of Philadelphia? Anybody would think

> that would give them enough to go on with before coming between us and our beer.
>
> Apparently, however, they do not think so, and a tremendous "drive" is to be set going in the United States to obtain sufficient money to equip our own faddists with the means for drying us up. We dare say they will get it, for the fox who has lost his tail is generally quite willing to assist in the decaudation of the rest. All the same, we do not think the plan will be successful. Our people are impatient of foreign interference, and if once it becomes known that our teetotal organizations are living on American money, they will hear about it from the workingman.
>
> If America likes to be pussyfooted out of her freedom, that is her affair, but we value ours and we propose to eat and drink what we like, even at the cost of lacerating the tender feelings of the whole Johnson tribe. America intends, we understand, to send over $50,000,000 to stimulate the drying process. Well, let her send it along, it will be quite welcome, and we could even do with a bit more. But whether it will make us teetotal is quite another pair of sleeves.

Mr. Getty then furnishes the following review of the general situation with reference to liquor in Britain:

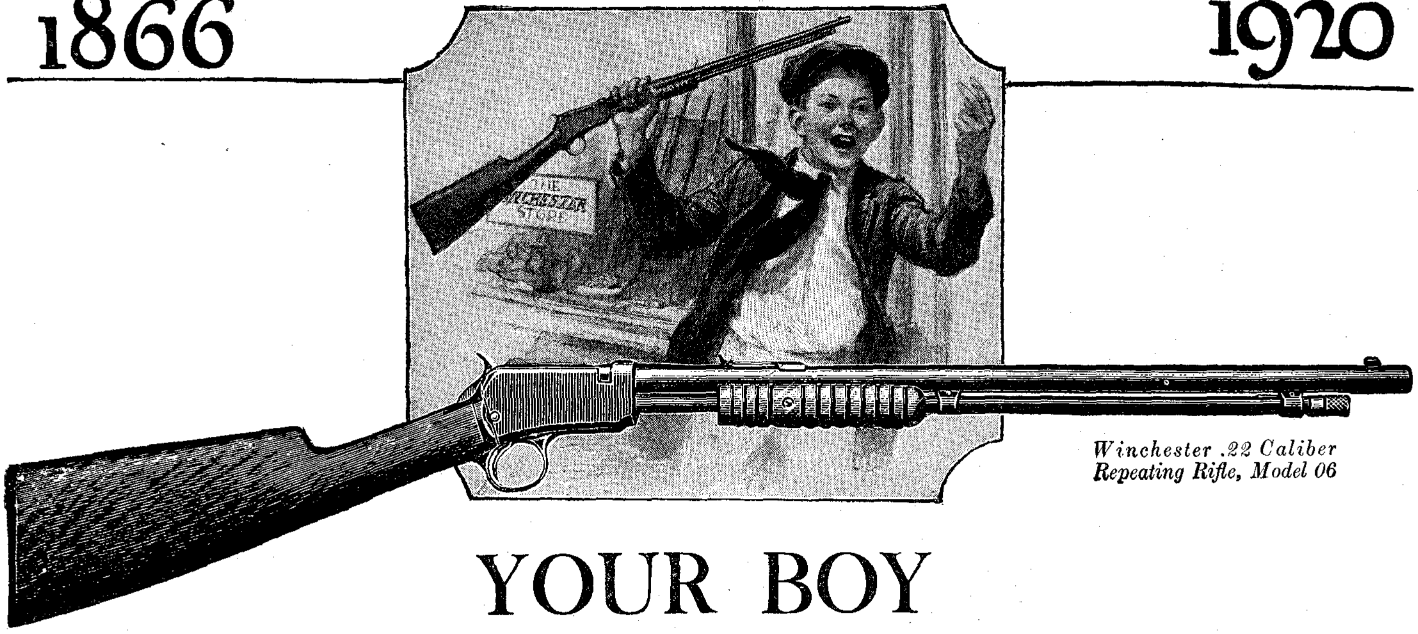
> There is good ground for the "wet" fears. The prohibition movement will increase its activities a hundredfold this year. For the present, in view of the local prejudice against American intervention in the matter, American speakers will not be invited on a large scale.
>
> "Pussyfoot" Johnson, who is at present resting at the seashore after the disastrous effects of the "rag" in London last fall, will continue, however. All the ill effects which he suffered from the mobbing at the hands of London medical students have reacted in his favor. He has lost an eye, but he has gained the esteem of the country. It can not in fairness be said, however, that his cause has won many supporters.
>
> Unquestionably, the British attitude toward "Pussyfoot" changed as a result of the attack. From laughing at him (not one in a million Britishers knew him by sight before the affair) England has come to admire him personally, but the majority of the population still feels very seriously on the question of prohibition. Drink is much more of a "right" over here than it ever was in the United States.
>
> Johnson expects to take up active speaking once more. His health was naturally seriously impaired, but he declares he feels quite strong enough "to go on with the good work."
>
> It is believed in England that the world-prohibition campaign which is about to start was planned last summer in Washington. An advance agent, who has recently arrived in England, is Prof. John A. Nichols, who described himself as "Foreign Field-Secretary of the International Reform Bureau." He announces that a great antialcohol league has been formed, which includes the Anti-Saloon League and other temperance organizations of America, the United Kingdom Alliance in England, the Permissive Bill Association in Scotland, and various other organizations in New Zealand, Australia, and other foreign countries.
>
> The World League Against Alcoholism will hold its second international conference in Edinburgh next September, with the object, it is said, of bringing all the weight of its opinion and influence, and probably money, to bear on the Scottish electorate before the first elections under the new local-option measure take place.
>
> The attitude of labor toward the coming fight is uncertain. The average worker can safely be said to favor his beer, yet he also favors temperance reform, and I think that labor will be found to be about as divided on the subject as any other section of the community.

From other sources it is apparent that if Mr. Johnson from America is distinctly *persona non grata* with many Britishers, he has been received by others as nothing less than a great evangel bringing the promise of a better day to Britain. Late in January he was tendered a great "complimentary luncheon" in London. On the platform, "rank beyond rank, were ministers and laymen prominently indentified with temperance work." Resolutions were moved congratulating the people of the United States, and the people of Scotland "on the victory of local option." At the words, "We congratulate America," a wave of cheering, we are told, "compelled him to pause for quite a minute." *The British Weekly* (London) devotes two columns to this celebration, chiefly in honor of Mr. Johnson. There we read:

> Saturday's immense gathering at the Central Hall, Westminster, was London's tribute to that gallant temperance leader and heroic sufferer, Mr. W. E. Johnson, known to an admiring world as "Pussyfoot." Prohibition day in America was "Pussyfoot" day in London. Long before 3 P.M. the main hall presented the same appearance as on Sunday evenings. Every place was occupied, and the audience, as a steward told me, consisted entirely of ticket-holders. Altho it might have seemed incredible that any decent man would wish to interrupt or insult an American guest who had endured so much for his faith, the organizers of the Strength of Britain Movement very wisely insisted that every ticket should bear its owner's signature. I can testify to the care shown in examining the tickets of early comers, but as the long cues streamed up the main staircase at 2:30 some undesirables must have got into the central balcony.
>
> Above the organ we read the legend: "Pussyfoot's eye will make England dry, 1920. England to be dry 1925."
>
> On the platform, rank beyond rank, were ministers and laymen prominently identified with temperance work. The Rev. S. W. Hughes sat in a back row near the Rev. John Wilson, of Woolwich. Ministers were scattered in every part of the area, and their cheers rang out strongly in the repeated ovations given to Mr. Johnson. The proceedings opened with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" adapted to the prohibition campaign. Dr. Meyer gave thanks for the epoch-making decision of the American people. The chairman, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, who, like other eminent doctors, is still in khaki, made a short, impressive speech, which was heartily applauded. He moved a resolution congratulating the people of the United States on the step they have taken, and the people of Scotland on the victory of local option. Sir Alfred has been known for a generation as one of the most zealous total abstainers in Britain, and the note of rejoicing was heard in every sentence. At the words, "We congratulate America," a wave of cheering compelled him to pause for quite a minute.
>
> Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, of Labrador, who seconded, belongs to the race of Christian pioneers. London knows and admires him, and he received an upstanding welcome. Referring to Mr. Johnson's eye, he said Nelson had to lose an eye before he could stand upon a column. "Mr. Johnson is going to stand on a column a hundred years hence."
>
> Dr. Grenfell told sad stories from his own experience in Poplar Hospital and elsewhere of the fatalities caused by drunkenness in the homes of the poor. In Labrador, he said no liquor business could be started except by permission of the magistrate. "I was the magistrate, so we went for prohibition."
>
> Dr. Grenfell is grayer than when he last visited London, but his alert figure retains its youthful elasticity. Among the distinguished men in the front row, he and Dr. Saleeby seem types of superabundant energy.
>
> When the chairman declared the resolution carried unanimously, there came the first hint of trouble. Cries of protest broke forth, and seven dissentients revealed themselves in the galleries.
>
> As Mr. Johnson rose to respond, the audience rose with him, and musical honors testified to his popularity. London has never entertained a guest who is more emphatically "a jolly good fellow." Plump, benevolent, and smiling, he has a sunny, Pickwickian temperament. There is fortunately no visible trace of his terrible injury. A glass eye has replaced the missing one, and he wears ordinary spectacles. A few rude persons in the galleries dared to interrupt him, but volunteers were immediately called for, and after several sharp tussles the miscreants were bundled out of the hall into the arms of a body of police who were waiting outside in readiness for contingencies. Three of the troublers fought desperately. Mr. Johnson did not resume his seat, but stood calmly facing his adversaries. Perhaps he was recalling the day when he broke up a criminal gang in Oklahoma, and when the saloon-keepers had a price of $3,000 on his head. A question had been asked him in writing about the $75,000,000 alleged to have been invested by English shareholders in Anglo-American breweries. Have not these shareholders, it was asked, a right to compensation? Mr. Johnson replied, first, that the money had been invested in German-American breweries. It was at this point that the turbulence broke out. When it subsided "Pussyfoot" explained that most of these big breweries had been put to other uses, and were making large profits. Full facts on these points should be laid before the public. The question was also put: "Were the legislatures authorized to pass this dishonest act of spoliation?" Mr. Johnson gave figures as to the huge majorities which backed the nation's demand. It is these figures, we may add, not loose rhetoric, which the temperance societies should print in their programs and leaflets. Nothing is more wanted than a brief, concise, and accurate history of the prohibition movement in the States, from its inception to its triumph. Two short works, "Pussyfoot's Paws" and "Where Will Britain Be in Five Years' Time?" were sold at the Central Hall, but neither seems to meet the need.
>
> Mr. Johnson's personal popularity is at its height. "Almost

WINCHESTER

1866 1920



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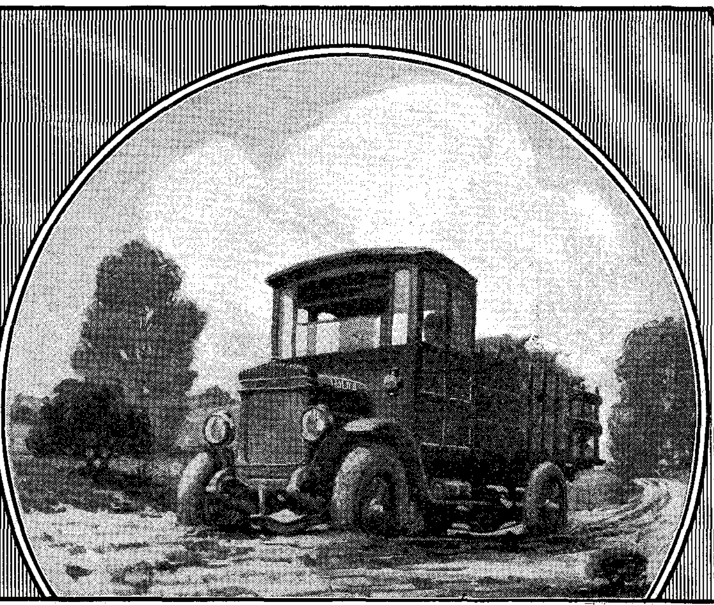

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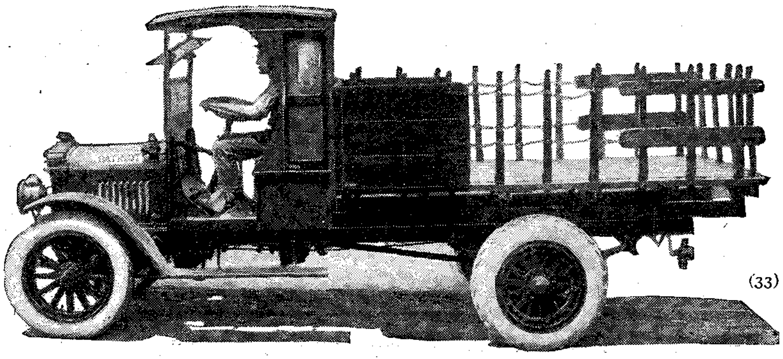

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

thou persuadest me to be a Britisher," he said at the beginning of his speech, and at the end, "I've had a good time—a very good time." "You're a sport," came the emphatic answer from his hearers. Very striking was his sentence: "We are putting into practise the ideals of liberty we have learned from you."

Dr. Saleeby, Mrs. Oliver, and the Rev. J. Tolefree Parr showed themselves powerful advocates of the cause.

AN AMERICAN RUBS UP AGAINST EUROPE'S MONETARY SYSTEM

To have your pockets full of money and not know what it is worth, with the exception of the counterfeit, is a novel, and perhaps somewhat irritating, experience for a graduate of all the A. I. B. courses and an authority on notes and contracts. When Professor C. S. Tappaan, LL.D., instructor in law at the University of Southern California, went to Europe he knew exactly what a dollar, greenback or silver, was worth, and the jingle of coin in his pockets afforded a pleasant, satisfying sound. But in Europe, where he loaded up on coins of silver, bronze, tin, and iron, and on bills good and bills counterfeit, he did not know from one day to another whether he had enough to buy a meal or was a pauper. Some others have had a like experience. One might be a rich man in one city and be without the price of a bed in the next.

Professor Tappaan recites in *The Coast Banker* (San Francisco) some of his experiences, and tells us:

The first thing that imprest me was the seemingly feverish desire of the average small tradesman to find out what money was worth. I rather think that if a customer came into a bank in this country and asked what dollars were worth, some one would ring for the wagon and the inquirer would land in the psychopathic ward; but that is a question asked a hundred times a day of the Continental banker —"What are francs worth to-day?"

Then,again, the overworked window man in the average American bank has to pass judgment upon the validity of the indorsement of a bunch of checks, and perhaps count some small change and a few bills. Now, take the case, on the other hand, of his European brother—checks are so scarce that when some one brings one in they lock the door and all have a good look —but money, so called, is of every kind, hue, and description, from a small bit of pasteboard that looks like the old-time milk-ticket to beautiful chromos large enough to use as a tidy on the Morris chair in the parlor; and as for coin, you get it issued by six or seven different countries, made of silver, bronze, tin, and iron—some good, some bad; and then, to add to the joy of the occasion, one, at least, of the warring governments spent much of its time issuing counterfeits.

Then this is not all, for every department, or State we would call them, has acquired a robust and hard-working printing-press with which it issues money of its own, which is payable at a place named therein in very small print and upon certain conditions stated. This departmental money is of some thirty or forty different kinds, and is only to be redeemed, as a rule, in the particular bailiwick where you receive it. It looks a good deal like soap coupons, and is about as easy to count. If you are a real good fellow you will sort this money out, pin it into packets of ten, and patch up the disabled bills with adhesive tape. The paper used in all foreign bills, except Bank of England notes, is of very inferior quality.

In traveling about if you are not careful you will find your pockets full of money which has only a value as a souvenir, because what is good in Bordeaux is valueless as a purchasing medium in the next city.

The result of all this is that when you make a deposit with your banker, you have to estimate what it is worth, and about ten days or two weeks later it is up to you to go back to the bank and check over the returns, which may be many francs either over or under.

They have some customs, however, which I think would be popular with the employees of American banks, notably two hours closing at lunch time, and tea and biscuit at 3:30.

There was one thing that impress me greatly, however. That was the fact of the uniform courtesy which bank employees, one and all, extended to foreigners. You could not get sore with them, even tho your account never balanced and your monthly statement looked like a four-page newspaper. Their system may have its good features, but still the U. S. A. for mine.

THE JAZZY, MONEY-MAD SPOT WHERE MOVIES ARE MADE

THE guileless tourist from Oshkosh or Osawatomie who goes to Los Angeles to see the sights and hear the tales finds almost immediately upon his arrival that the biggest attraction of the City of Angels to-day is not, as it once was, the marvelous climate, but the gigantic movie industry that has grown up on the edge of the town. All sightseers are urged to go out and see the vast machinery in operation, where one hundred and sixty companies are frenziedly grinding out thousands of miles of hectic gelatin plays designed to furnish edification for the millions of movie fans who dwell in this broad land. If the pilgrim is of sufficient importance in this world, he is not only urged to see the movie city, but the authorities make it a point to take him there. Thus, we learn that when his Majesty of Belgium recently visited Los Angeles, the Mayor of that live-wire burg commandeered a squadron of motors and whirled the royal visitor and his suite out to the movie-factories. It is said the King called at the residence of "Doug" Fairbanks, but the latter was out, falling down a thousand-foot precipice or something. There was much else to see, however, for, according to all accounts, there

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

is crowded within the confines of the Los Angeles movie city a greater variety of thrilling sights than has ever before been assembled in a spot of no greater area. A "special correspondent" of *The Forum* (New York) recently visited this world-center of film activities, and in an article in that magazine sets out a few of his impressions. He says, among other things:

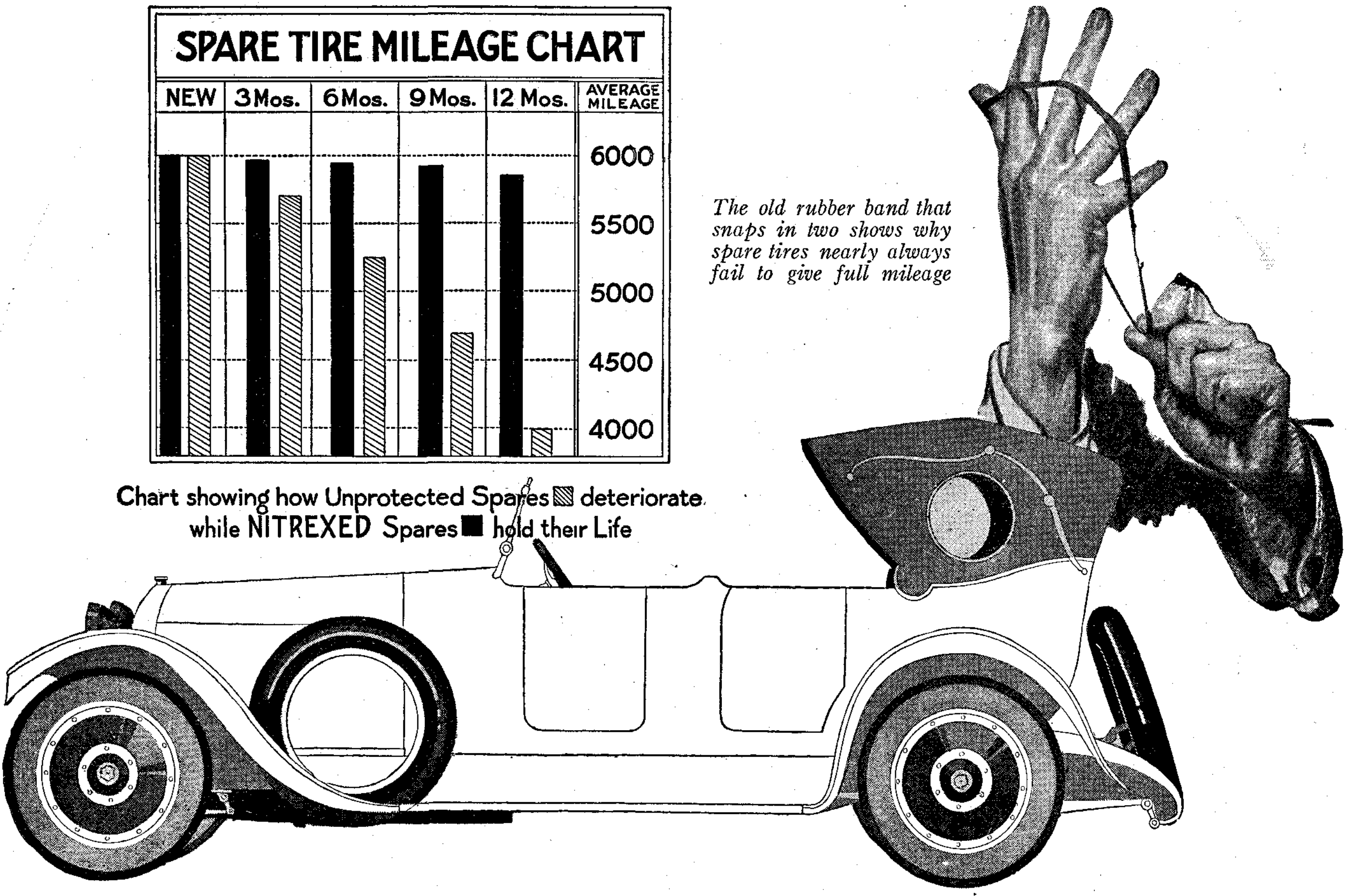
> The studio streets that day were swarming with people. Over there a squadron of Napoleon's cuirassiers, two hundred supers who had to be paid $5 each simply so that one scene you would see for a brief five seconds on the screen would be convincing—a vision of Napoleonic days conjured up in the mind of the leading character in the play. And here were a hundred doughty dough-boys, many months mustered out of the army, but on hand now in their uniforms to pick up a few easy dollars—background for a brief war-scene. And what a motley mob is there—five hundred, no, almost a thousand men, few of them speaking English, Mexicans all, five of them ex-members of Villa's Guard of Gold bandits, who find the pickings better around the movie studios these days than in Mexico. And girls — tall girls and short girls, curly-haired girls, and girls with their hair drawn sleekly back over their brows, girls who suggest mignonettes and girls who suggest tuberoses; girls in aprons and girls in evening gowns—girls by the score, their faces all grease paint, waiting in little chattering groups for their big moment of the day, when the studio door opens and through a megaphone a voice bawls: "Extra girls for Stage Three—this way. Hurry now, children!" After which they will be grouped by the director: "languid atmosphere" for an evening reception, or "raging atmosphere" for a mob that is shortly to surge forth and burn a papier-mâché Rome. And I learned that the "extra" girls received $7 a day.

No doubt there are thousands, perhaps millions, of handsome young ladies in these United States who are just dead sure they could become film stars of the first magnitude if given a chance to appear before the camera. However, "we're not looking for raving beauties—we're looking for types," the assistant director told the *Forum* man. The further information was forthcoming that the pretty girl, she with the classic features, rarely makes good as an actress. Here's what he said the movie people want:

> "It's the distinctive type of person that we're looking out for. The girl with somewhat heavy facial bone structure, with eyes wide apart, and breadth of face under the eyes, with flat surfaces on her face, with glossy hair, and with eyes that photograph well—she is the girl we're looking for. For example, Mary Pickford looks beautiful on the screen; off the screen she is not beautiful. Her features are rather coarse, yet it is that very quality that makes her photograph beautiful. The girl whose face quickly goes back, recedes, will not photograph well. She looks hatchet-faced on the screen; she has no broad surface to catch the light. Also, a pale complexion looks better on the screen than beautifully colored cheeks, which present a mottled effect. So, after sizing up the girl photographically, I then, if she looks all right, ask her to fill out this card." He showed me the printed form which required information as to experience, weight, height, age, what rôles she thought herself suited to, did she have an evening dress, a sport suit? Could she swim, ride a horse, drive a car? "See, the girl fills that in herself," and the assistant director allowed himself a grin. "Then, when she has gone, I turn the card over and fill it in myself. You see, what a girl thinks she is suited to she is generally not suited to. Look at this card," and he showed me the record some girl made of herself. Opposite the item concerning rôles she was best suited to the girl had written "society girl." But, alas! on the back of the card the assistant director had decided—"French maid."
>
> And, likewise, from the records of the male extras was it evident that self-appraisal errs more often than not where the movies are concerned. For on one card, of a young college graduate, I saw on the back that the Cerberus of the studio had enthusiastically written "fine type for East-Side gunman." So, girls and young men, if you would become movie stars, be not discouraged if you are not put to work after your first interview. A good assistant director is sizing you up when he is talking to you; and some day, when they need a princess of royal blood or a shop-lifter, you'll get a phone call to come to the studio after you think they've forgotten you.

In most lines of endeavor success comes only after a long and more or less bitter struggle. In this it seems the movie game is different. There success, we are told, is largely a case of luck and opportunity. A young man was pointed out to the writer, who was said to be drawing a salary of $300 a week, and it was his first year in the movies. And they told of a youth who used to deliver milk now receiving a thousand a week as a star, and a girl receiving fifteen hundred who formerly plugged a switchboard. But these people apparently possess peculiar qualifications for the job, and hence probably earn all they get. We are given an example of the trials of a movie actor:

> Over on one of the stages they were photographing the final scenes of a book by one of America's best-known authors. It was a moment of retrospection for the actor; the character was "broke" in a Paris garret, and thinking of what had gone before. It amounted to a silent soliloquy, a conveyance to the future audience by his changing facial expressions, a tremendous mental effort. To aid him, four stringed instruments were softly playing; the director in a coaxing tone was suggesting the incidents of the past called up in his reverie. The great arc-lights were on; the camera was recording; all was quiet—then a sound of lumber falling; a brawny voice from the end of the studio, "Hey, youse guys, shake a leg here. The boss says this set's gotta be built by to-night."
>
> And the stringed instruments played on; and the director was saying, "Then that night in the garden—" and the actor, still lost in the character, played on. Hammers began to clatter at the other end of the studio. Yet the scene was played out,



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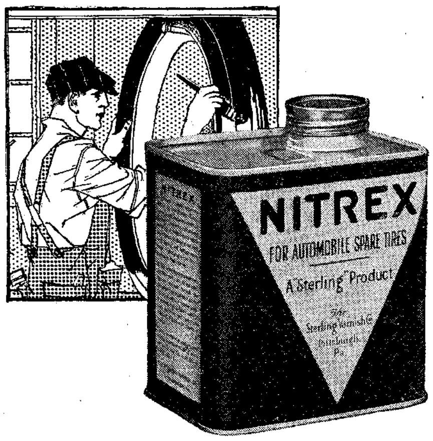

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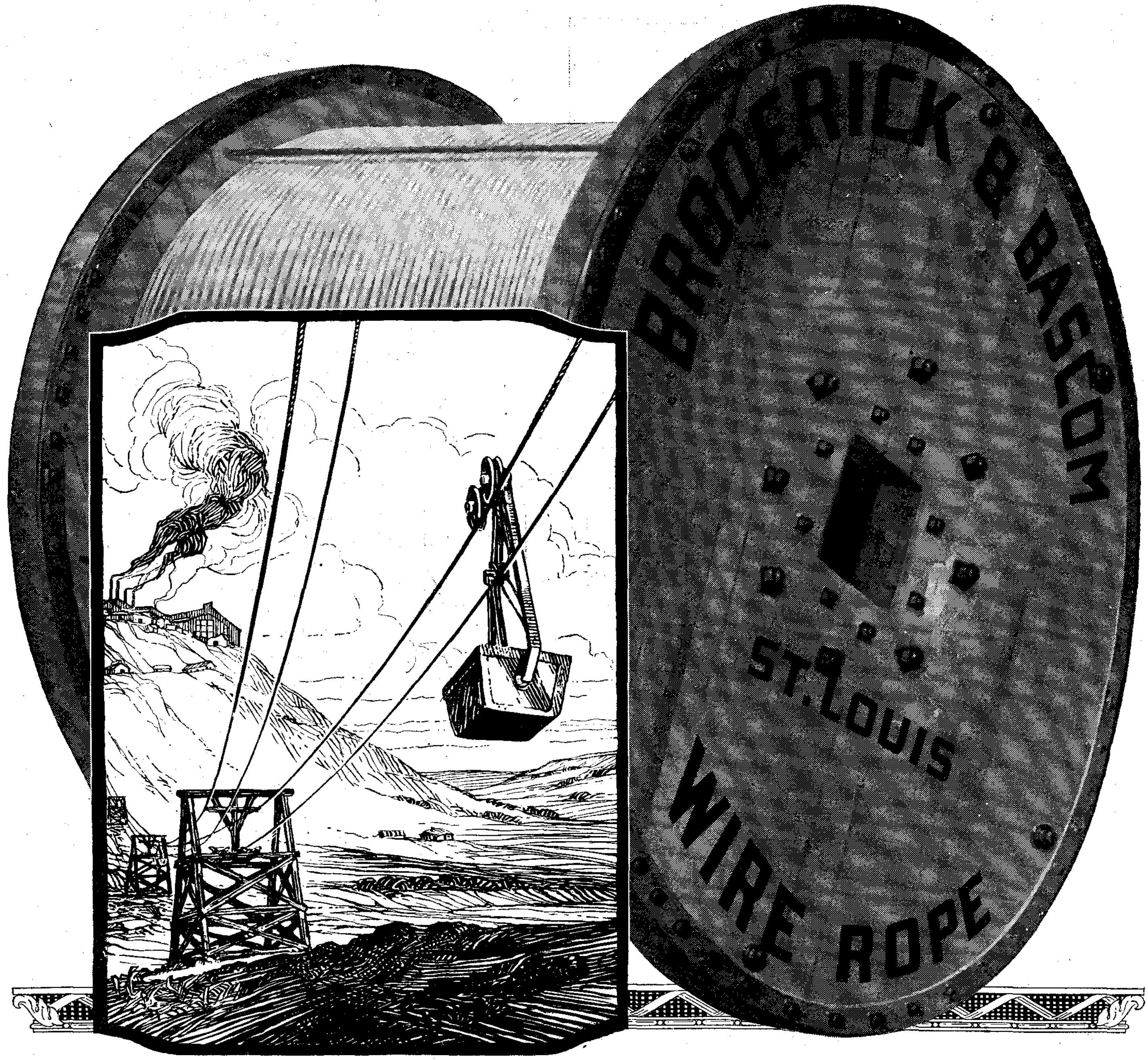

Aerial Transportation

Overhead, out of the way of ordinary traffic, the conveyor of the Aerial Wire Rope Tramway makes regular trips between loading and unloading stations, unaffected by mud, ice, sleet or snow.

This form of transportation, so economical under certain conditions, was not practical until the manufacture of wire rope became a commercial reality.

Now, Aerial Wire Rope Tramways are used very generally in transporting coal, ore, logs, rock, sand and many other materials from where they are to where they are wanted. Their scope, already broad, has been greatly extended by the scarcity and high cost of labor.

In addition to being pioneers in the manufacture of wire rope, for many years the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. has designed Aerial Wire Rope Tramways of every type, and erected them in practically every part of this country, in Canada, Alaska and Mexico. Much of their success has been due to the efficiency of the Broderick & Bascom track cables and pulling lines with which they were equipped.

There is a grade of Broderick & Bascom Wire Rope best suited to every purpose. Our YELLOW STRAND, distinguished by having one strand painted yellow, is not excelled in strength and serviceability by any other rope.

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C485

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and played well. How do they do it? Are movie actors human?

While it is popularly supposed that much of what is seen in the movies is faked, it seems that movie directors spare neither expense nor effort to put only real things on the screen. An example is furnished:

> Another time we motored down to the sea at Santa Monica, where, on the cliff, the movie people had built the room of a house. I asked why they had not built this in the studio, and they said, "Look toward the window of the room." And one saw framed there a bit of the sea, and rugged headland beyond.
>
> "We wanted that effect to be visible to the audience through the window," the director explained.
>
> "But couldn't you have got it by hanging a painted scene in the studio?" I persisted. "The cost of this thing—you've done some concreting work here, the labor, the transportation of labor and artists—the time?"
>
> He looked scornful. "What of it?" he asked. "We have done it right. A few years ago we would have faked this in a studio—the cheap companies do it now—but when some billion admissions are taken in at the box-office every year, you can afford to put big money in a production, and do it right. And don't fool yourself that an audience doesn't appreciate your doing it right. Why, I've often spent $5,000 just to get one scene right."

While he was wandering about taking in the sights of the movie city, the *Forum* correspondent noticed a decorator who, he thought, was showing outlandish taste in his color scheme, with a liberal use of loud yellows, reds, and blues. He was informed by the guide that this had to be in order to bring out the proper photographic effect. This led to a consideration of the oddities of make-up of the actors themselves. One of these cinematic Thespians there furnished the following information:

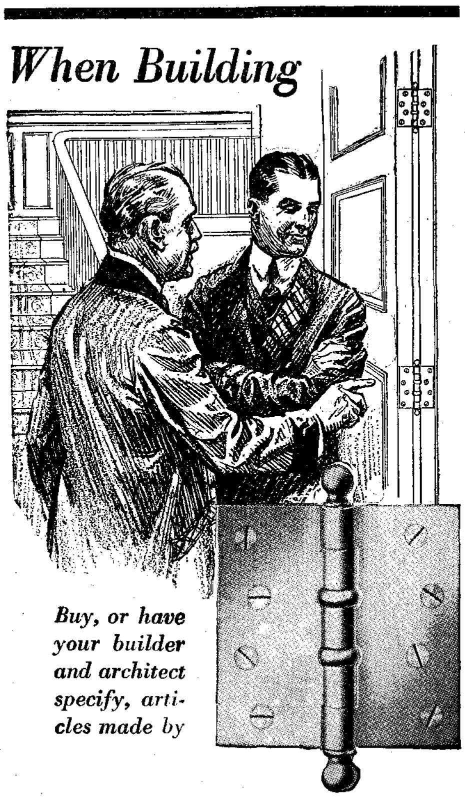
> Make-up for the screen is much more difficult than for the stage. In the theater we are at a distance from the audience and behind bright lights which cover errors of make-up. But in this game, brought close up to the camera, we are magnified many times. This necessitates the greatest care in make-up. On the speaking-stage, a streak of grease paint will give a splendid effect for a scar. The same trick used for the screen, however, would produce nothing but a black line. We have to draw the skin together to make a deep crease; this is held in place by adhesive tape. Then the crease is filled with a mixture of collodion which, upon drying, holds the skin drawn. The tape is then removed, and, upon photographing, there is presented on the screen a scar that fools a surgeon.

In one of the "studios" the writer witnessed a rehearsal. The actors were going over their parts, speaking lines, sobbing, ranting, and doing such other stunts as stage folk are supposed to do. We read:

> It was a strange world, the inhabitants of which in one moment strode forth to portray the most idealistic character from a "best seller's" pages; and in the next instant left the rehearsal stage with a "Hey, Bill, gimme a drag. I'm dying for a smoke." And to leave the bedside of a dying child in the "movie," and, catching hold of an actress, begin jazzing with her—the character of the play shaken off as one would shake off a coat—well!
>
> They are an interesting company, your favorite stars. I have seen them on and off duty. Some of them possess what is called "temperament," an emotional luxury to be indulged in on any occasion save in the presence of "cops." In one studio, they were still speaking with feeling of a recent excursion into temperament by a very popular woman star. For the "punch scene" of the picture, a stupendous set had been built in the studio, several hundred "extras" had been hired, all her high-salaried supporting company, her one-thousand-dollar-a-week director, were waiting. The lady was due on the "set" at 9 A.M. Time passed—no star. At eleven the director plucked up courage to telephone her. "It is a cloudy day," she said. "I miss my sunshine. I am deprest. I am not in the mood to work."
>
> "But," pleaded the director, "the set is ready, the extras, the cost—"
>
> "That is all, Mr. X.," the lady said. "You should know better than to bother me with such things."
>
> So there was no work done that day, albeit the pay-roll and rental wait for no man or woman. Because of the star's temperament about $1,500 had to be charged to profit and loss.

We learn that an Angelo—which is what the Los Angeles press calls its citizens—will get all excited and paw the air if somebody suggests to him that the present prosperity of his city is due to the movies and tourists. Nevertheless, it would seem that such a suggestion contains much truth, for we are told that the folk of the film are the people who do the tall spending in the best shops and restaurants of the city, which seems quite natural when we learn that money in the film city is so plentiful that a thousand dollars is there "the coin of daily patter, as was twenty-five cents the minimum a few years ago." Further:

> When one considers that there are ex-bartenders, milk-wagon drivers, telephone-girls, manicurists, stenographers, chauffeurs, and lawyers out in Movieland taking anywhere from $250 to $1,000 a week out of the movies, and that many of them simply throw away their money on motors, clothes, and jewelry, it becomes clear why Los Angeles' prosperity has been so boomed by the studios. Of course, the money does not drain through the hands of all the stars. One hears in Movieland that Charlie Chaplin once said that he could not afford a luxury until he had a million dollars; and there is nothing loud or extravagant about the funny man to-day. And there are stars who have done good with their money, very decently concealing it from their press-agents. It took considerable "digging" for me to run down the trail of Mary Pickford's charities in Los Angeles—a big children's asylum. At the foot of each bed were a woolen bathrobe and a pair of slippers—a gift from Mary, who is ever visiting the asylum, giving pleasure to the little tots.



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Cards, circulars, labels, book, paper. Press $8. Larger $25 Job press $100. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, etc. **THE PRESS CO., D-23, Meriden, Conn.**

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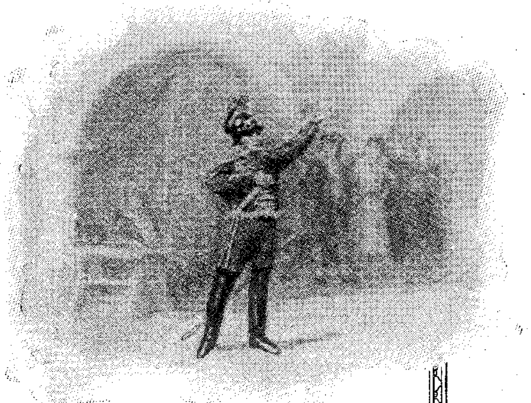

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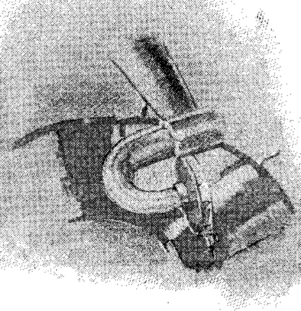

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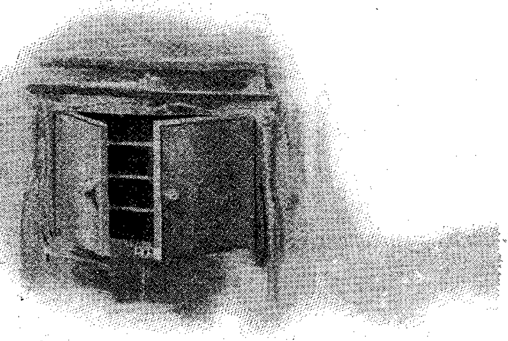

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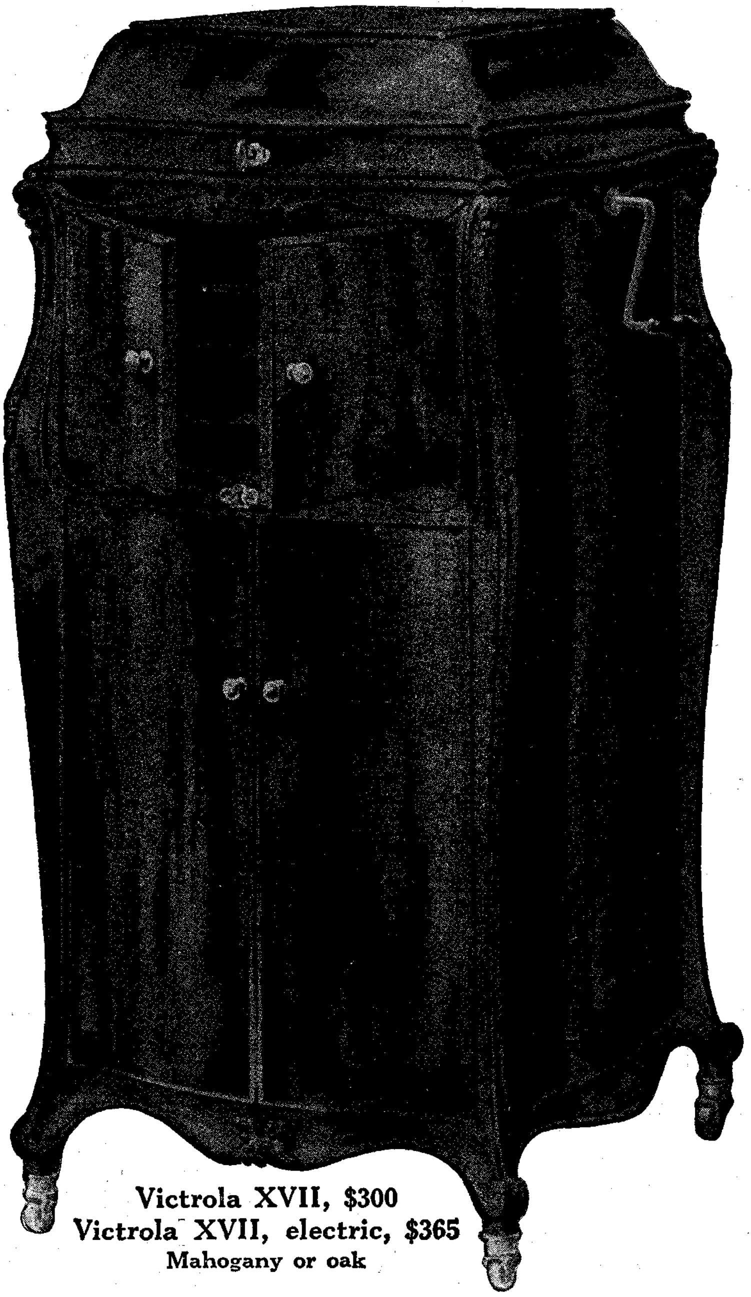

Victrola XVII, $300
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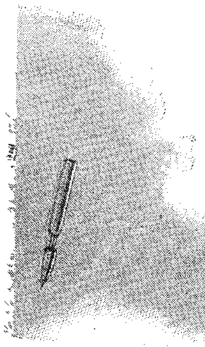
The Victor Record Catalog offers more music for your choice, greater music by greater artists, than any other music catalog ever printed.



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the tone from loud
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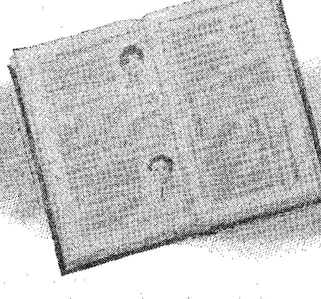
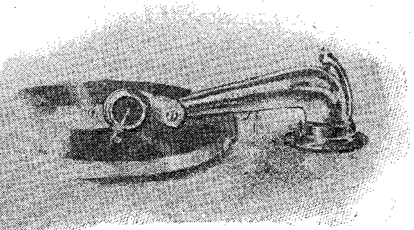




The Tapering Tone Arm is scientifically constructed to continue the desired expansion of the sound waves—a great factor in the tonal beauty of Victor reproduction.

THE TROUBLES OF THE TEUTONS WITH THEIR DELUSIVE MARK

THE QUESTION as to whether a mark is a mark or merely a scrap of paper is one of the several matters that are troubling the German of to-day. Some inhabitants of the Fatherland, having only a vague idea as to who lost the war, still take the mark seriously and at face value. Some believe it has lost a third or a half of its purchasing power, but others know that it is really worth only about ten pfennigs or less. And when it comes to an exchange for the almighty and strictly gilt-edged American dollar, the German paper mark retails at about two cents. As a result of this highly undecided condition of their monetary system, it follows that it is difficult to come to any definite understanding regarding Germany's high cost of living. It differs in different parts of the country. All values in Germany are changing rapidly, and it is considered the height of rashness to make any predictions as to what they will be the next day or even the next hour. It seems that the only thing known definitely is that the incomes of a lot of folk have been completely outdistanced by soaring prices, and that the only people in Germany to-day who eat real, square meals are the profiteers. In an article in the New York *World*, Cyril Brown gives an account of conditions as they exist in Germany with reference to the cost of living. He says:

> Rationed foods seem still relatively cheap when bought on cards at the fixt maximum prices. Meat averages around 5 marks a pounds; butter, 15 marks; potatoes, 20 pfennigs; white bread, 40 pfennigs; rye bread, 30 pfennigs; coffee, mixed with *Kaffee-Ersatz*, 1.20 marks; sugar, 60 pfennigs; horse-meat, 2.10 marks; wheat flour, 35 pfennigs; rye flour, 33 pfennigs—all per pound; milk, 70 pfennigs a quart; eggs, when last seen, from 1.50 to 2 marks apiece. Eggs are unrationed.
>
> Try to buy any of the above rationed foodstuffs in the open market, however, or rather in the so-called *Schleichhandel*—through secret channels and in violation of the food ordinances—and you find food prices soar at once. Meat bought "round the back way" (as the popular phrase for this kind of transactions runs) will cost you 10 to 20 marks a pound and more; butter will cost you anywhere from 25 to 40 marks per pound.
>
> The fixt maximum price for rationed marmalade is 3.24 marks per pound, and for artificial honey, 3.70 marks. Free coffee bats above 15 marks a pound, and so does cocoa. Goose (which is not legally meat, and hence not subject to rationing) ranges from 14 to 18 marks a pound; apples cost from 4 to 6 marks apiece; sardines from 5 to 12 marks a tin; a can of spaghetti may be had for 5 marks. Delicatessen goes much higher; a small pot of *pâté de foie*, 48 marks. These are just a few typical samples of the cost of living for Germans.
>
> Costs do a pole-vault the moment one enters a restaurant. Here are some average prices in Berlin: Portion of lobster mayonnaise, 30 marks; sliced Brunswick sausage, 10 marks; smoked salmon, 10 marks; a soused herring, 6 marks; a tin of sardines, 15 marks; a tin of tunny fish in oil, 12 marks.
>
> Wines have risen rapidly. The poorer grades of Rhine and Moselle wine can not be had for less than 12 marks a bottle; an average good wine will cost you from 25 to 35 marks; the better vintages are at present priced up to 125 marks per bottle—plus an additional 20 per cent. wine tax. The cheapest German champagnes now cost 35 marks; French champagne, 125 marks; Bordeaux and Burgundies from 40 marks up.

The food prices are not the only form of necessary expenditure that leave the Teuton's pocket-book looking flat and discouraged. Rents and clothing are rising with far more rapidity than are wages and salaries. Says Mr. Brown:

> Every Berlin landlord is trying to raise the rent as fast as leases expire. The average rent is approximately 1,000 marks per room per year. Three- and four-room furnished apartments run from 300 marks to 1,300 marks a month. Rents are rising rapidly.
>
> Take a small item that hits the masses of the people hard. The street-car fares in Greater Berlin have just been jumped 300 per cent. The basis ride costs 30 pfennigs instead of 10. Letter-postage has doubled. Railroad fares have been boosted until to-day it costs you more to travel third class than it cost to travel first class a year ago. And further raises are in sight all along the line. Morning newspapers cost twice as much, evening papers three times as much, as during the war. The standard price is now 15 pfennigs a copy.
>
> The most sensational jump in the cost of living has been in clothing, however. Ready-made men's suits, 800 and 900 marks; made to measure suits by a cheap tailor, 950 to 1,100 marks, thence on up according to reputation; colored shirts, 75 and 80 marks; neckties, from 15 to 115 marks; cotton socks, 12 marks; artificial silk socks, 35 to 45 marks; white dress shirts, around 100 marks; shoes of the poorest quality, 90 marks; better shoes around 250 and 300 marks, thence up to 400 and 500 marks.
>
> A well-drest woman represents a handsome fortune—in paper marks. The cheapest corset costs 30 marks; a corset of good quality and some pretense to style will, however, let you in for 300 marks at the least; cotton hosiery, 12 and 15 marks a pair; near-silk stockings, 40 to 70 marks; gloves, 16 to 80 marks; high-grade shoes and slippers, 500 to 600 marks; tailor-mades, 700 marks for the cheapest suits; silk dresses, 400 to 3,000 marks; costumes and toilets, 3,000 to 5,000 marks.
>
> A very modest trousseau will cost around 20,000 marks.
>
> A new hat or a good pair of shoes will cost the working-girl more than a month's salary. A set of medium-quality underwear is more than a month's salary. A new cloth street-dress is more than half a year's salary. The answer is that the working-girl isn't plunging for new clothes just now, at least not out of her earnings.
>
> At that you wonder how most Germans manage to live. Most of them barely manage to exist, just scraping along. An era of seediness is setting in, a period of enforced frugality, cast-iron economy, Spartan self-denial. And the wave of nation-wide retrenchment will hit the well-to-do as well as the poor.
>
> You can get a more vivid impression of German cost of living by comparing the above-quoted prices with some typical incomes. A competent stenographer or office assistant will be earning from $3.60 to $4 a month; a bank clerk from $5.50 to $7 a month, skilled union-labor is earning from 4 to 6 cents an hour, top-notchers like metal-workers, electrical workers, and plumbers work a solid eight-hour day for 50 cents at the present rate of exchange; skilled brewery workers are earning something like $2.50 a week, and are seriously talking strike for a raise of $1.

The German workingman now enjoys an income of from 5,000 to 8,000 marks a year, which is about twice what the "middle" German incomes used to run. As a result, a process is now going on which the Germans call "the proletarization of the middle class." In other words, a new middle class is developing, made up, we are told, of "profiteers and former proletariat." Further:

> The high cost of living tide, which already submerges families with merely middle-class incomes, is also constantly lapping around the higher-paid skilled labor. It takes a constant strike scramble to keep one's head above water, or at least raise compelling strike talk. Social and industrial unrest and frequently recurring wage and salary increases and increased cost of living allotments will continue to be a feature of the nearer future. Under present costs and conditions, an average family of four or five heads can not maintain a decent standard of living under 12,000 marks a year, figuring merely on the necessaries. The great bulk of German incomes are considerably below this level of living.

In addition to the other demands made upon them, the Germans are also called upon to pay overwhelming taxes. Every German receiving an income over a thousand marks pays a tax on it. So oppressive is one form of the numerous taxes imposed upon them that the Teutons refer to it as a sacrifice, probably with the idea in mind that they are the "goat." We read:

> If you are a German in present enjoyment of the princely income of 2,000 marks, you must pay 10 per cent. income tax on half of this income. The tax rises rapidly at the rate of 1 per cent. for each additional 1,000 marks until on an income of 15,000 you must pay 24 per cent. The workingman, if he works full time, will be let in for an income-tax ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. An income of 100,000 marks annually is taxed 45 per cent.; an income of 200,000 marks pays 52 per cent.; incomes of 500,000 marks and over, a flat 60 per cent.
>
> Then there is a heavy progressive capital confiscation tax, bearing the pleasant name of State Emergency Sacrifice, which may be paid on the instalment plan in thirty yearly instalments, and is therefore equivalent to a heavy super-income-tax.
>
> Heavy new and increased old indirect taxes will further squeeze the German people dry. A tax on the poor man's beer is in sight which should boost the price at least 50 per cent. The poor man's cigar now bears a retail tax averaging from 30 to 50 per cent. of the retail price. Cigarets are supertaxed

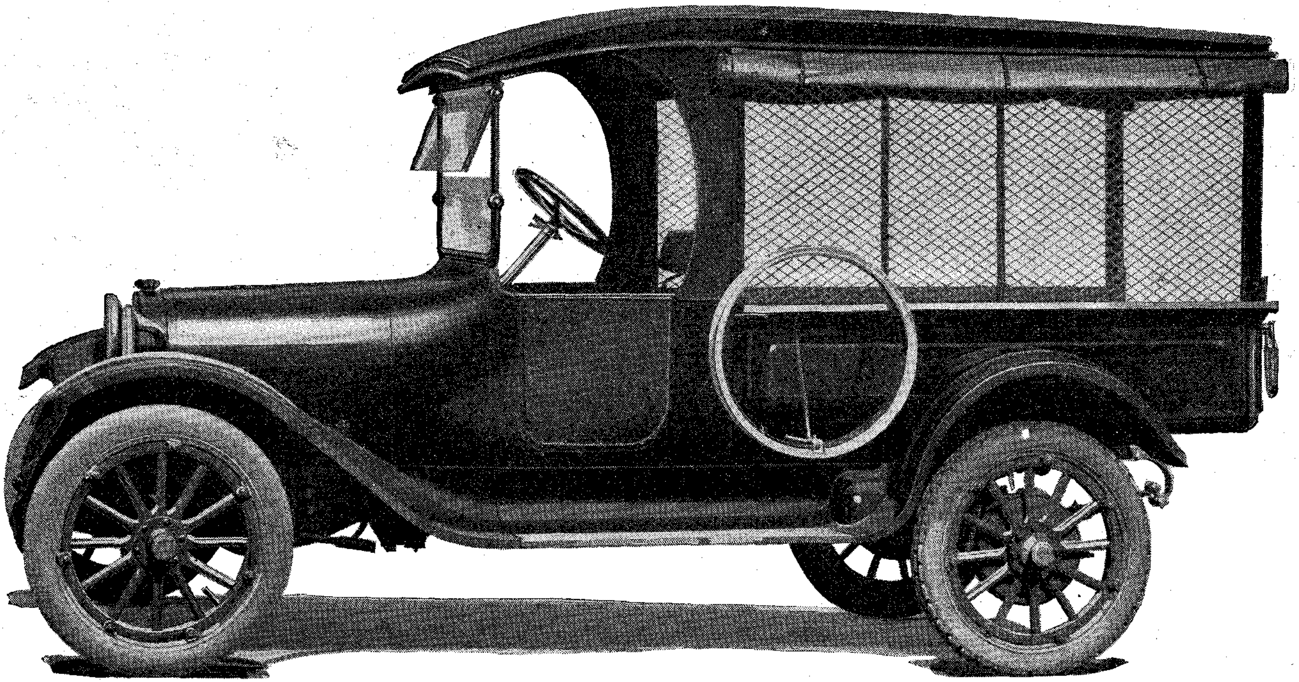
DODGE BROTHERS

BUSINESS CAR

Its cost of service varies but
little in a wide variety of uses

In other words, its inherent sturdiness enables it to stand up equally well in almost any kind of hauling

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



Actual photograph showing Goodyear Cord Tires in heavy duty service for Rochester Bridge Company of Rochester, Indiana

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GOODYEAR

Pneumatics Throw Open New Highways

"PNEUMATIC tires enable us to use a motor truck—otherwise only teams could haul our steel girders and supplies to bridge construction over soft fields. Your Goodyear Cords save truck, time, labor—enable us to do work otherwise impossible."—O. E. Nichols, Superintendent of Construction, Rochester Bridge Company, Rochester, Ind.

THIS vivid word picture describes one of innumerable instances in which pneumatic tires now make the employment of motor trucks possible as well as profitable.

Men and industries find that the tractive, cushioning, easy-rolling pneumatics free them from tedious team hauling by freeing trucks of the handicaps imposed by solid tires.

The present rapid adoption of the pneumatic truck tire has its basis in the high development of Goodyear Cord construction, begun years ago by Goodyear.

This method of manufacture, combining extreme resilience and toughness, is the foundation of every virtue of the pneumatics by which they multiply the utility and economy of motor trucks.

Goodyear has not only worked out Goodyear Cord construction but also has pioneered its application in heavy transport duty with pneumatic-shod fleets—the Akron-to-Boston Express, the Akron-to-Cleveland Freight Line, the Goodyear Heights Busses, and similar undertakings.

Now very complete cost data, developed by these pioneer caravans, and detailing the economy of pneumatics in comparison with solid tires, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

SAVE TRUCKS - LOADS - ROADS
Haul
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CORD TIRES

MALLORY
FINE HATS

All hats
are high,
but
good ones
still are
least expensive.

IF you know anything about hats and will take the trouble to compare carefully all the different makes, you will find that Mallory Hats still give that same *extra value per dollar of cost* for which they have been noted always.

You will find that it is the poorer hats which have increased most in price, with their quality even poorer than ever.

The reason for this is plain—

We have been making Mallory Hats for nearly a hundred years. We've experienced war prices several times before—and that experience is helping us tremendously in keeping Mallory quality unchanged through the present price situation.

We make over a million hats a year—which means that in spite of the vastly increased price of fur and silk and dyes, we can get better material than the hatter who can't buy in such quantities or maintain great reserves.

If you cannot shop around and compare other hats with Mallory Hats, take our word for it—buy a hat with a Mallory name in it. There never *was* a time when a good name meant so much in a man's hat as it does right *now.*

New Spring styles now showing at smart hatters' everywhere; and remember, the Mallory is the only hat with the famous "Cravenette" finish.

The MALLORY HAT COMPANY, Inc.
234 Fifth Ave., New York City
(Wholesale Only)
Factory at Danbury, Conn.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

about 50 per cent. There is a new turnover tax; further, an amusement tax, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. of the price of admission tickets to all manner of shows and amusements. Even newspaper advertisements are down for a 10 per cent. insertion tax.

Germany is going to be a grand little place to get away from for the ultimate consumer.

FOR THOSE WHO LOOK LIKE MARY PICKFORD

DOUBTLESS there are countless girls who look like Mary Pickford, and who wonder why some movie magnate does not immediately summon them by wire to his studio, especially after they have taken the trouble to write in full detail that they do look ever so much like Mary, and that they are quite sure they can act. It all looks so easy. The girl dresses herself up in front of the mirror in her bedroom, undulates, coquets, winds and unwinds, smiles and shows her pearly teeth, receives the love-making of an imaginary man, feels that an imaginary director is enthralled with her acting—and there you are! Unfortunately, directors have not the time to make a house-to-house canvas, and the studios are not yet large enough to hold all the Marys who would come if once the word were sent forth that every girl who looks like Mary was wanted at 9 A.M. in Studio G. There are many blossoms born to blush unseen, and a legion of Marys may never get beyond the pleasant mimicry of their own boudoirs. This is not meant to be discouraging. There will always be a need for stars. The Firmament of the Film must grow dim if stars do not arise to take the places of those that wane. And all does not depend on beauty, tho petiteness of figure is a desideratum. Tricks of the camera will embellish bad spots in the face, and make up for lack. Charles Gatchell, editor of *The Picture Play Magazine*, who has had more than one letter from "The Girl Who Looks Like Mary," tells her in *The People's Magazine* what are some of the essentials:

The first is youth.

The "legitimate" stage, with its distance, and its softening lights, is kind to the actress who has passed the bloom of girlhood. But the motion-picture camera not only records cruelly all that it sees, it even emphasizes defects which we should like to see subdued; and the projection-machine, with even less consideration, throws up the tiny celluloid image on the screen so large, in "close-ups," that these defects scream at us like the head-lines on the front page of a sensational newspaper. When Griffith introduced this close-up effect, in which a single face may be made to occupy two-thirds of a twenty- or thirty-foot screen—an effect so necessary to convey to the audiences the emotions of the silent drama—he closed the studio doors upon the players of the older school, admitting them thereafter only on condition that they

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

would accept character parts, for romance demanded youthful rôles for the star.

The producers, therefore, try to find their future star material among persons of from sixteen to twenty, as a rule.

You may protest against what I have just said if you happen to know the ages of Fannie Ward, Nazimova, and one or two other stars who still appear with great success in youthful rôles. I admit that there are a few favored ones who some time ago left youth behind. But my point holds good, for these hold some secret of eternal youth. Off the screen, as well as on it, their looks belie their years. The only real exceptions that come to my mind are William S. Hart, Frank Keenan, and one or two other male stars who are neither young nor made to appear young. Observe, however, that these are strictly character actors, and that, despite their years, they retain their place through personality and more than ordinary acting ability. Douglas Fairbanks, who is not as young as he used to be, is about to tumble into this class, tho I believe we can still credit him with a fairly youthful appearance—so long as he is not seen in close-ups.

The next requirement is for slightness of build, and usually, in women, for a "petite" figure.

Besides revealing signs of age, the projection-machine seems to take a malicious joy in showing up the slightest tendency toward—call it *embonpoint*. The one great terror of the film actress is taking on weight. I have been surprized more than once upon meeting a star who, on the screen, seemed somewhat stout and mature-looking, to find her not only much more youthful in appearance than I had expected, but also quite slender. This trick of the camera sometimes surprizes the most experienced in the profession. One of the favorites of former years who, during a temporary retirement, had increased somewhat in weight, recently told me that in view of a new starring contract which was to bring her back before the camera, she had been trying desperately to reduce, using every available means.

"I did think I had done enough," she said wistfully, "and I happened to drop that remark to my sister the other day. She looked at me and smiled. 'Just have a test made,' she said, 'and then see it projected. You'll cut your present diet in half.' I did and"—with an agonized look—"I don't know whether I'm going to make it or starve!"

What she had forgotten was that everything is magnified on the screen. The enlargement, of course, is what exaggerates even a slight heaviness.

Contrary to general belief, Mr. Gatchell holds that beauty is not the most distinguishing characteristic of actresses, taken as a class, but adds that "it is safe to say that beauty, next to charm and the ability to act, is the most important qualification which the applicant may possess." However, it is only a certain phase of beauty that counts. Other colors than blue are preferred for the eyes. Bright red cheeks have no value, since they would have to be toned down with "studio powder." A beautiful white skin is an asset. Apart from the question of screening well, there seems to be a greater demand

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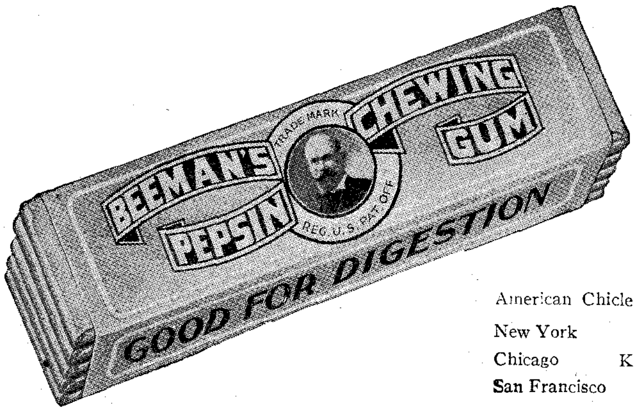
Insufficient sleep caused by an impaired digestion sooner or later produces a state of irritability that will handicap the most efficient and capable men and women and decrease the efficiency of those about them

Mild forms of indigestion are often corrected by the adoption of a rational diet, care in mastication, and the routine use of Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum ten minutes after each meal and just before retiring.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

for blond women than for brunettes, due to the effectiveness of the way in which the shimmering waves of light-yellow hair can be transformed into a blaze of iridescent radiance by strong back lighting, and to the fact that the blond type is apt to suggest youth, gaiety, and innocence. Black tresses are for the vampire. Eyes should be rather large, and the eyebrow should be well shaped. Now, having qualified under the first test, the applicant is dismissed, to undergo another examination as to other necessary qualifications:

> The next time the casting director tries to place her completely at ease. He talks with her, tries to make her forget herself, jokes with her to make her laugh and frown, while he watches, closely but guardedly this time, the fleeting play of expressions upon her face. And often the applicant who has passed the first test fails on this one. For on a face which is beautiful in repose, a broad smile may produce deep lines, and a laugh may reveal a large mouth which, tho not unattractive itself, would appear absurdly so in the screen enlargement.
>
> Let me say just a word of warning to "The Girl Who Looks Like Mary." If your resemblance to the star is quite marked it will probably keep you from getting a full-grown job. It might, however, obtain for you the position of an "understudy," which is the latest luxury for stars, and which, I believe, was first tried by Miss Pickford.
>
> A screen understudy does not, like a stage understudy, take the place of the star in case of sudden illness, but, wearing duplicate costumes, curls, and make-up, she goes through the monotonous task of rehearsing each scene over and over with the other members of the company, so that the director may study out the best pictorial effects, and of posing for long periods while the camera man experiments with the lighting.
>
> If you have some of the same qualities that Miss Pickford has, without the resemblance, you would find them very much in your favor. So long as human beings go to see plays they will demand the *ingénue.*

Minor defects can be remedied, or camouflaged, and "points" can be added. Art serves the need of the director when he has suitable material. So, we read:

> If you have the qualities I have named—charm and the ability to act—you will screen well, whether you can pass all the beauty requirements or not. But without these gifts your purely photographic qualifications will be of little value—you will not long grace the screen in any capacity worth wasting your time on.
>
> For those who achieve the high places in the screen firmament there are fame and fortune such as no fairy-tale ever foretold, and, beyond that, mostly hard work and a ceaseless round of monotonous appointments with modistes, photographers, interviewers, beauty specialists, hair-dressers, secretaries, press-agents, producers' representatives, and business advisers. For those who go but part of the way there are all of the hard work, a great deal of disappointment, and neither fame nor fortune.
>
> But there's this big question to be considered—whether those at the very top are any happier than the rest of us—if, indeed, they are as happy. I can not expect "The Girl Who Looks Like Mary" to believe this possible, but I say it not without reason, for I know at least one of the greatest of the screen stars who heartily envies "The Girl Who Looks Like Mary" even more than that young lady envies the star.
>
> Said this star: "She can live all the romance which she wants so much to act. I can only act that romance which my 'career' prevents me from living."

AN "OLD SOAK" WHO FEARS FOR PROHIBITIONAL POSTERITY

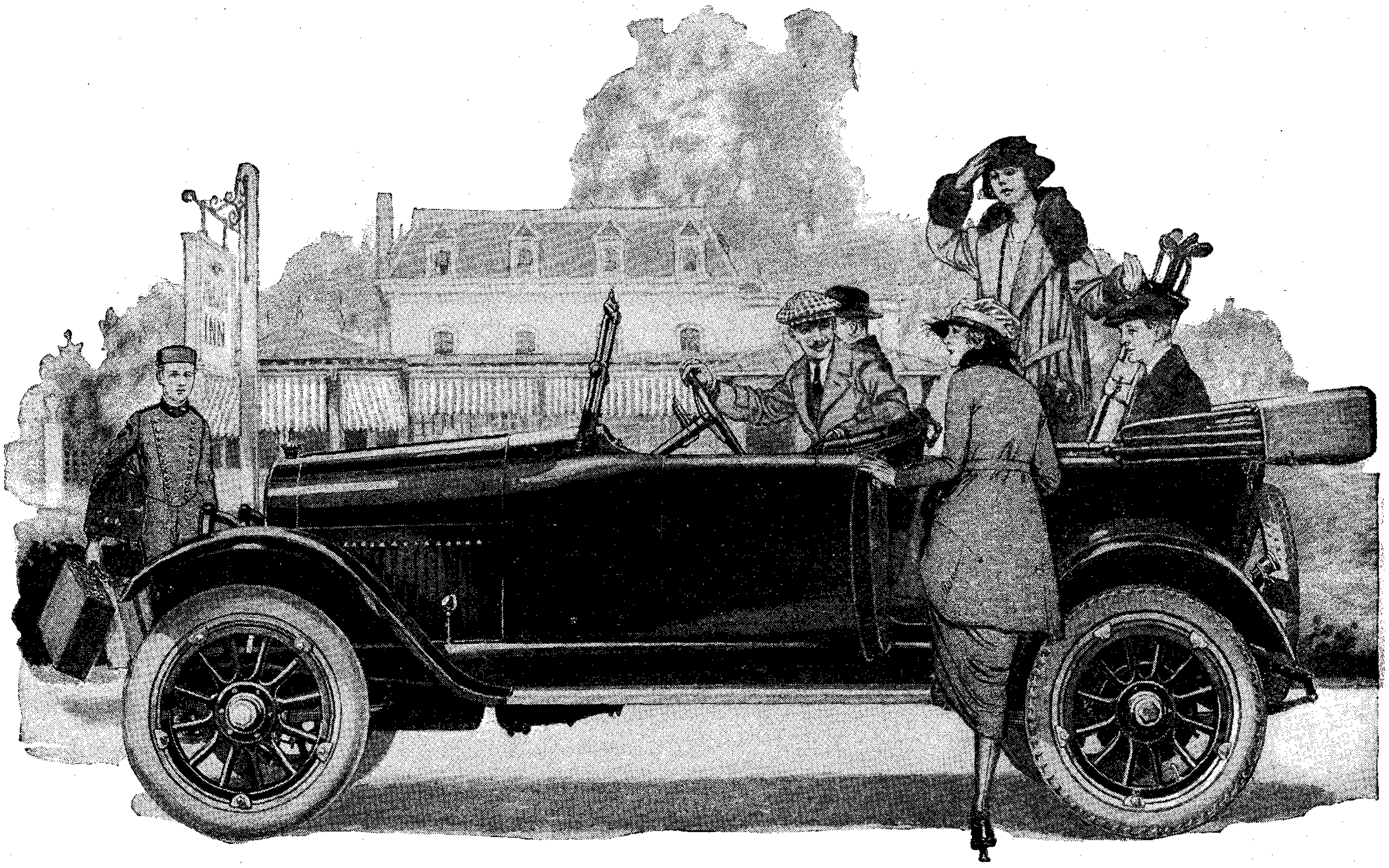
"STRONG soldiers in the next war" seems to be one of the big worries of the author of "The Old Soak's History of the Rum Demon," appearing in the *Sun Dial*, the New York *Sun's* funny "colyum," under the direction of Don Marquis. To such an extent does the baneful influence of prohibition on future generations oppress the heart of "Old Soak" that he devotes several paragraphs to lugubrious reflections thereon. Time was, he glooms, when a man could go to a barroom and get all the booze he wanted, and the children didn't see him. But now he is forced to drink at home with his eager offspring all standing around asking: "Pa, what do you need with so much of that medicine?" and "Can I have some, pa?" To quote "Old Soak's" solemn warning:

> It is a great responsibility to bring up children right and God-fearing and be sure they say their lay me down to sleep every night like the good book says they should, and what I want to know is why this Government don't help the parents and fathers with all them responsibilities instead of being a stumbling-block in their way and putting liquor in the home where the growing children will smell it all the time, and if they smell it they will want some of it.
>
> Of course a young feller has got to learn to drink sometime, but there is such a thing as learning too young, and it stunts their growth, and the good book says keep it out of the mouths of babes and sucklings.
>
> Maybe a little beer is all right if a baby is puny to fatten him up, but I never give my children any hard liquor till they had their growth, and I got no use for a government that turns in and puts liquor in the home to make drunkards out of the little innocent children.
>
> Maybe if a child has got a cold a little whisky is good for him, and what is left in the bottom of the glass when their dad is done with it if they put some sugar and water in it and play they are like pa won't hurt none of them any and will help make them so they can hold their share when they get growed up, but that is different from forcing it down their poor little innocent throats all the time and every day, which is what that prohibition commandment amounts to.
>
> I knowed a child once in a fambly where they thought it was smart to let him have some hard liquor, and he growed up with goggle-eyes and all rickety from it and took to smoking these here cheap cigarets and it was a shame as any person with any heart a tall would have said, and does this Government want the whole future generation of posterity to grow up goggle-eyed and rickety like that by forcing liquor into the home, and where will they get their strong soldiers from in the next war?
>
> I will say they got no conscience to do a thing like that to the whole passel of children waiting to grow up and go to be soldiers.
>
> It is enough to make any honest man stop and think and his heart bleed when he thinks of all them millions and millions of innocent children and the way they are being ruined with liquor in the home and maybe helping their daddies make it with yeast and raisins and things and cornmeal in the cellar.
>
> I teached my boys to drink in the barroom just as fast as they growed up and teached them to tell good liquor from bad liquor and not to mix their drinks and not to go in for fancy drinks and to drink along with me for a comfort for my old age and a father had ought to make chums of his boys like that and give them the right example and they stay close to him and he knows what they are thinking about and can give them good advice and my boys has been a comfort to me.
>
> My boys is all growed up, but what worries me is the millions and millions of little children that is going to learn to drink too young.

LIFE OR DEATH OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS A MATTER OF BOLSHEVIK CAPRICE

A DUNGEON is not a delightful resting-place at best; a Bolshevik dungeon must be as near purgatory as it is possible to go before one accompanies Charon across the river Styx. Its horrible monotony is varied by executions of some and liberation of others. Why one is executed and another set free only a Bolshevik mind can determine, and it was always an interesting question with Gerard Shelley, former member of the Russian Red Cross in South Russia, who has recently published, in England, the story of his experiences as a captive-suspect. There was a general feeling, he says, among the prisoners that if a Commissary said "Shoot!" they would be shot; and if he said, "Set free!" they would be set free. Apparently it depended on the Commissary's whim, perhaps on the condition of his digestion. If he had breakfasted well on "socialized" food, he might feel leniently inclined and set free a batch of prisoners. If the breakfast furnished him were not to his taste, he might, with an equal show of reason, order out a batch of men and women to test the marksmanship of a crowd of Letts and Chinese. Some of the chief propagandists of Bolshevism were Jewish commissaries, who took fiendish delight in preaching the new doctrine, practising some of its tenets, in ordering executions of those who were not immediately sympathetic, and in mentally torturing others with the present fear of death. There was no pretense at trial. We read in the London *Times:*

> None of the prisoners was given an opportunity of defending his life. His



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To maintain the required strength without increasing weight necessitated the use of the best materials. The great science of metallurgy supplied the answer.

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An analysis will show that *pound for pound the metals that go into a Maxwell car are comparable with the metals in the highest priced cars in the world.*

That is the underlying reason why Maxwell cars have given such rare accounts of themselves in every latitude and clime and have responded so well to every task to which they have been committed.

They last long.

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They cost but little to run.

More miles per gallon
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They hold the greatest efficiency-economy record a car has ever made—22,020 miles at an average speed of 25 miles an hour, with an average of 22 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

And during this test the engine never once stopped, day or night. It was continuous, low cost, highly reliable mileage.

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To date nearly 400,000 Maxwells are gracing the highways of the world. These have multiplied the friendships each day until 1920 finds 100,000 Maxwells in process of construction at the eight Maxwell plants.

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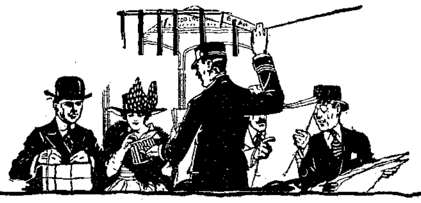

Fares, please!!

The word "fare" has slipped and skidded from its older, warmer, truer meaning.

In stage-coach days, the driver was "host" and the travelers his "fares." Now "fare" has come to mean money.

In fact, for the last 20 years it has become the car rider's equivalent for a nickel.

From a clean seat in a modern electric street car, in its warmth, speed and cleanliness, we may dream back to dustier, colder days, when stout $2.50 shoes nestled on a straw-strewn flooring. Then any ride was uncertain in time. Cars came each hour instead of every five minutes, and puffing steam dummies unerringly shot cinders between father's neck and his inflammable collar.

But this is all gone—all except the tradition that "fare" is unfair when it strays from its old crony, the five-cent piece.

There was a time when a good cigar or a railway track spike could be had two for 10 cents.

Once copper wire and beef steak cost 12 cents a pound; a dollar bought a good hat, a real shirt, a hotel room or a day's work in track labor.

Nothing is left of all this—except the habit of thinking of "fare" as money, instead of in its old meaning—*one who is cared for by a host for pay.*

Let us remember that a penniless host must needs be a poor one.

Let us think about the relation of electric railways and ourselves as mutual—each with definite obligations.

When adjustments are made, let's make them on the basis of a reasonable return for the service rendered—the old true basis of host and fare.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

fate was settled up-stairs by the "Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution, Sabotage, and Speculation." To shoot or not to shoot seemed to be the only question. When that was settled the prisoner was called up from the dungeon either to be shot in the back yard or to be liberated—with a great dread of returning to the dungeon.

Fresh prisoners were constantly being brought in to replace those who had been shot or liberated. Most of them were working-folk, whose only crime appeared to be that of disagreeing with the Bolshevik dictatorship. There were few members of the *Intelligensia* among the prisoners. The Bolsheviki seemed to exercise a particular harshness toward the workingmen who would not accept their creed and rule. Those who were not shot were obliged to listen to the fiery addresses of young Jewish commissaries, who endeavored to convert the workingmen to Bolshevism by vividly portraying the evils of the non-Bolshevik past and by elaborating the beauties of the Bolshevik future.

As the workingmen, in face of the horrors of the Bolshevik present, showed little appetite for the Bolshevik future, the propagandists usually finished their speeches with the direst threats of the Red Terror, and declared the British Government to be the cause of all the evils in Russia.

Sometimes a commissary would come to tell us, with a look of fanatical triumph in his eyes, that a bloody revolution had begun in England, where the royal family and Mr. Lloyd George had been executed, and the *Soviets* were sentencing to death "hordes of counter-revolutionary rabble, such as the House of Lords and the House of Commons." The prisoners listened without comment to all that was said. As soon as the commissary had gone, however, they exprest their opinions in very vigorous language.

The Bolsheviki apparently regard boys and children as potentially dangerous. A rifle-shot properly directed will avert the peril lurking in the heart and mind of one who is yet in his teens, and reduce by so much future counter-revolutionary propaganda. So:

A youth of some eighteen years was brought in. His fiancée was devoted to him, and made inquiries among the Red Guards concerning the situation of the dungeon. For a small sum she was told where to find the grating. At night she would come with cold potatoes, boiled in the skins, and would drop them into the grating, so that they rolled down into the dungeon. In this manner we were able for a short time to receive a valuable supplement to our wretched fare. Unhappily, the boy was taken out and shot in the back-yard a few days after his arrival. None of us had stomach enough to break the mournful news to the faithful fiancée, but she guessed the truth when the boy no longer answered her whispered greeting or gave a sign of his presence. Her visits ceased, and no more potatoes rolled down into the dungeon.

The lack of proper food, the mephitic smell, the impossibility of resting my aching limbs save on the cold, damp, and vermin-covered stone floor, the frequent removal and shooting of prisoners and the constant expectation of a smiliar fate, the haunting

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

knowledge which filled the minds of all the prisoners of being mute and helpless victims at the mercy of men with the minds of devils, vied with my illness in lowering my vitality. Some kind workingmen made me a bed with their coats, which they could not take back, for a few days after their good action they were taken out and shot. When they were led out for execution, one of them said to the remaining prisoners: "Good-by, comrades. Take care of the young Englishman. He is an ally."

The writer was fortunate, or lucky, for, as he tells us:

About three weeks after my arrest my name was called out. I was conducted up-stairs and led before the members of the "Extraordinary Commission." They were seated at a table, on which lay a number of my personal and family documents, which had been taken from my trunks. Many questions were put to me, and I was then told to "be off." When I was out of the *Soviet* house, I went to my home, in the hopes of getting a bath and change of linen. To my great consternation, I discovered over the door a red flag, on which was written "Communist Club." I entered the house very cautiously, but was stopt by a commissary, who told me that the house had been "socialized."

My friends had been turned out with nothing but the usual "Bolshevik trousseau" of one knife, one fork, one shirt, one dress, and one pair of boots. All my clothing and possessions had been divided up among the "comrades." I thus found myself once again without a roof. Some friends advised me to go to the country and live with the peasants. I found a peasant who allowed me to ride in his car to New Jerusalem, about forty miles outside of Moscow. He was a nice old peasant, and called me "little dove" (*goloobchik*). He told me that both his own sons ("little doves," he called them) had recently been shot by the local "Committee of Village Paupers."

I lay for a few weeks on that welcome bed, for I fell ill with what appeared to be pneumonia. When the neighboring peasants heard that I was ill they frequently visited me, bringing me butter, eggs, milk, bread, and chickens. I was also visited by the Bolshevik president of the "Committee of Village Paupers," who were terrorizing the neighborhood. He threatened to arrest me as a "manifest counter-revolutionary." The peasants, however, threatened his life if he arrested me during my illness. He, therefore, sent his youthful aid to "inquire into the counter-revolutionary activity of the English dog."

The youthful aid proved to be a Russian. He had not gall enough to be unkind to me, and soon began to visit me frequently in order to relate to me his doings as Bolshevik Commissary. He was very eloquent, and delighted whenever he told me how he confiscated ("socialized") other people's property. Once he "socialized" a sheep for my benefit. He brought it to the hut and told me that I must feed myself up with it. I asked that the sheep should be taken back to its owner. The youth would have been a good citizen if the Bolsheviki had not given him the mania and power for "socializing" private property.

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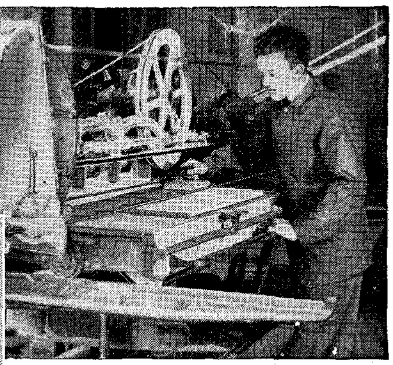

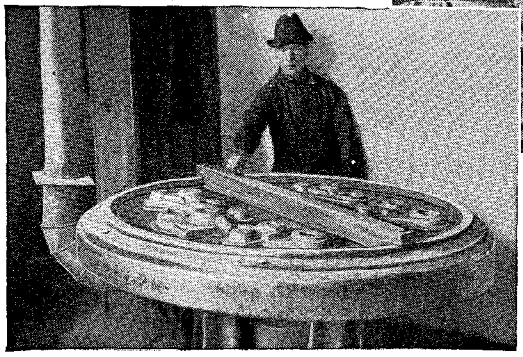

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IRELAND FIGHTING ENGLAND WITH POSTERS

SIMPLE LITTLE WORDS in proper arrangement, as all the combatants discovered in the course of the late difficulty in Europe, are quite as effective as big guns, and the Irish Revolutionists, it appears, have taken the lesson to heart. They are bombarding the British authorities with a series of proclamations, documents, and even poems, all calculated to get the English Unionist goat, if nothing more important. The London *Morning Post*, perhaps the foremost of all English papers in its opposition to the idea of Irish independence, is publishing a series of documents collected from various Irish sources, all showing, in the view of the paper presenting them, a state of "anarchy in Ireland" and "a spirit of bloodthirsty rebellion." In fact, *The Morning Post* exhibits a state of alarm that must be highly gratifying to the authors of these manifestoes. Some of the posters are pretty fiery and show a fine gift of language, at any rate. Proclamations are displayed which declare that assistance to the enemy (meaning England) is held by the Sinn-Feiners to constitute an offense of high treason and that "civilians who give information to the police or soldiery, especially such information as is of a serious character, if convicted will be executed, *i.e.*, shot or hanged." A manuscript notice, pasted on a church at Mitchelstown, declared that every magistrate and juror who helped England to rule in the North-East Riding of Cork would be deemed to have forfeited his life. Girls who have "damned themselves" by keeping company with "the Brown and Black Army of Occupation" are to be branded by having their hair cut off.

"English people have no conception of the state of affairs which now exists in Ireland," exclaims *The Morning Post*, in presenting these documents. "They hear of an occasional outrage, and say 'How shocking!' consoling themselves with the belief that it will all come out in the wash. This state of mind constitutes a dangerous delusion. The Sinn-Feiners who captured the bulk of the Irish seats at the last general election and refused to occupy them, do seriously claim to have set up an Irish Republic, and to have the right to administer it in defiance of, or even in hostility to, the Empire of which they are a part." Taking up the most recent revelations of Sinn-Fein activity, *The Post* continues:

> The whole series of "Proclamations" of the "Irish Republic," from which *The Morning Post* is now able to give a selection, shows that the Sinn-Feiners are a desperate and dangerous enemy, determined to murder in the dark, and to do all the mischief they can contrive against the British Empire, which has succored them for years and years, since the bad old days when Ireland really had a grievance against England.
>
> In November a printed leaflet was circulated extensively in County Clare, signed by "Michael Brennan, Brigadier," of the "East Clare Brigade," by the Rev. W. O'Kennedy, president of St. Flannan's College, as treasurer, and by nine other priests—one of them a parish priest, the other eight curates. Their appeal, addrest to "the People of Clare," is the most moderately expressed proclamation of the series, but its subtle play on the national hatred of England will be judged by the following extracts:
>
> "Every nation makes monetary provision for its army. France, Belgium, and America strained every nerve to maintain the efficiency of their forces in the Great War. England, too, expended millions and continues to do so. By the irony of fate Ireland helps to pay the cost of the army of the only enemy she has ever known—England.
>
> "Clare men, you paid for the Suvla Bay campaign, for the glorious retreat from Mons, for the bullets that pierced the hearts of Padraig Pearse and Sean McDermott, for the shells that rained on Dublin during Easter week. Ay and here at home you paid for the lead and steel that murdered your own kith and kin—Russell, Ryan, Studdert, and Murphy.
>
> "Strange as it may seem, there exists an army pledged to Ireland a nation, which saved the soul of the country in 1916, which warded off the blood-tax in 1918, and which is always ready to meet the murderous attacks of the age-long enemy.
>
> "Armies need money to keep them efficient. The English tax-gatherer forces you, all unwilling, to pay the price of empire-building—we now ask you will you give your share toward nation-building. For five years the Irish Volunteers have subsisted on the generous voluntary subscriptions of its members. No organized toll has ever been levied. The fight for Irish freedom still goes on, and the end is not yet. . . . . .
>
> "Will you, who gave unwillingly to the Saxon, answer the call of your hearts and subscribe generously toward the equipment of those who are risking everything for the old land. . . . Last year they saved your country from being turned into a shambles. Will you not do a little toward helping them now in their fight for you and all of us?"

The "proclamations" are too numerous to be given in full, says *The Morning Post*, but selections from them will show their effect. The following is a copy of a manuscript notice found posted up on July 6, 1919, in the locality of Cooraclare, County Clare:

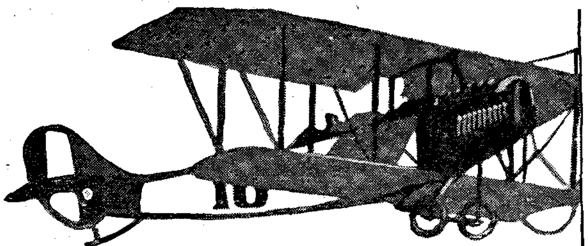
> PROCLAMATION—I. R. A. 1916 ACT.
>
> "WHEREAS, at such critical period in the history of our country Ned Murphy, regardless of all the appeals of a united Irish people, has deliberately and with malice aforethought harbored, entertained, and welcomed the bloodthirsty enemies of our country, thus endangering the lives of our citizens. We, the soldiers and defenders of the Irish nation, redeemed by the sacred blood of the men of Easter week, are determined by all the means at our disposal to put a stop at once and for all to such outrageous conduct.
>
> "Therefore, as a warning to all such traitors, this man and his family are to be made an example of within the County of Clare from this 6th day of July 1919.
>
> "Any person or persons seen, known, or heard to have any communication whatever with said man will do so at their own personal risk.
>
> "We command that said house, place, and premises are to be shunned as if it were fever-stricken. Nobody is to be seen in public talking, walking, or having any intercourse whatever with any member of said family.
>
> "Any person ignoring this Proclamation will be dealt with in the severest manner possible."

A printed notice found posted at Ballyvourney, Macroom, County Cork, on August 31, is given as follows:

> "The people in this area are warned that for their own safety and in the interests of the country they should avoid absolutely all communications of a friendly nature with the members of the R. I. C. [Royal Irish Constabulary]. This force is specially organized for the maintenance in our down-trodden country of a tyrannical foreign Government by a system of spying and corruption unrivalled in the history of any land.
>
> "The police, who came from among the people themselves, are traitors to their own flesh and blood, sworn to spare neither parent, brother, sister, or wife in the discharge of their degrading duty—the overthrow of the God-given rights of their fellow countrymen. They should, therefore, be avoided as more dangerous than plague, and more ruinous than any other group of ruffians to the morals of society.
>
> "Let no Irish man or woman with a sense of principle and honor be seen speaking to, saluting, or in any way tolerating the existence of a Peeler either in public or in private.—BEWARE!!
>
> "This is not an appeal, but an order from the Irish Republican Government. To those who ignore it will be meted out the punishment of traitors. Fraternizing with the enemy can not be tolerated.
>
> "By Order of
> "G. O. C., Western Command, I. R. A.
> "On behalf of the Irish Republican Government."

In imitation of the edicts issued throughout England in war-time, under the Defense of the Realm Act, the Irish Republic issued the following proclamation in Ennis:

> PROCLAMATION.
>
> *Under the Irish Republic—Mid-Clare a Special Military Area.*
> *To all whom it may concern.*
> *List of offenses punishable as High Treason under proclamation.*
>
> "1. Displaying either publicly or privately friendship toward enemy military or police.
>
> "2. Supplying enemy military or police with information calculated at the same time to be useful to the enemy and dangerous to the interests of the Irish Republic or any of its loyal subjects.
>
> "3. Selling to or otherwise furnishing the enemy with supplies.
>
> "4. Aiding the enemy military or police in their investigations or searches.
>
> "5. Attempting in any way to disrupt the organized forces of the Republic in this area.

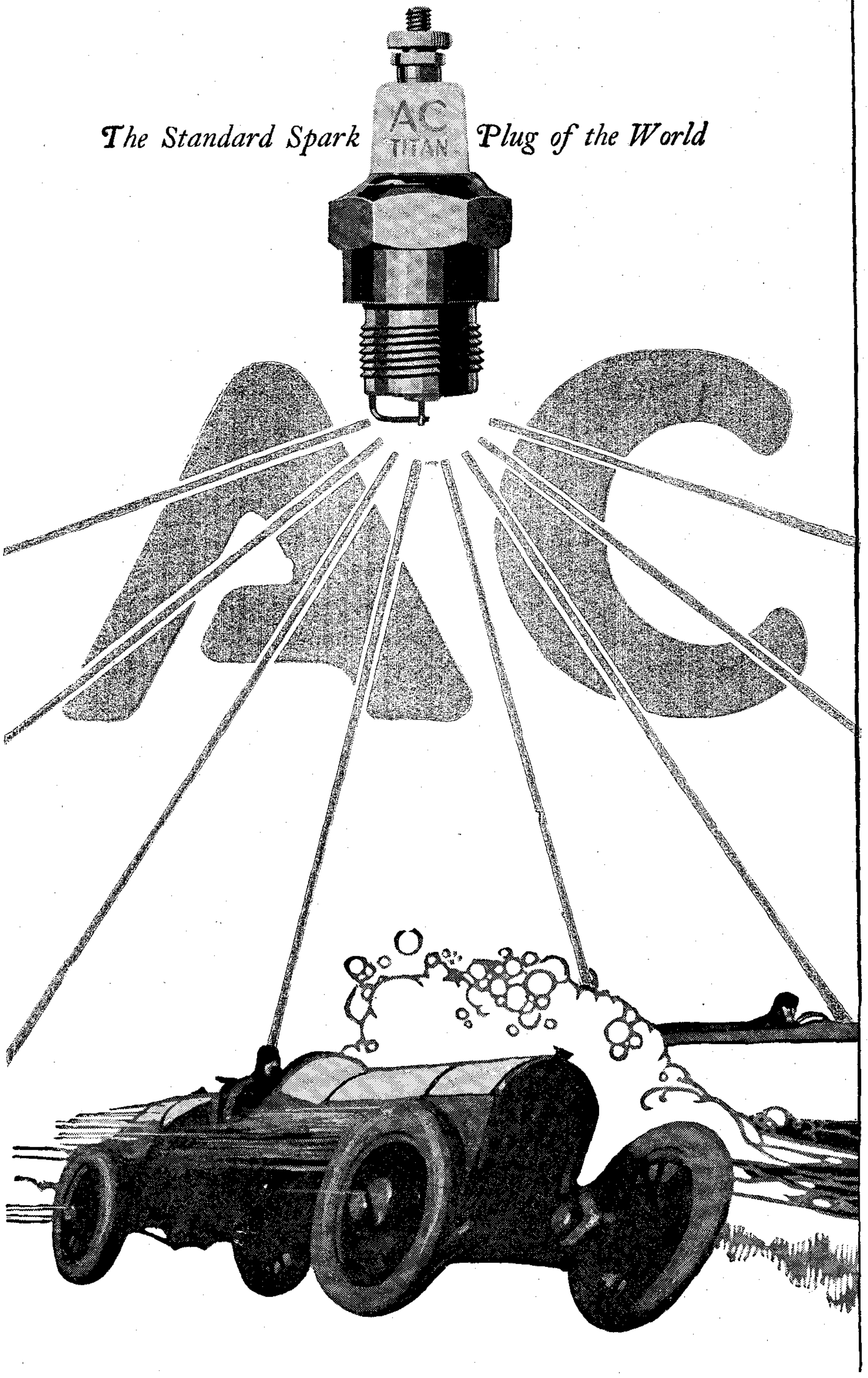


They Have Again Proved Their Supremacy

In every field of competition—on land, on water and in the air—AC Spark Plugs, during 1919, made epochal contribution to titular achievement. In the light of the accomplishments, partially listed herewith, AC's have again solidly established their right to the title: Standard Spark Plug of the World. You, too, can rely on them.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917, Other Patents Pending



Outstanding AC Achievements for Year of 1919

Road Racing

Cliff Durant wins 250-mile Santa Monica road race with Chevrolet Special.

Tommy Milton wins 301-mile Elgin road race with Duesenberg.

Speedway Racing

Roscoe Sarles wins 150-mile race at Los Angeles with Roamer Special.

Tommy Milton wins 112.5-mile race at Uniontown with Duesenberg Special.

Eddie Hearne finishes second in 500-mile Indianapolis race in first American car to cross wire. De Palma, Packard Special, sixth, breaking all records up to and including 250 miles.

Tommy Milton wins 10-mile race at Sheepshead Bay, New York, and establishes world's record of 112.4 m. p. h. for the distance.

In 80-mile race at Tacoma, Hearne and Durant, driving AC-equipped cars, finish second and third respectively. Hearne and Durant also finish third and fourth in the 60-mile event.

Tommy Milton wins final heat of Uniontown Speedway meet, covering 22½ miles at average of 101.17 m. p. h.

Automobile Time Trials

Tommy Milton driving an AC-equipped Duesenberg, establishes new world's record for cars of 231-300 cubic inches piston displacement for all distances from 30 to 300 miles.

Dave Lewis, driving an AC-equipped Duesenberg of 303½ cubic inches piston displacement, establishes new world's record for that class for all distances from 10 to 100 miles.

Jimmy Murphy, driving an AC-equipped Duesenberg of 183 cubic inches piston displacement, establishes new world's record for that class for all distances from 1 to 300 miles.

Dirt Track Racing

Eddie Hearne establishes a new world's dirt track record for 100 miles at Phoenix.

Power Boat Racing

Miss Detroit III wins Gold Cup, emblematic of the American speed boat championship, in Detroit river regatta.

Aviation

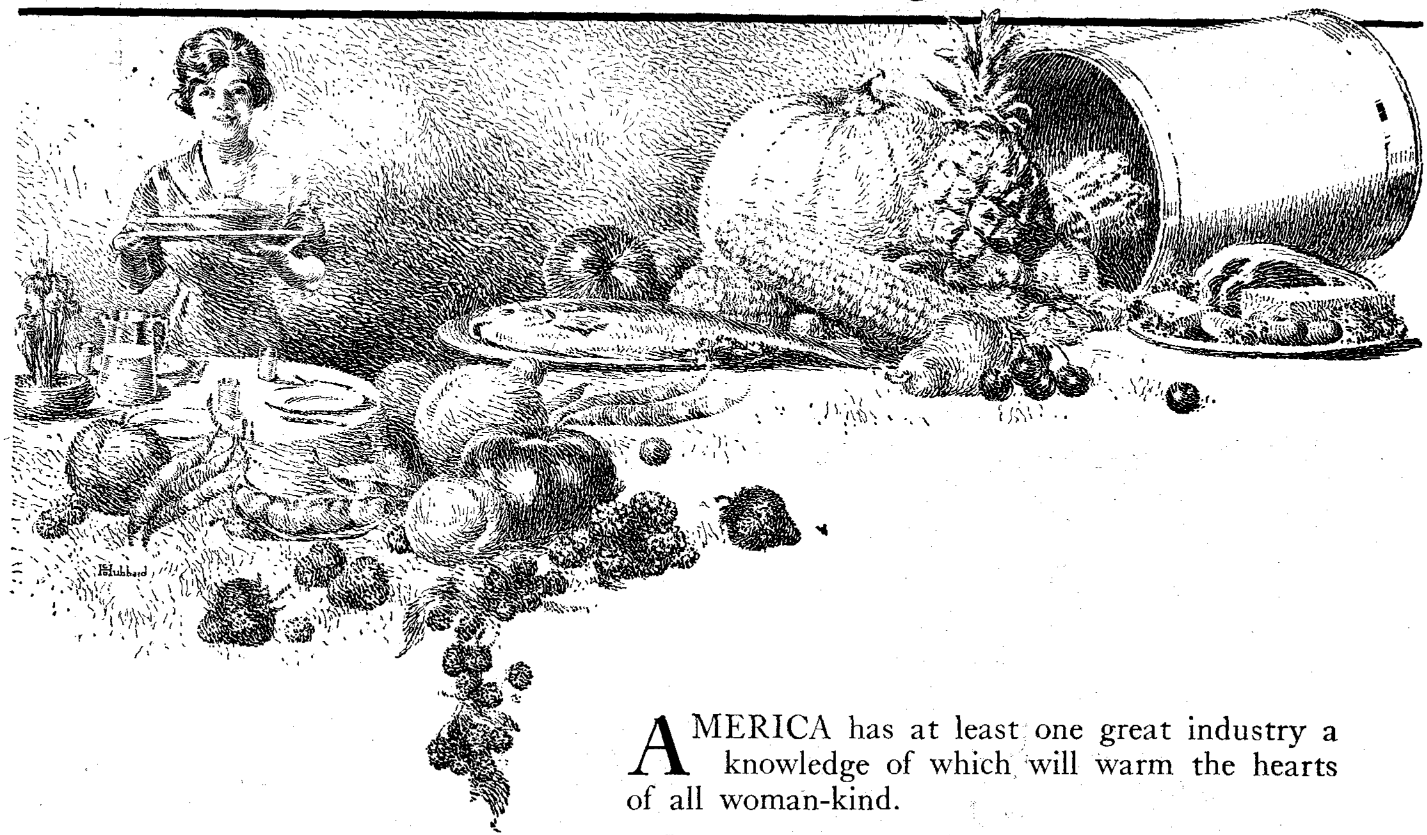
Roland Rohlfs establishes new world's altitude record of 34,610 feet with Curtiss triplane equipped with AC Spark Plugs.

Caleb Bragg establishes new world's record of 18,210 feet for seaplanes.

Loening monoplane flies from Mitchell Field to Hog Island, a distance of 101 miles, in 33 minutes, an average of 180 m. p. h. and the fastest official time ever made by aeroplane.

Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., makes the fastest flying time in transcontinental air race from New York to San Francisco and return.

A Canned Food Message -especially to Women



AMERICA has at least one great industry a knowledge of which will warm the hearts of all woman-kind.

Salute the canned food on your pantry shelf. The Pure Food Laws—commendable and necessary though they are—are yet far exceeded in the requirements which the great organized food canning industry of the United States lays down for itself.

Think what such Protection means to our tables!

You whose important duty is the selection of the food that goes on the family table, remember this:

All over the United States there stretch the great organizations of the Pure Food Laws, Federal and State, working hand in hand.

All over these same United States there stretches from Washington—from the headquarters there of the National Canners Association—another great

© 1920 National Canners Association

pure food organization—the voluntary Inspection Service of the National Canners Association.

Not how Little it Must do—but how Much it Can do

This is not an arm representing force or compulsion. Rather, it represents a united ambition on the part of a vast industry to keep itself in spirit and in practice above any necessity of laws of regulation.

Little wonder, then, that the canning industry has been called "the industry which legislates for itself"! Never does this industry forget that it is dealing with *food*—with food, the thing of such vast consequence to the little family circle of the American home. In a very real way it realizes its responsibility and in a very real way it faces its responsibility.

If only you could See it all for Yourself

Every American housewife should have the privilege of following through some of the great canneries of fruit, vegetables, soup, meat, sea food, milk and other products. Follow the Inspector of the Association as he passes, on one of his visits, from the supply of fresh foods to the sorting, cleaning, preparing; follow the Inspector all the way through to the sealing of the cans, the final cooking, cooling and storing away.

The Inspector represents a system which constantly, and at great expense, searches out the latest scientific facts of importance to this vital work of supplying the family table. He is a symbol of the painstaking care with which the canning business is conducted. He represents the earnest determination of the industry to supply our families with the best of food, clean, wholesome, nourishing and safe.

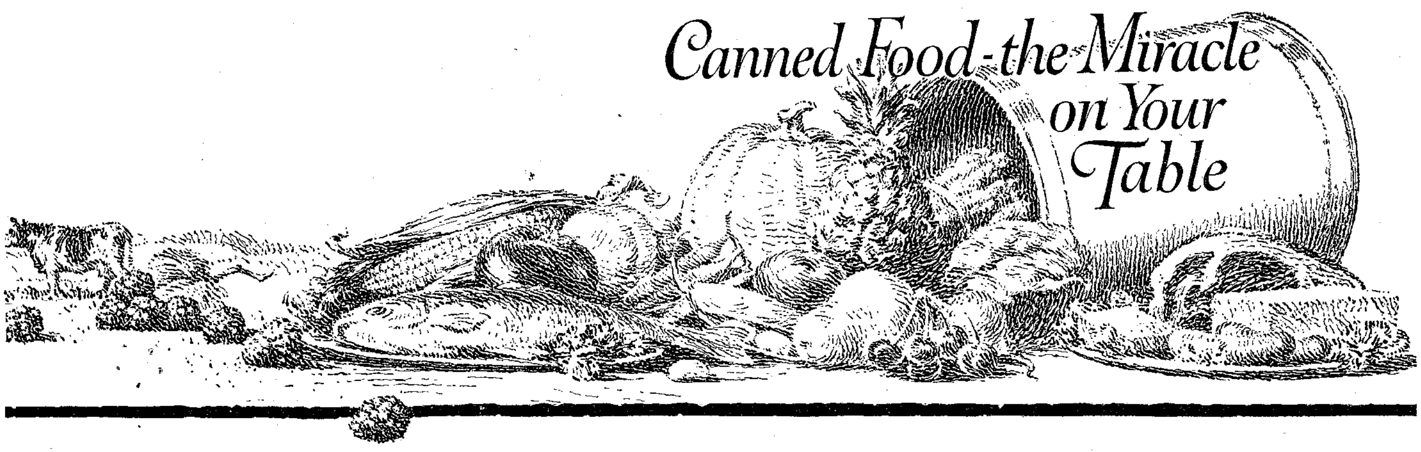
Canned Food—"The Miracle on Your Table"

And so may American housewives, mentally at least, salute the most self-respecting of objects, the can of food. You are standing before a very wonderful thing—a product which knows the limitations of neither climate nor season, coming to you at any time and from any place. Richly it deserves its title—"The Miracle on Your Table."

National Canners Association

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A nation-wide organization formed in 1907, consisting of producers of all varieties of hermetically sealed canned foods which have been sterilized by heat. It neither produces, buys, nor sells. Its purpose is to assure, for the mutual benefit of the industry, and the public, the best canned foods that scientific knowledge and human skill can produce.


Canned Food-the Miracle on Your Table

"6. Spreading slanders on the characters of any officials of the Republic.

"7. Committing an offense of any kind against loyal subjects of the Republic.

"The natives of Mid-Clare are further warned that it is their duty to report with all possible despatch to the nearest military authority any person or persons whom they know to be guilty of any of the above-mentioned offenses. And, further, that they are to have a careful lookout for crime manufactured by the enemy, especially in the areas which the police have been compelled to evacuate.

"Until further notice all local minor disputes between Republican subjects in the special military area of Mid-Clare are to be referred to the Competent Military Authority for that area, who will either settle such disputes or advise on the course to be pursued in reaching a settlement.

"The Republic demands, and we are confident that all loyal subjects of the Republic will act in a noble manner. You have only one enemy. "By Order of
"Competent Military Authority."

This is a copy of a manuscript notice found posted up at the Catholic Church, Mitchelstown, on September 21, 1919:

"Civilians who give information to the police or soldiery, especially such information as is of a serious character, if convicted will be executed, *i.e.*, shot or hanged.

"On and after the 24th day of August, 1919, every person in the pay of England (magistrates, jurors, etc.), who helps England to rule this country, or who assists in any way the upholders of the foreign Government of this North-East Riding of Cork will be deemed to have forfeited his life.

"Do not salute the R. I. C. in the streets or reply to their salutations.

"Do not visit public-houses where they frequent, for the notorious villains are there for nothing good (but for drinking porter).

"Do not communicate or mix in any way with the bloodsuckers.

"Every citizen must assist when required in enabling us to perform our duty. "By Order of
"The Competent Military Authority of Ireland."

In the month of August, 1919, a printed leaflet was posted throughout South Tipperary and later near Knocklong, County Limerick, where two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were murdered. This read, in part:

"Citizens of the Irish Republic are forbidden to answer any question whatsoever to representatives of the enemy, or to assist them in any way.

"To tell name, whereabouts, at any time, or any particulars of oneself or others, is to assist the bloodhounds, and to be to a certain extent an informer.

"There must be no informers in this generation.

"There must be no communication with the R. I. C.

"The members of this infamous force act as spies for England on their own countrymen, 'rightly struggling to be free.'

"Remember that they pointed out Sean MacDermot and the others for Maxwell to murder in 1916.

"They are industriously collecting information to do the same again if they get a chance.

"They are traitors as well as spies, and should be treated as traitors deserve.

"By Order of Competent Military Authority,
"South Tipperary Area, 10th August, 1919.
"Go Saoraid dia Poblact na h-Eireann.
"(God Save the People of Ireland.)"

In County Cork, during November, 1919, a proclamation issued by the Irish Republican Army, "in defense of morality and nationality," declared:

"Whereas, certain girls wanting in self-respect have damned themselves by keeping company with the Brown and Black Army of Occupation, it has been deemed proper by a Competent Authority, both for the safeguard of morality and as a stoppage of bad example, to publish the names of these culprits, also to warn them that after certain dates after the publication of the proclamation those who persist in the above-mentioned scandalous, and at the same time, unpatriotic company-keeping, are liable to the punishment of being branded by having their hair cut off. (Four names are given.)

"Parents and masters or mistresses, as the case may be, are requested to see that the above-mentioned girls are kept from intercourse with the enemy troops.

"All loyal subjects of the Irish Republic are also requested to shun the following public-houses, who take a delight in entertaining the enemy army, until such times that they make reparation by a complete change of conduct. (Three names are given.)

"In case of refusal drastic measures will be taken. All those who persist in visiting those proclaimed houses are liable to have their names published as disloyal subjects who patronize houses frequented by the enemy army, and to whom private punishment will be meted in due course. "By Order of
"Competent Military Authority."

The last document of the bundle is signed merely by a man who describes himself as a soldier in the "Army of the Irish Republic." It was found posted in manuscript, close to the spot where Sergeant Riordan and Constable Murphy, of the R. I. C., were murdered on August 4, 1919. It expresses the nationalistic aspirations of the "rebels" in the following terms:

"It is quite evident to everybody in Ireland that we are going through one of the most critical periods in the history of our country. The fate of the Irish nation is trembling in the balance. The toilsome and dangerous work of the past year has borne fruit, and the 'Republic' established by the Irish 'Volunteers' in 1916 now possesses a properly constituted National Government, whose authority is recognized by the Irish people as a whole. But the foreign usurper still maintains his army of occupation.

"Ireland is still garrisoned by the 'Hirelings' of the foreigner in huge numbers, and provided with every implement and equipment of modern warfare. The Irish Army is still confined to the trenches, its offensive activities being confined to raids and snipings. It is certain that their loyalty and courage will be tested in the next few months.

"The enemy is growing desperate, and at the same time seething for Irish blood. The R. I. C. and soldiers of the military are being made to understand that they can not carry on their blackguardism any longer. The higher-placed agents of the enemy will be taught the same lesson. The Sinn-Feiners are the right army of the I. R. A. A state of rebellion will now exist between England and Ireland. The fate of Ireland will be determined for good or evil in a very short time, and the result will depend largely on the fidelity of the Irish people.

"Beware, Irish Volunteers. Do not be asleep when the critical hour comes. As regards the capture of the two policemen by three Sinn-Feiners who deprived them of life and arms—that was what you may call courage and bravery on the part of our society. . . . Irish Volunteers, I appeal to you one and all in the name of your opprest country to beware of policemen and soldiers and all paid officials of the British Government.

"I warn you once and for all not to have cut, shuffle, or deal with them. Don't sneer at them in any way, nor give them any information, nor food, nor fuel of any sort, for we expect to gain our independence when we clean them out of our taxed Isle.

"We are now going to have an Irish Republic set up in College Green, and the executive will be Dail Eireann.

"Three Cheers for the I. R. A."

A later issue of the same paper contains a copy of a poem written to commemorate the deed of the man who was killed during the recent attack on the Viceroy in Phœnix Park. "Crime has so often been glorified here," complains *The Post.* The poem is as follows:

ON ASHTOWN ROAD

In Memory of Martin Savage, Killed in Action, December 19, 1919.
(*Air*—"The Snowy Breasted Pearl.")

One cold December day,
A motor plowed its way,
'Mid bullets, flash and play,
On Ashtown Road.
In that car, the living tool
Of England's hated rule,
And there began the duel
On Ashtown Road.

Young Savage undismayed,
With bomb and hand grenade,
Attacked them unafraid—
On Ashtown Road.
But a bullet laid him low,
From the rifle of the foe,
Yet another debt we owe—
For Ashtown Road.

Who dies for Ireland lives!
For her their life blood gives,
As this noble lad gave his—
On Ashtown Road.
They laid him in the grave,
Where leafless branches wave,
Oh! Son of Erin brave,
Farewell to thee.

Many healthy-looking teeth are prey to "Acid-Mouth"

For that reason many apparently sound teeth have to be filled each year. Find out whether you are one of the 95 in every 100 who are believed to have "Acid-Mouth."

Send for Free Litmus Test Papers and 10-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste

Moisten one of the blue Litmus Test Papers on your tongue. If it remains blue when you take it out, you are apparently free from any tendency to unfavorable mouth acids. If it turns pink, you have "Acid-Mouth."

PEBECO

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

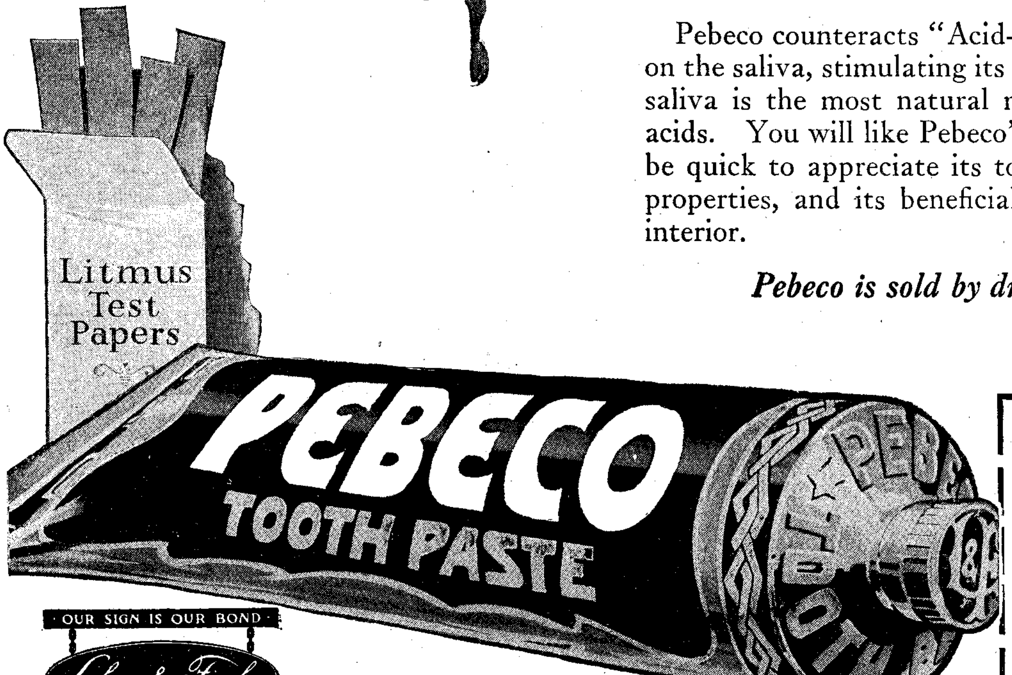
TOOTH PASTE

Counteracts "Acid-Mouth"

If the Litmus Paper does turn pink, try this second test: First brush your teeth and gums thoroughly with Pebeco Tooth Paste from the trial tube. Then place a second Litmus Paper on your tongue. This time it will remain blue, thus proving the wonderful capacity of Pebeco Tooth Paste to check any undue acidity in the mouth.

Pebeco counteracts "Acid-Mouth" by working directly on the saliva, stimulating its abundant flow. And normal saliva is the most natural means of neutralizing mouth acids. You will like Pebeco's keen, refreshing flavor, and be quick to appreciate its tooth-whitening and polishing properties, and its beneficial effect on gums and mouth interior.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere



Mail coupon below today sure

LEHN & FINK, Inc.
120 William Street, New York

In order that I may make my own test for "Acid-Mouth" send me your Litmus Test Papers and Ten-day Trial Tube of Pebeco without cost or obligation to me.

Name ....

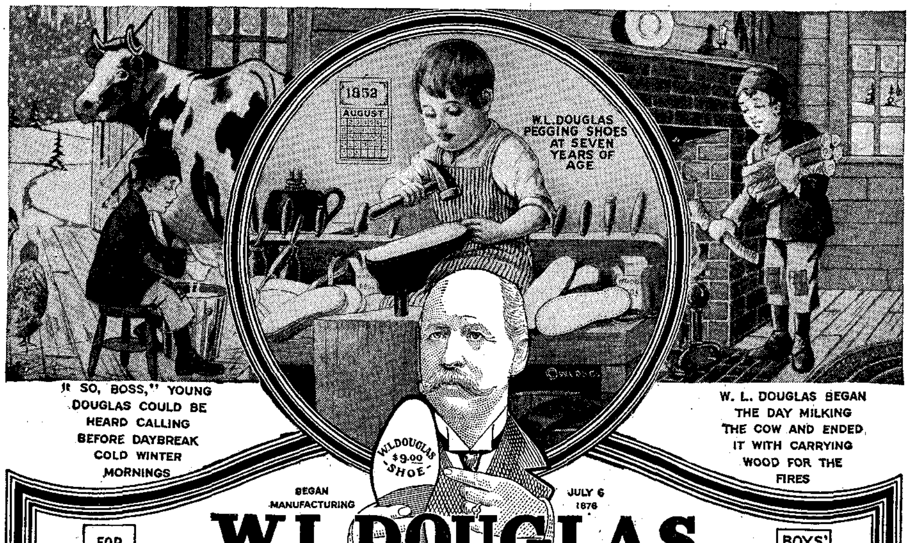
Street and No. ....

City or Town ....

State ....

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink
New York
Inc.

CANADIAN AGENTS
MACLEAN & WOOD, 18 TORONTO ST., TORONTO


1852
AUGUST
W. L. DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
"SO, BOSS," YOUNG DOUGLAS COULD BE HEARD CALLING BEFORE DAYBREAK COLD WINTER MORNINGS
W. L. DOUGLAS BEGAN THE DAY MILKING THE COW AND ENDED IT WITH CARRYING WOOD FOR THE FIRES
W. L. DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE
BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

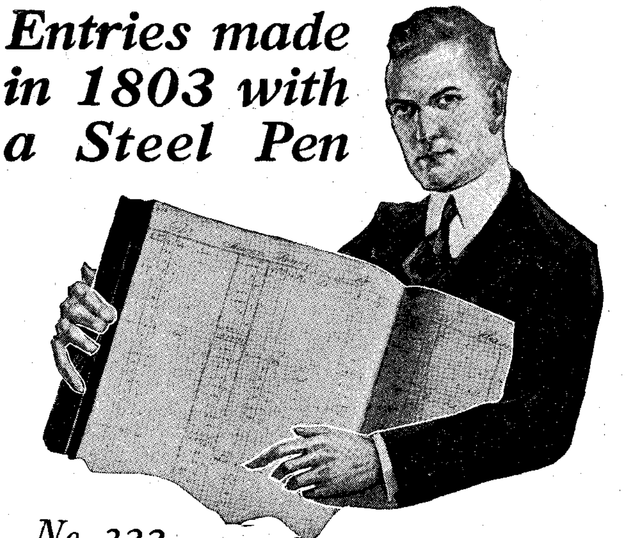
The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

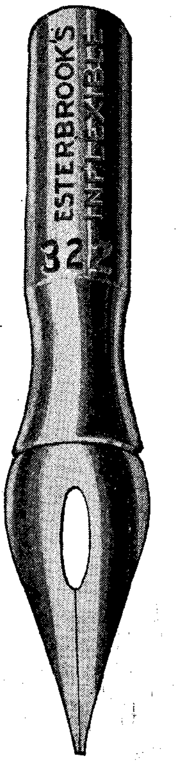
W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, **BEWARE OF FRAUD.**

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

Entries made in 1803 with a Steel Pen





No. 322

A fine pointed, smooth writing, especially firm pen.

Esterbrook Inflexible

Accountants find this pen gives them fine service—carries plenty of ink safely—ink flows evenly and smoothly to the paper—no need to use a blotter.

The first steel pens were used in 1803, and entries made then are perfectly legible today. R. Esterbrook & Co. have been making pens of uniform standard excellence for 61 years.

Send or telephone to your nearest dealer, asking for samples. 15c a dozen, assorted or of your favorite pen.

61st Year

THE ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.
4-70 COOPER STREET CAMDEN, N. J.
CANADIAN AGENTS: BROWN BROS., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

Esterbrook Pens

Ask for them by Name and Number

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

ALIENS AS A DANGER TO OUR MERCHANT MARINE

FOREIGN officers and men threaten to impair the efficiency and arrest the development of America's merchant marine, according to the Neptune Association, of New York, a body made up of ship-masters and other marine officers, who are urging Congress to preserve for Americans the merchant marine built up as a war emergency. "Plenty of Americans hold licenses to fill all commands offered by the new merchant marine," says a statement issued by the Association, which believes that "the nation's cargoes should be carried in ships built, owned, operated, insured, and manned by Americans." The chief objection to the present policy of provisional licenses is voiced by *The National Marine* (New York):

> The war is now over and still foreigners appear at the offices of the United States Steamboat Inspectors, are examined, and receive licenses (so-called red-ink certificates) which allow them to command and officer our new ships which we are just beginning to look upon with so much pride. They bring with them Old-World methods and are mostly out of touch with the young American officers who are trying to reach a newly acquired ambition—that of a command and to take the Stars and Stripes into ports of the world where the flag has scarcely been seen for generations. It is a source of discouragement to them to be obliged to serve in competition with these men who might be said to be men without a country—denaturalized Europeans.
>
> These foreign seafarers seem to be lured to America by the high pay, not usually from a long-growing desire to attach themselves to the ideals of the Great Republic. It is common talk among American mates that the life is made distasteful to them by such men who have not caught the inspiration so many have found on this side of the water.
>
> These privileged men are obliged to declare their intention of becoming Americans, but it is a mercenary adoption in the main. We might as well offer a certain sum as a bonus to become an American.

"There is not a country on earth that would entrust its ships to foreign commanders," is the emphatic statement of the New York *Mail*, which then points out the different steps that have been taken by the Government in bringing about the change in policy toward shipmasters:

> It is provided by paragraph 66 of the United States navigation laws that—
>
> "After the first day of January, 1897, no person shall be qualified to hold a license as a commander or watch officer of a merchant vessel of the United States who is not a native-born citizen, or whose naturalization as a citizen shall not have been fully completed."
>
> By a series of executive orders issued during the world-war, the operations of this paragraph were relaxed to the extent of permitting the employment of aliens as watch officers on American ships.
>
> Under this suspension of paragraph 66

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

there was a considerable influx of aliens under the classification of "watch officers" into our oceangoing merchant marine before and during the war. This influx has continued in increasing volume since the signing of the armistice.

Under existing conditions the new merchant marine is already largely under the command of alien officers, whose loyalty belongs not to America, but to the countries of their citizenship.

There is not a country on earth that would intrust its ships to foreign commanders. In the British merchant marine it is impossible for any but a Briton to occupy an officer's berth.

The New York *Herald*, which for the past half century has been particularly interested in ships and shipping, comes to the aid of the skippers and apprentices. Says *The Herald:*

> Our leniency, if not our lamentable weakness, in permitting so many foreigners to be in command or in other grades on board American vessels is in direct opposition to the shipping laws and regulations of other maritime countries.
>
> It is most commendable, therefore, that the Neptune Association, comprising nearly five thousand masters and mates of ocean-going and coastwise steam-vessels, and the Alumni Association of Nautical Training Schools and other similar skilled and patriotic maritime societies should be earnestly engaged in combating the evil of "red-ink" licenses. All these bodies are seeking to replace aliens by Americans, and among other measures are petitioning Federal, State, and municipal recruiting offices and training-schools to unite in providing the additional American officers needed and in making the merchant marine a nursery for the keen and eager American boy blessed with an aptitude for the sea.

Hark, the Lark!—For Sale—New homes nearing completion in which the golden touch of a master designer and builder has changed the ordinary into the artistic, producing a home beautiful that can not be duplicated anywhere for the price, when that house contains the beauty without, and all that comfort with conveniences within to ease her work and save her steps. The pretty palm-rooms with that pale moonlight that you see in the movies where she meets her lover, and that sets you to dreaming dreams, are all worked into my homes beautiful, for I arrange scenes like that weekly for a movie corporation. You can't save by hiding behind a lease, for when that lease expires your rent will be raised so high that it will make you stagger to pay, and then there will be fewer houses, as builders are slowly dropping out of the game. A delay only prepares for your own funeral—and you will be the chief mourner. Act now, for, remember—

Over the hills lies happiness,
 In a land of golden dreams;
'Tis a lucky thrall ere the shadows fall
 Who catches her parting beams.

See me Saturday from 1 to 3:30 P.M., or Monday from 1 to 3:30 P.M., at my jobs at 28 —— ——, Montclair, N. J. —— ——, builder of homes beautiful.—*Montclair* (*N. J.*) *Times.*

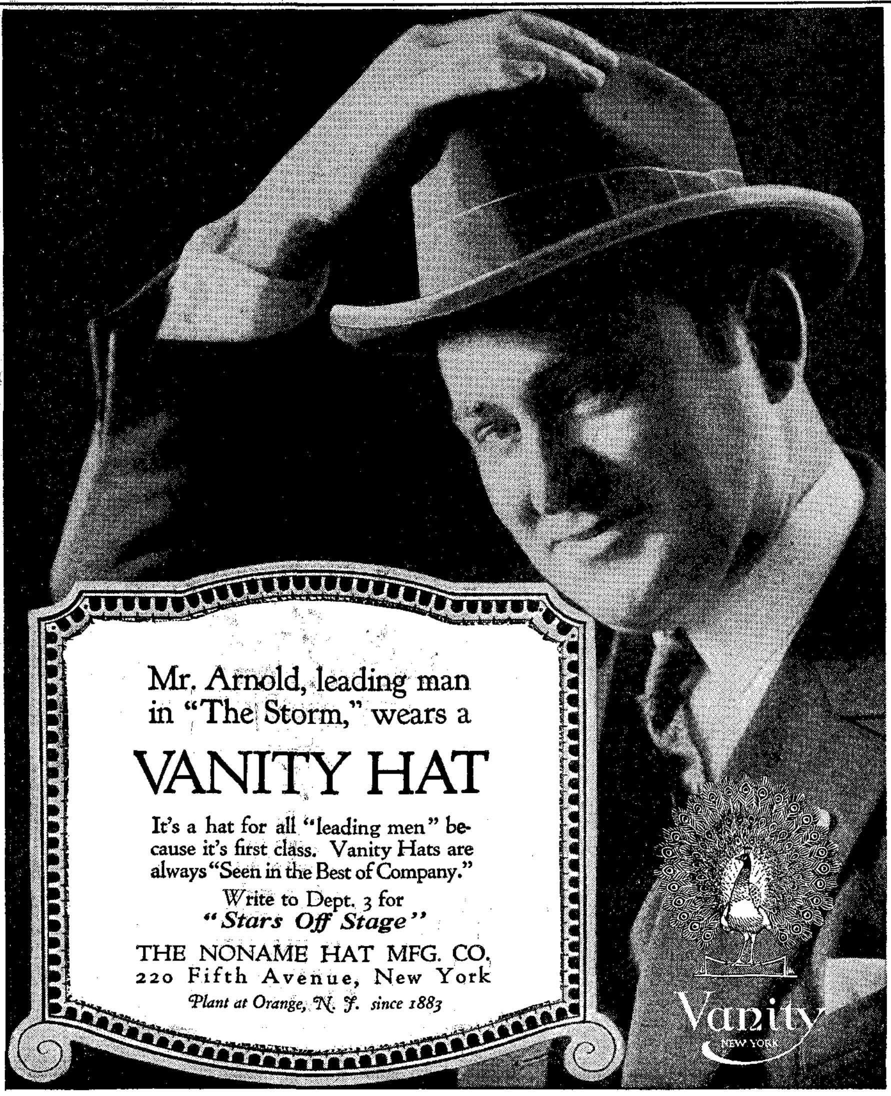
Shawknit TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
HOSIERY *for* MEN

IT is a grave fault to be too easily satisfied—to stop just short of perfection.

Shawknit hosiery is made for the man who demands perfection, and who by habit will trouble himself a little to get it.

At Your Dealer's

SHAW STOCKING CO.
Lowell, Mass.


Mr. Arnold, leading man in "The Storm," wears a

VANITY HAT

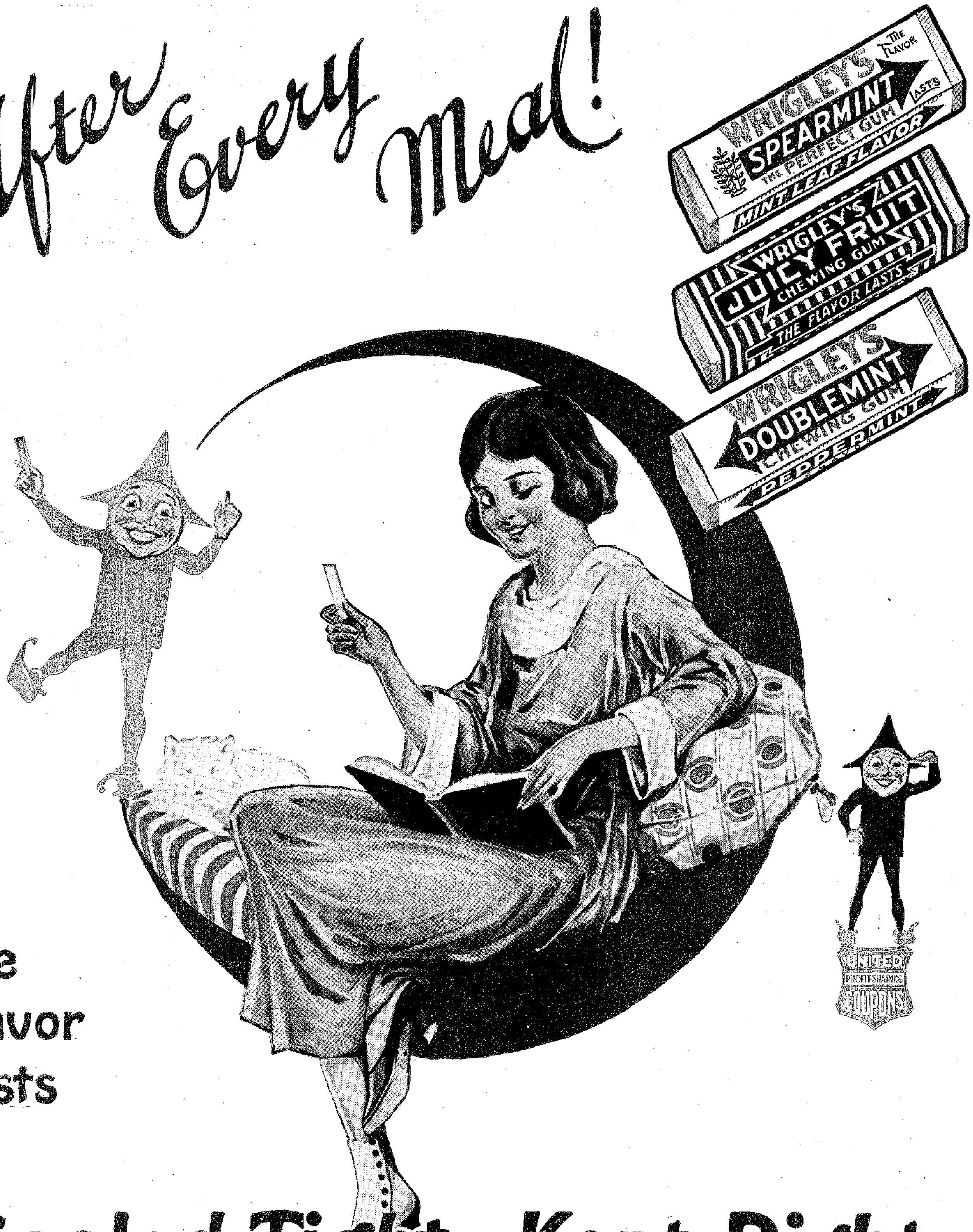
It's a hat for all "leading men" because it's first class. Vanity Hats are always "Seen in the Best of Company."

Write to Dept. 3 for
"Stars Off Stage"

THE NONAME HAT MFG. CO.
220 Fifth Avenue, New York
Plant at Orange, N. J. since 1883

WRIGLEY'S

After Every Meal!


WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
WRIGLEY'S
DOUBLEMINT
CHEWING GUM
PEPPERMINT
UNITED
PROFIT-SHARING
COUPONS

**The
Flavor
Lasts**

Sealed Tight - Kept Right

ATHS TO THE PRESIDENCY

(*Continued from page* 43)

sible for the legislative program outlined e platform. In 1911 he spoke through- the West and announced approval the commission form of municipal vernment, and of the initiative, referenm, and recall (tho opposing the recall of dges and judicial decisions). As an owed candidate for the Democratic sidential nomination, his conservatism ased the East and his progressive ideas his record attracted the West. At the timore Convention Wilson supported yan in the latter's opposition to the tion of Alton B. Parker as temporary irman, and in the balloting greatly fited by the contest between Clark and an. On the forty-sixth ballot Wilson s nominated. In November, 1912, he s elected President. He received 435 ctoral votes against 88 for Roosevelt d 8 for Taft. In party politics a rearkable situation developed in 1916. On eve of the assemblage of the Republin convention there was no outstanding ndidate who seemed likely to secure the mination. A strong movement had been arted early in the year for Justice Charles Hughes, but he remained silent as to the ues and as to his willingness to accept e nomination. Another movement had n for conciliation between Republicans Progressives and for the nomination Roosevelt on the issue of Americanism d preparedness. Both conventions met Chicago simultaneously, and with no e having a majority of the Republican nvention, unsuccessful negotiations were rried on between the two. Finally ghes was nominated by the Republicans the third ballot. Fairbanks was nominted for the position of Vice-President. ilson was nominated by acclamation for election by the Democratic National onvention at St. Louis and elected by so ose a margin that the result was in doubt r a few days.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1857–) The twenty-seventh President of the nited States, born September 15, 1857, Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated from ale in 1878, second in a class of 121, and om the Cincinnati Law School in 1880, viding with another the prize for scholarip. Instead of entering practise imediately he became law reporter for the incinnati *Times* (Charles P. Taft's paper) d later for *The Commercial*. In 1881–82 was assistant prosecutor of Hamilton ounty, in 1882–83 was a collector of ternal revenue. From 1887 to 1890 he rved as a judge of the Superior Court of hio, and had been elected to succeed himlf when he was appointed United States olicitor-General in 1890 by President arrison. In 1892 he was appointed a dge of the newly created Circuit Court of ppeals (sixth circuit), serving until 1900. rom 1896 to 1900 Taft was Dean and Professor of Law at the University of Cincinnati.

In 1900 he resigned his judgeship to become the chairman of the commission appointed by President McKinley to institute civil government in the Philippine Islands, altho he had been opposed to annexation. . . . He won the trust of a large portion of the natives, who asked him to remain with them in 1903, when he was offered a place on the Supreme Court bench by President Roosevelt. In 1904, however, he succeeded Elihu Root as Secretary of War in Roosevelt's cabinet, and soon was regarded as the friend and spokesman of the Administration. He represented it in many important trips in the United States and in foreign states. In 1906 he was temporarily the Civil Governor of Cuba, after the intervention of the United States in that year. In 1907 he visited the Panama Canal zone in order to familiarize himself with the problems and conditions there. In 1907, also, he visited the Philippines to be present at the opening of the Legislative Assembly. He then went to Japan to confer with that Government relative to the problem of the Japanese in the United States and succeeded in arranging matters satisfactorily for the time. He proceeded to China, where he undertook important negotiations relative to the Chinese boycott of American commodities, and then to Russia.

Before 1908 President Roosevelt had let it be known that he favored Taft as his successor and in that year actively supported the latter's candidacy. Because of the President's powerful influence and his own popularity, Taft easily secured the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He was overwhelmingly elected over Bryan, the Democratic candidate, securing 321 electoral votes against 162. Four years later, in 1912, he acknowledged his indebtedness to Roosevelt, and it was well known that he had indorsed the Roosevelt policies.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858–1919) —The twenty-sixth President of the United States. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. He graduated at Harvard in 1880 and afterward attended Columbia Law School. Of independent means, he joined the Republican party in 1880 for the sake of a career. As a regular Republican he was elected in 1881 to the New York Assembly, of which he was the youngest member. Reelected in 1882 and in 1883, he identified himself with the antimachine reform element and established himself as a fighter. Roosevelt was nominated for Speaker in 1882 by the minority, but failed to retain leadership when his party was in majority the next year. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884, where he fought for the Presidential nomination of George F. Edmunds. For two years after this he conducted a ranch at Medora, N. D., but, having remained in close touch with New York City politics by residing there during the winters, he became the unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor in 1886. As a member of the United States Civil Service Commission (1889–95), appointed by President Harrison and retained by Cleveland, he did much to extend the merit system on a basis of applied idealism, as he called it. During the next two years (1895–97), he was president of the police board of New York City. President McKinley recalled Roosevelt to national service in 1897 as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. After resigning his office in April, 1898, he was active in organizing the First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

When his command was mustered out in the summer of 1898, after four months' service, Colonel Roosevelt returned to New York in time to begin an active campaign as the Republican nominee for Governor of the State. He was elected by a plurality of 18,079 over Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate. Altho he exprest a desire for a second term as Governor, in which to complete the reforms barely begun, Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with President McKinley and was elected in November of the same year. Senator T. C. Platt asserted that in order to rid himself of Roosevelt as Governor he forced him to accept this nomination. Roosevelt's speeches in the campaign brought him into great prominence and contributed powerfully to the success of the ticket. When he became President upon McKinley's death, September 14, 1901, he undertook to conduct his administration as a continuation of that of McKinley's. He became the principal factor in the campaign of 1904. The Republican Convention in Chicago by acclamation nominated Mr. Roosevelt to succeed himself, and in the election of November he defeated his Democratic opponent, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, by a popular majority of nearly two million votes, the largest ever accorded a candidate. In the Electoral College he received 336 votes to Judge Parker's 140. After his retirement from office in 1909, he spent a year hunting big game in Africa, and he afterward presented to the National Museum, Washington, most of the valuable collection he made at this time. His return in the spring of 1910 was a kind of triumphal progress through Europe, unparalleled since Grant. Notable lectures were delivered by him at the Sorbonne, Paris, and at Berlin, Christiania, and Oxford universities.

While Roosevelt was away occurred the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and the sharp division of the Republican party into conservatives supporting Taft and insurgents opposing him. Both factions endeavored to secure Roosevelt's support. The recipient, upon his return, of a magnificent welcome from New York City, he occupied in the public mind a position unparalleled at the time—the one American

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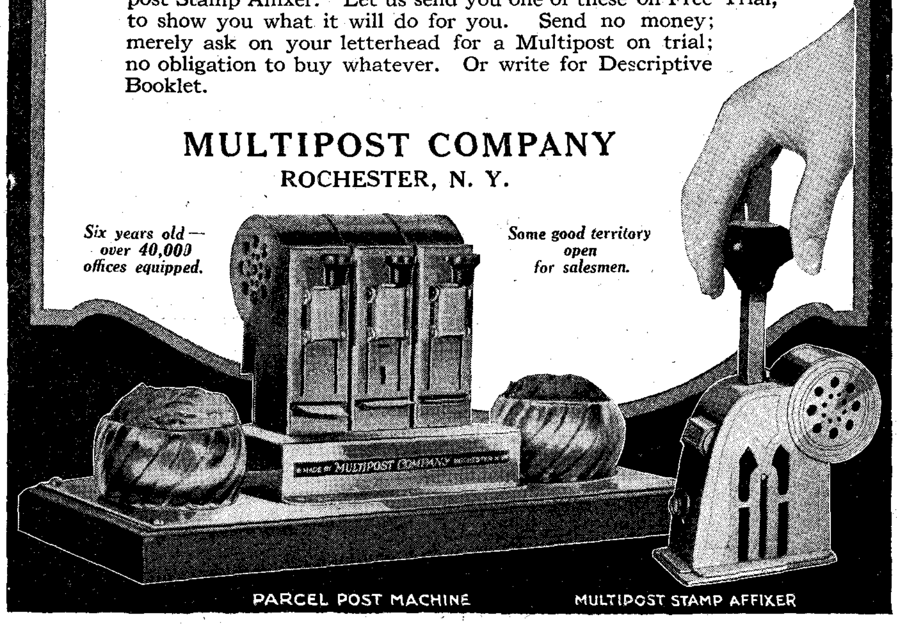

known to all the world. In his own part its recognized leader, he was the ump to whom all turned. For a time he did n make public his intention relative to t party division over President Taft. For few months he took no part in politics, b in 1910, throwing himself vigorously in the New York campaign, he was elect temporary chairman of the State co vention which nominated for Governor h choice, H. L. Stimson (later Secretary War under Taft). After he had made tour of the State in support of Stimson, t defeat of the latter by John A. D Democrat, was considered a severe blo to Roosevelt. The conservative Repub cans seemed to find a leader in Taft, a Roosevelt was certainly the domina personality in the progressive group. The elements steadily drew apart. In 191 Roosevelt made a tour of the country which he enunciated the doctrine of t New Nationalism.

So definite was the line of cleava between the two divisions of the Republica party that a strong sentiment in favor Roosevelt for the Presidency develope For some time, however, he support La Follette and declined to commit hir self; but finally, in answer to a letter fro seven governors who in 1912 urged him seek a nomination, he announced h candidacy. He entered the contest f delegates with characteristic vigor, a engaged in a violent struggle with Taf whose victory, he claimed, was a cle steal. Thereupon, with his supporters as nucleus and in an incredibly short tim he created the Progressive party, assist in its organization, and at Chicago receiv its nomination for the Presidency. T campaign which followed was characte ized by great energy and bitterne Roosevelt denounced both the Republica and the Democratic parties as under t control of machine politics, and contend that his party was free from boss domin tion. He was sharply criticized for seeki a third term in violation of a pledge 1904 that "under no circumstances" wou he accept another nomination, but stated that his objection had been to thr consecutive terms. Three weeks befo the election, while speaking in Milwauke he was shot by a fanatic, but was n seriously injured. In the election Roos velt divided the Republican party in a the States, and in twenty-eight he had majority over Taft. He received eight eight electoral votes. Thus the succes ful candidate, Woodrow Wilson, receive only a minority of the total popular vote.

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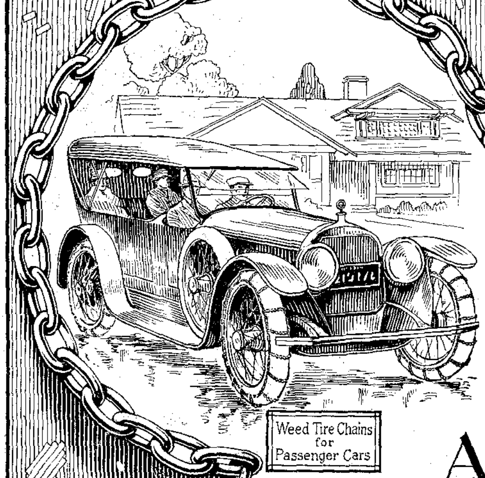
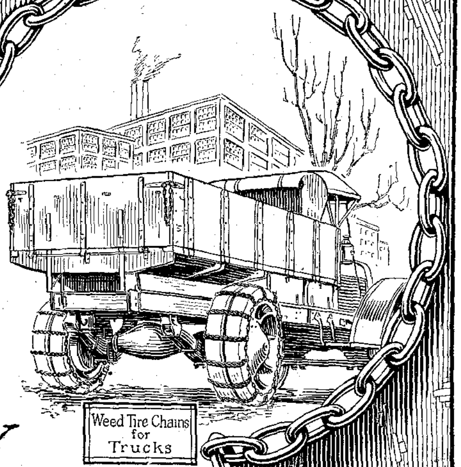

Weed Tire Chains for Passenger Cars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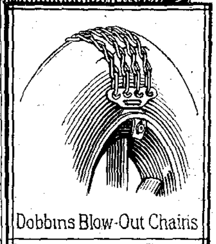
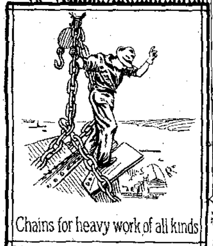

Dobbins Blow-Out Chains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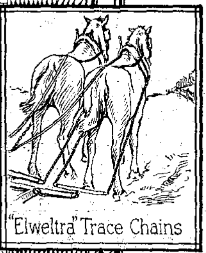
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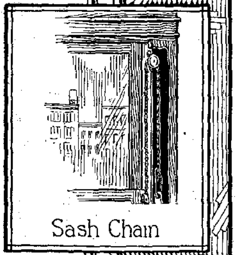

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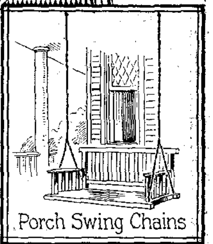
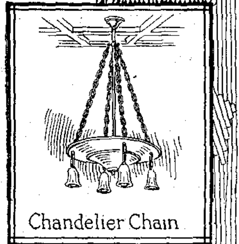

Porch Swing Chains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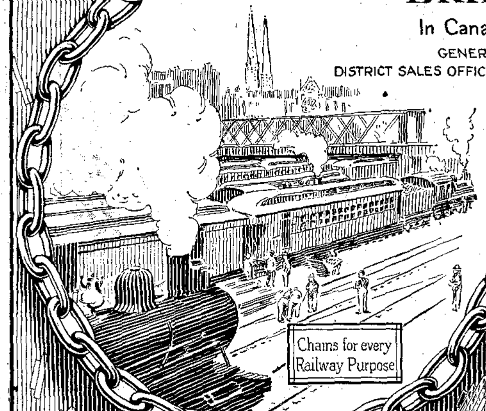
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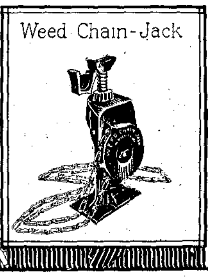

Weed Chain-Jack

Ships' Anchor Chains

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE WORLD'S SHIPS

DESPITE the incredible ravages of war, there are more ships in the world to-day than there were when the German steam-roller was set going through Belgium. Even at the date of the armistice, new construction had greatly exceeded the war's destruction. We need all we have, and more, thinks the author of an article on "The World's Achievement in Ship-building," contributed to *Railway and Marine News* (Seattle, January); but the achievement is none the less noteworthy. General efficiency of the world's fleet may not be high; in fact, the writer thinks, the drydocking of ships is likely to be a busy industry during 1920. The strain of the last four years on the merchant marine of all countries has been intense. But commerce by sea, the writer reminds us, has for twenty centuries been the great upbuilder of nations, and it will doubtless continue to predominate in the industrial world, as each country succeeds in rehabilitating its foreign trade. We read:

"One of the mighty achievements of the Great War was the program of ship-construction throughout the world during the progress of the conflict and immediately following the signing of the armistice. That record shown in the briefest possible form is the comparison between the gross tonnage of the world as of date June 30, 1914, and December 31, 1919.

"In the first-mentioned date Lloyd's Register reported the world's shipping, including ships of 100 gross tons or over, at a total of 49,090,000. The estimated total for December 31, 1919, is 53,725,000, or an increase of 4,635,000 gross tons. The last total is arrived at by taking Lloyd's official figures for world tonnage on June 30, 1919, to which has been added the estimated production in the world from data on file in the office of *Railway and Marine News*, and with due consideration for the large number of marine casualties occurring during the severe stormy weather of the past two months. Part of the estimate is made up directly from official monthly figures available up to October.

"A number of writers when discussing this general subject have frequently figured upon the problematical net result had there been no war, that is to say, if normal construction had been continued on the 1913 average. Such reasoning must of necessity be purely speculation, as the question can hardly be governed by any one year's record. Again, the amount of tonnage constructed in normal times must be based very largely upon the demand for ships in the trade routes of the world. For these reasons it would be idle to hazard a guess as to what total the world's tonnage would have reached December 31, 1919, had there been no war.

"Dismissing this phase of the subject, it can be added as a matter of interest that Lloyd's report shows that from August, 1914, to the armistice of November, 1918, the actual war-losses of world's shipping were 12,037,548 gross tons, while the new construction, taking the official published figures from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1918, plus the estimated construction for July, August, September, October, and eleven days of November, 1918, indicates a total of new construction well over 13,000,000 gross tons, so on the date of the armistice new construction had very greatly exceeded the destruction on account of war. In fact, this change, it will be recalled, first became apparent in the British Admiralty report of September 30, 1918."

The main point to be emphasized, the writer believes, is that at the end of 1918 the deep-sea merchant fleet of the world exceeded in total tonnage the normal total of the last official report just prior to the opening of hostilities. When it is recalled that the enemy staked everything upon the efficiency of its submarines the achievement of the world's shipyards becomes one of historic interest. He continues:

"Lloyd's further reported that on June 30, 1919, ship-building in progress throughout the world was represented by a total of 8,017,767 gross tons. Naturally that represented ships in various stages of construction, so it would be impracticable to figure the total as being completed by December 31, 1919. Assuming, however, that that total will be completed shortly, it would give at no distant date a total for the world of 58,936,767 tons. As these figures are official, it is quite safe to assume that the total will be reached, if not exceeded, during the year 1920.

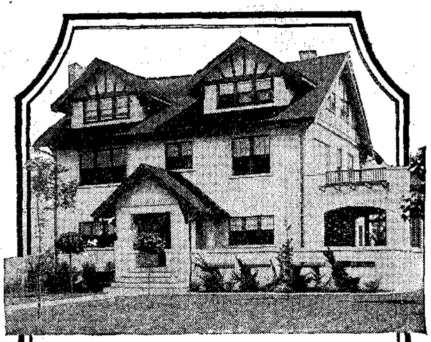
"In Lloyd's report for June, 1919, Great Britain was the chief sufferer in loss of tonnage, as compared with 1914, its net loss being 2,316,000. On the other hand, the ships in various stages of construction throughout the British Empire on June 30 last amounted to 2,870,503 gross tons, therefore, by this showing this tonnage, when completed during 1920, and without reference to keels that have been laid down since last June, the British Empire will have gained 554,503 gross tons over its total of June, 1914.

"Germany and Austria were the second and third countries to suffer by this comparison, but those countries can not be expected to recover their standing as of the year 1914 for a much longer period.

"In the comparative table, the countries showing the chief gains in shipping were the United States, with an increase of 7,646,000 gross tons, Japan 617,000 gross tons, Holland 102,000 gross tons.

"While these figures in detail reflect the greatest credit upon the world's ship-building industry at large, the fact that the total of to-day exceeds that of 1914 should not be accepted as evidence that more ships are not needed. It is impossible to say just how the world's fleet compares in general efficiency. It goes without saying that the intensive service the merchantmen were forced to maintain during the strenuous days of the war proved a severe strain upon their general physical condition to such an extent that drydocking establishments all over the world are now engaged in lifting many vessels from the water for much-needed and often heavy repairs. This would indicate that for the current year the drydocking of vessels will continue to be one of the most important branches of the ship-building industry in all countries."

The slump in foreign-trade movement in certain localities should not be taken, we are assured, as any proof of the future suc-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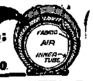

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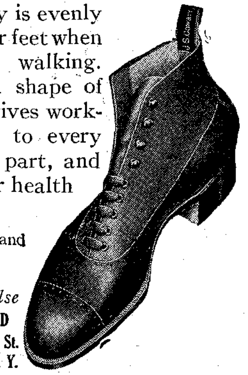

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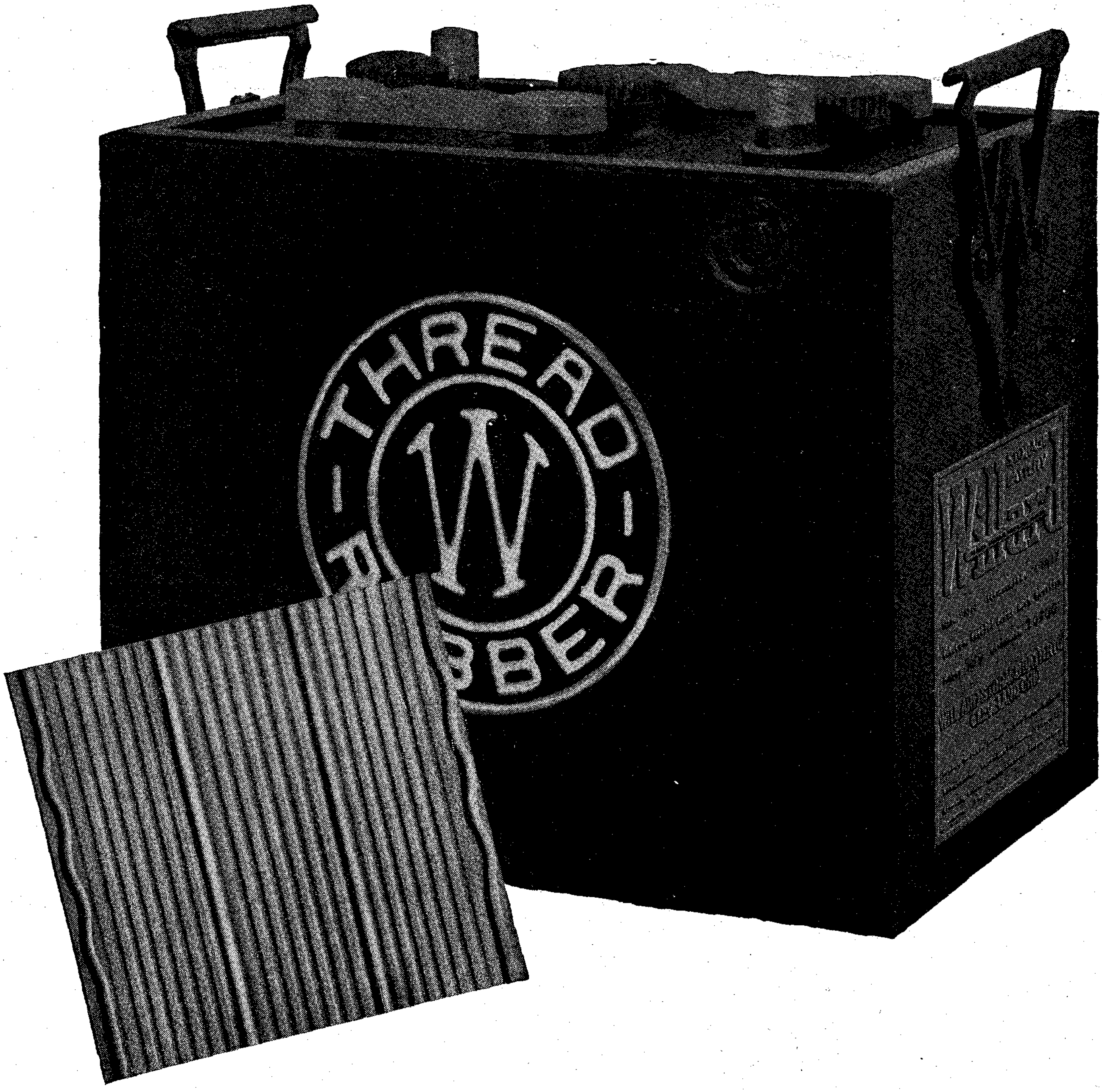

Inside the Battery

In this "Still Better Willard"—identified by the trade-mark shown on the side of the box (in red)—every positive plate is separated from its negative neighbor by Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation, a sample of which is shown at the left. It has a pronounced effect on the quality of the battery. Read what is said about it on the opposite page.

Threaded Rubber Insulation

What It Is

It is a corrugated piece of hard rubber, pierced from front to back with 196,000 tiny threads in order to make it porous, so that it will afford free passage for the battery solution.

It is used *inside the battery, in each cell, between each two plates in the cell.* It is very durable, as one would expect of hard rubber.

It lasts as long as the battery instead of wearing out before the plates (like ordinary insulation).

It is the exclusive invention and property of the Willard Storage Battery Company, and is not used in any battery except the Still Better Willard, branded with the trademark shown on the battery pictured on the opposite page.

What It Does

It does not wear out or get full of holes, causing short circuits and other insulation troubles.

It therefore helps you to get all that you should get out of the plates at continued high capacity.

It makes true "bone-dry" shipment and storage of the battery possible, because the Still Better Willard, having never had a drop of moisture in either plates or insulation is in a bone-dry condition and can be kept indefinitely without depreciation. Batteries with ordinary insulation can be shipped without battery solution, *but they are not bone-dry* for the insulation has been wet, and once wet it cannot be allowed to dry out. The battery must be filled at an early date.

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Willard Service

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

cess in the operation of the ships. A slump in cargo movements in certain directions, such as were reported in several instances during the past year, was inevitable. It will take many more months before the foreign trade is again at a normal figure and both outward and inward cargoes can always be assured. Each passing month will witness some improvement, and as each nation betters its internal conditions it will recreate its foreign trade, with the national standardization of routes, rates, and service. The writer concludes:

> "Meanwhile some are regarding the situation rather pessimistically, which is quite natural during any period of readjustment. Viewing the situation wholly from a practical business standpoint, ships will continue to be needed in commerce, and in due course of time many of the efficient shipyards of the country will again hum with industry, and commerce by sea, which for two thousand years and more has proved to be the great upbuilder of nations, will again be predominant in the world's work."

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

SOCIALIZATION of anything is its conduct with reference to its effect on the community at large rather than on individuals. It deals with mankind as a mass—but a mass bound together by certain bonds and affected by certain contracts. In a paper by Dr. George Dock, of St. Louis, printed as a leading article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, January 31), the writer points out that this kind of socialization in medicine has already made some progress in the United States, altho we have not gone as far as Great Britain in such matters as medical insurance. Incidentally Dr. Dock inquires whether the medical profession collectively functions as a trade-union, as some have charged, and concludes not only that it does not, but that it would be fatal to the profession to attempt any such kind of combination. The difficulty of making the public realize the economy of prevention of disease has in the past, Dr. Dock thinks, been the chief reason for general neglect of hygienic efforts, and for imperfect work in almost all parts of the country. He says:

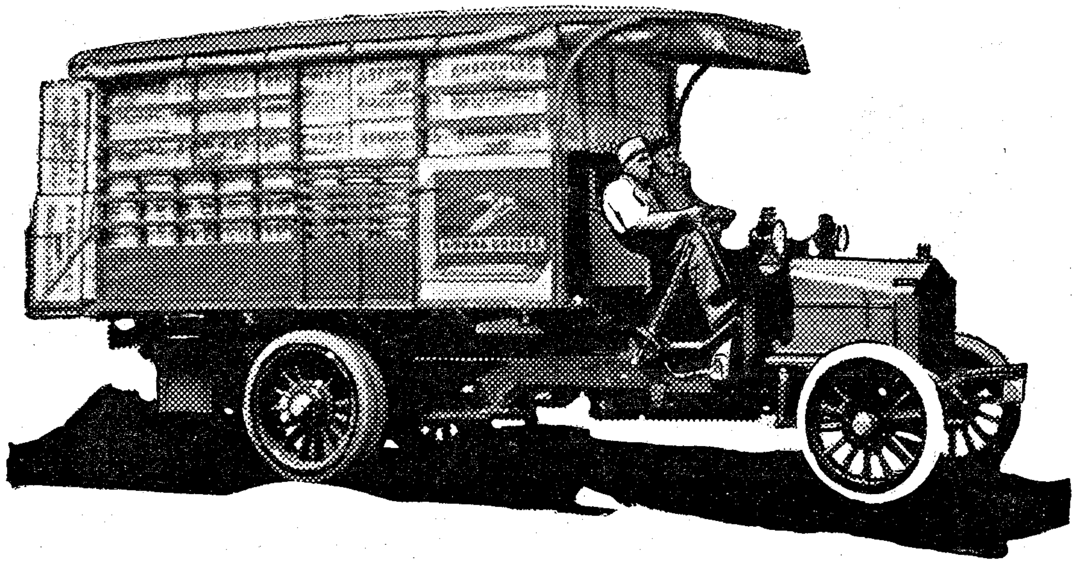
> "We were not accustomed to consider the cost of foes like infection and filth, and the cost of sanitary officers, detention hospitals, and compulsory care of dangerous invalids. In the last three years we have, almost without a murmur of protest, paid many times the former taxes in order to retain our moral and political freedom, and we all know that the price, extravagance included, was justified. To state it in another way: we spent many times more to kill or even disable, as by gas, a single enemy soldier, than we spend to keep our own population free from communicable disease; just as we spent many times more to maintain roads for ammunition than we ever have to facilitate bringing farm products to cities, or to get the country doctor to his patients. For the cost of a battle-ship we could eradicate malaria and typhoid fever from many localities where they still flourish. For sums that to a Secretary of War would seem trifling, we could make it possible for every tuberculosis patient to get necessary treatment in any stage of the disease. For the price of a single battle we could see to the health of every school child and train all those in schools and colleges in proper hygienic lines. The cost of sanitation of work-places would be a bagatelle. Of course, this could not be done under the old pork-barrel method of administration, or even according to the methods used in some lines, like aviation, in the war. But with a corps of experts, that could be formed now better than ever before, and a fund properly budgeted and honestly administered, a better return could be made than on any money ever spent by the country.
>
> "For a long time now the medical profession of the United States has been spoken of by some of its critics as a trade-union. To be sure it has never adopted any of the methods so characteristic of trade-unions in its relation to the rest of the population; and altho it has had, for nearly twenty years, a very efficient organization, it has never used its power for any other purpose than some public welfare, and in particular has not attempted to gain financially or politically, either for the organization or for individuals. Under the circumstances, it seems that the use of the term reflects as much on the trade-unions as on the medical profession.
>
> "But the trade-union movement is making rapid accretions, and in spite of the short-sightedness of many leaders of American labor, should be given every opportunity for proper expansion. Teachers in schools and universities have formed unions. From the experience of other countries we may find pressure on physicians also to unionize. Before we do this we should remember that we are not merely craftsmen; we occupy a position comparable rather to that of policemen, firemen, or soldiers. Any such allegiance as those exhibited even by the most conservative unions would be wholly at variance with our duties, as understood at all times and in all places by physicians."

Harm can be done, according to Dr. Dock, by unscrupulous, dishonest, or overambitious representatives of unions—harm not only to innocent fellow citizens, but to trade-unionism itself. Trade-unions, also, too often consider wages the main thing, the quality and quantity of work being secondary. He sees a danger from this tendency, which may last longer than either the capitalistic or the feudal systems, in the case of teachers' unions. He goes on:

> "Few teachers are paid enough, but many are paid more than they earn. In the agitation for increased appropriations, I have not seen any recognition of this fact, nor any intention of requiring a higher standard of performance when salaries are made fairly commensurate with comfort. The same danger would threaten if physicians had unions. How rarely in any unionized trade does one see pride in a neat job, or any effort to get it. The controller is keen to detect any detail that might be the sole function of another union, and fines a plasterer, for example, if he knocks in a protruding nail with the handle of his trowel; but both workman and helper may loaf to their heart's content without remonstrance. So let us keep out of unions as long as we can, and if we are forced into them as a result of social evolution, let us try to retain our pride in a good job and remember that ours is a calling in which there is work to do all the time; and time for our own comfort must often be negligible.
>
> "But there is already a class struggle going on, and, as usual at such a time, it is all the more dangerous because declarations of war have either not been formally made, or, if so, they have been concealed by those who fear to face the verdict of contemporaries or posterity. The coal strike is an example of a new method of trades-union struggle. Incidentally it illustrates the mental inertness of the people. As soon as the Government took its stand even the most judicious newspapers assumed that the strike was over, tho even now the coal situation grows more serious. One is reminded of the courtiers who assured King Canute that the waves receded at the royal command. It would have been better to imitate those who, when hungry and unable to fill their stomachs, obliterate the void by tightening their belts.
>
> "What stand should physicians take in this war? Having the highest example one can decide without trying to go into the merits of the case. I should say physicians should take the same stand they all took in 1914, and some even after that time, in international war. They should serve humanity wherever possible. But this, of course, is when they act as individuals, so that, to take a very concrete example, in case of a strike affecting the lives and health of the community, as of miners, railroad hands, or dealers in food, they should apply the counter-strike, as members of corporate bodies. If a hospital can not get coal or food, then no one in the unions concerned should be admitted to the care of such a hospital. To do other than this would be a crime against the helpless, tho the individual physician would be free to exercise his care wherever he could, and should help even those who call themselves his class enemies, when they are sick or wounded.
>
> "To do this may seem to require more charity than the twentieth century can afford. I do not think so. Let us hope, however, that instead of having to devote our talents to such work, we may soon enter another era, in which the only strife will be that for excellence."

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON THE EYE—There has long been an impression, says *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York, January), that yellow light is more agreeable to the eye than that containing chiefly the green and blue rays, and it is generally believed, for example, by many medical and technical men, that the kerosene flame produces a more "restful" light than other illuminants, especially than incandescent solids. It goes on:

> "This supposition has been submitted to careful tests by C. E. Ferree and G. Rand. . . . The experiments have compared the kerosene flame with the light from the



48 of the First Fifty

Pierce-Arrow trucks are still running after 8 years. All earned money for their owners whether the hauls were long or short, in the city or out of it.

Eventually you will measure the success of your truck by the length and regularity of its service and its low cost of maintenance and operation. When spread over years of service, the first cost becomes unimportant.

No. 3 was bought by the Arbuckle Brothers of Pittsburgh and did such notable work that they installed a fleet of 29 Pierce-Arrows in their service. After it had travelled 61,000 miles in 4½ years they figured that they should replace it, and it was sold to Brainard Brothers, packers, of Jersey City at a depreciation of 12% a year.

For 4 years since then it has served Brainard Brothers consistently. It now has more than 130,000 miles to its credit and is rendering as efficient service as ever. In July, 1918, it survived a fire and with new cab and body resumed its work unimpaired.

Pierce Arrow

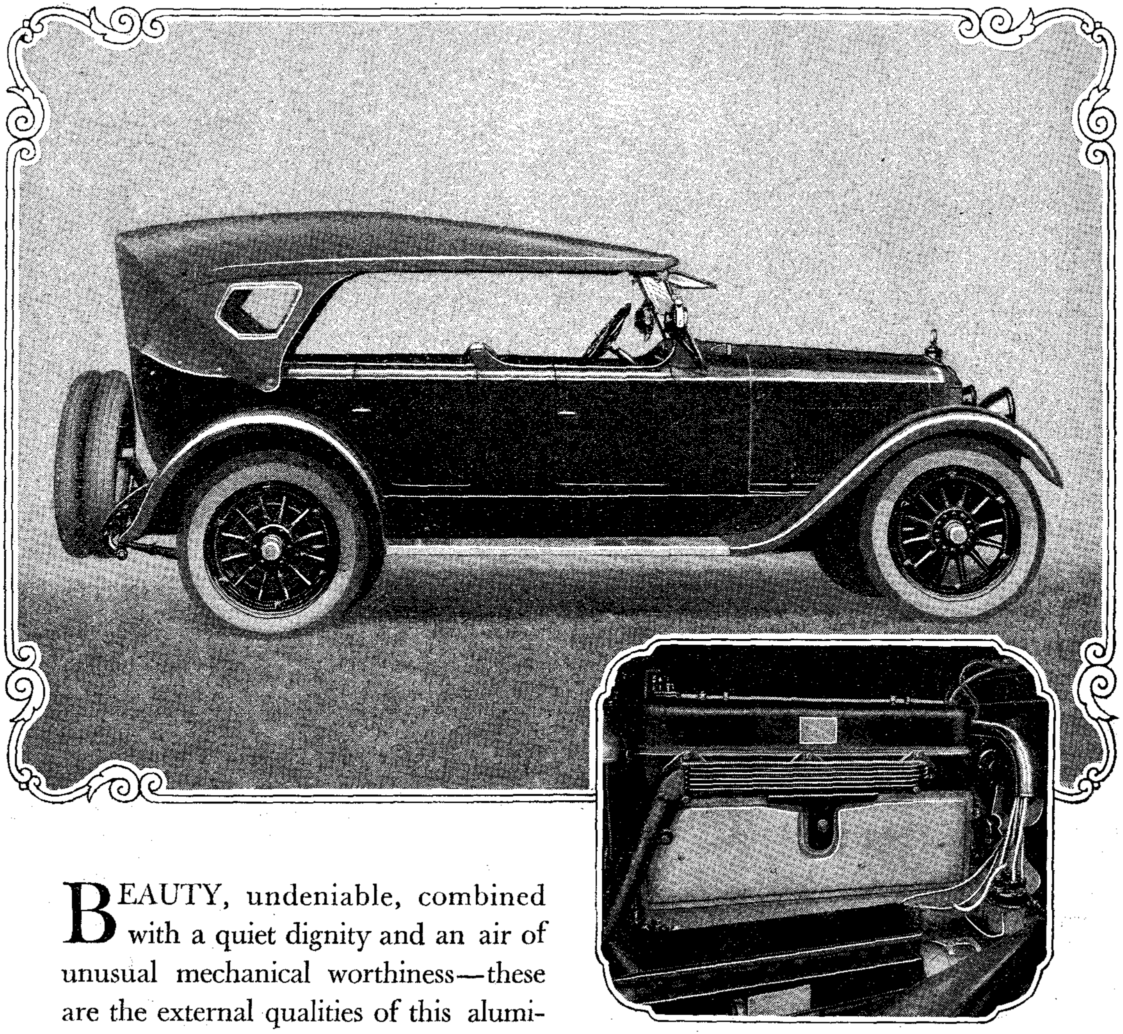
Delivers more work in a given time.

Loses less time on the job and off the job.

Costs less to operate and less to maintain.

Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands a higher resale price at all times.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.



BEAUTY, undeniable, combined with a quiet dignity and an air of unusual mechanical worthiness—these are the external qualities of this aluminum motored Premier. Fundamentally it is a big-hearted, lovable car, with no apparent bottom to the generosity of its power and endurance. And its gears are shifted—electrically, an advantage enjoyed by no other motor car.

At present the car, completely equipped for the road, with two spare cord tires, two spot lights, motor-meter, sells for $4300, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Showing the Exhaust side of Premier's exclusive aluminum engine. Note its simplicity and the cleanliness of its design. Also note the convenient and logical position of the battery.

PREMIER

MOTOR CORPORATION
INDIANAPOLIS····USA

THE ALUMINUM SIX WITH MAGNETIC GEAR SHIFT

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

carbon incandescent lamp, the Mazda lamp, . . . and with Welsbach mantles containing various amounts of ceria, and, therefore, varying in yellowness. The standard of comparison is the efficiency of the eye as determined by the ratio of time during which steadily observed type appears clear or blurred. The results obtained from numerous careful, prolonged experiments indicate that there is some justification for this impression, as they indicate that the efficiency of the eye diminishes more rapidly with light from the metal filament than with that from kerosene, and decreasing yellowness in Welsbach mantles also diminishes this efficiency of the eye. The authors, however, are not yet prepared to state positively that yellow light is better than white, but merely that yellow is better than green."

POWER-PLANTS ON DARTMOOR?

THE fight between industrial utility and the love for landscape beauty that we have been waging here at Niagara, with no conspicuous success, is now to be taken up on Dartmoor, England, a region particularly familiar to American readers through the works of Eden Phillpotts. A writer in *Nature* (London) states that a proposal to develop electrical energy from water-power on Dartmoor has led to a strong protest against interference with the moor as appreciated by the lovers of solitary places. Mr. Phillpotts first directed attention to the matter by a letter in *The Times*, in which he called on the Duchy of Cornwall, the landlords of Dartmoor, to act quickly "and help to create a body of parliamentary opinion; otherwise the destructive and ill-considered enterprise may receive sanction from an indifferent House of Commons next session." The writer continues:

"A Plymouth correspondent supplied to *The Times* of December 23 an account of the scope of the proposed scheme, and on later days other writers express their strong disapproval of the project from local, engineering, or esthetic points of view.

"The scheme of the Dartmoor and District Hydroelectric Supply Company is briefly to utilize the great rainfall and high altitude of Dartmoor in the generation of electricity at several power stations situated on different streams, to convey the current to the neighboring towns and villages for ordinary municipal purposes, and possibly to erect industrial establishments where current might be used for electrolytic or power purposes. It is claimed that this work will furnish needed employment for the population of the district, provided a continuous and economical supply of electricity for lighting, traction, and heating reduce the congestion of railway traffic by diminishing the demand for coal, and generally increase prosperity and confer public benefits more than sufficient to counterbalance any interference with agriculture, fishing rights, or the pleasure of visitors to the Moor.

"The general, and especially the local, public is not qualified to weigh the rival claims, and as things now stand Parliament must proceed by the old, cumbrous, and very costly method of hearing eloquent advocates and technical experts on all the points raised.

"At present the whole question of the water resources, and especially of the water-power of the British Isles is being investigated by a committee of the Board of Trade, and on this account Parliament may be inclined to postpone the consideration of private bills dealing with water, if not of special urgency, until the committee has reported. There are few areas in England where an unused gathering-ground exists at an altitude allowing of the development of water-power, and it may well be considered inexpedient to allocate them finally before a hydrometric survey has been carried out to enable the available power and its cost to be calculated on a sure basis before work is commenced."

CEMENT-COATED NAILS

APPROXIMATELY one-tenth of the wire nails manufactured are now cement-coated, according to H. A. Knight, who writes on the subject in *The Iron Age* (New York, January 29). The nails are coated by shaking them up in a hot tumbling-barrel with a compound consisting mainly of resin, from which they issue with a thin, tough coating which greatly increases their holding power. The friction of the driven nail with the wood melts the cement and forms a glue, which makes fast the nail. Mr. Knight goes on:

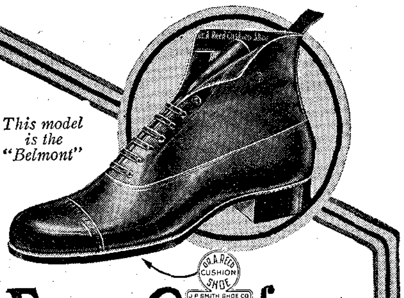
"The product is used principally in wooden packing-cases of all kinds, including boxes, barrels, crates. It is claimed that by their use there is less loss because of broken packages, less loss by theft because of the difficulty of prying open the cases, and because of the squeak incident to the extracting of the nails. It is said that but one coated nail need be used for every two plain nails.

"Cement-coated nails are sold by count and correspond in number to a 100-pound keg of standard plain wire nails. Coated nails are smaller than the standard wire nail in gage, and in most cases an eighth of an inch shorter, the average net weight being approximately 70 pounds per keg.

"Coated nails were invented by Ira Copeland, Brockton, Mass., who died in 1915. Prior to their manufacture in this country they were seen in the United States only when they came in imported packages and were known in Mr. Copeland's vicinity as French nails. Mr. Copeland noticed that the lumber in which these French nails were driven was very resinous, and upon experimentation found that when the French nails were cleaned and driven into our native lumber they did not hold any better than American nails. . . . . . .

"The first attempts at commercial coating were made by using a very complicated machine, also the invention of Mr. Copeland, which gave slow output and inferior product as compared to that of to-day. . . . [James C.] Pearson simplified the process, using a simple tumbling-oven, which was later developed by the leading interests in the coated-nail business into efficient and speedy machines.

"Many carpenters are prejudiced against the use of such nails, because they can not place them in their mouths and because they soil the hands. In packing delicate goods there is objection sometimes lest they



This model is the "Belmont"

Extra Comfort at No Extra Cost

That's what you get in "the easiest shoes on earth." The luxurious comfort of their cushion inner soles is like walking on velvet.

The Original and Genuine

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.–JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.
Makers of Men's Shoes — Makers of Women's Shoes
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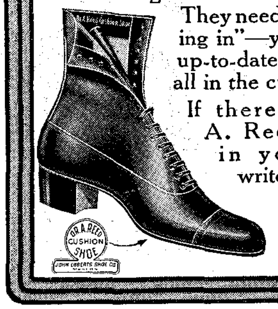

They need no "breaking in"—yet they are up-to-date in style. It's all in the cushion.

If there is no Dr. A. Reed dealer in your city, write us.

This model is the "Easy Joint"

BOHN
Refrigerators
Dealers everywhere
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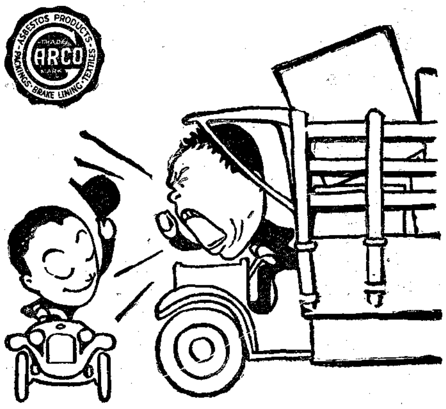

Stops that steam roller stuff

Not always is it the little fellow that gets stepped on in the heedless hustle of modern life.

More often it's the incautious one.

Garco is the symbol of the careful. It's the driver's ever present safeguard.

You can get Garco at the better shops and stores.

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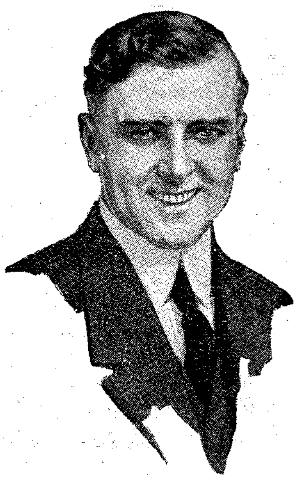

Fight Film

To Save Your Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

It is Film that Ruins Them

This is why brushed teeth discolor and decay. And why old methods of cleaning have proved so inadequate.

Your teeth are covered with a slimy film. It clings to them, enters crevices and stays. That film is the cause of most tooth troubles.

The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. So, month after month, that film remains and may do a ceaseless damage.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of many other troubles.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat that film. Able authorities have proved the method by many careful tests. And now, after years of proving, leading dentists all over America are urging its daily use.

Now Sent for Home Tests

For home use this method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-Day Tube is sent without charge to anyone who asks.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

The way seems simple, but for long pepsin seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. And millions of teeth are now cleaned daily in this efficient way.

Let a ten-day test show what this new way means. The results are important, both to you and yours. Compare them with results of old-time methods and you will then know what is best.

Cut out the coupon now so you won't forget.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice.

Now advised by leading dentists. Druggists everywhere are supplied with large tubes.

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Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 119, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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See What It Does

Get this 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. Learn what clean teeth mean.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

soil the goods. Because of their extreme holding-power, they are not suitable for house-finishing work or cabinet work where boards may have to be taken off for replacement or adjustment.

"A cement-coated nail is of mottled appearance, with blotches of the glue-like brown coating, through which shows the steel color of the nail. The heat of the hands slightly melts the coating and makes it sticky. The growth of its use has kept pace with the growth in the use of wire nails. A recent adaptation was that for the wooden molds for the concrete of the stadium of Princeton University.

"There are many manufacturers of this product on a small scale in the United States. Some have attempted to use paints or varnish, but the resinous mixtures seem to have been the most successful."

FRESH FOOD FOR STARVING EUROPE

HOW can foodstuffs be kept so as to retain all the nutritional properties that they had when fresh? We have solved the problem for some foods, notably roots and grains, which are natural storage-warehouses of food on a small scale. For most of the foods that contain vitamins when fresh we do not seem to have done so with certainty. Central and Eastern Europe are now suffering from a scourge of the diseases attributable to deficient diet, notably scurvy. Attempts to send them help are hampered by the difficulty or impossibility of providing and transporting what they need. To fight off scurvy, fresh vegetables and fruit are needed, and these are scarce or unavailable. Milk, which is absolutely needed for the babies, is practically unobtainable. The outlook is dismal enough. In this predicament, says the author of an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, the agencies for relief have first of all considered the possibility of supplying vegetables, fruits, and milk—the foods seemingly most essential in the crisis—preserved in some way which would permit of sanitary and economic transport, as well as represent modest costs within the range of trade limitations. He writes:

> "An unexpected obstacle was encountered in the more recent discoveries that various foods of this character lose their antiscorbutic potency in great measure or entirely as the result of the modes of preservation. This has been demonstrated for the current methods of desiccation with the aid of heat. The factors primarily responsible for the destruction of the antiscorbutic property are by no means understood as yet. Mere cooking in the usual culinary fashion does not necessarily destroy all the antiscorbutic potency of vegetables. Hess and Unger have reached the conclusion that the method of preparing dehydrated vegetables may yet be perfected so that a product can be furnished that will be comparable in nutritional value to the fresh vegetable. They add that the

Columbia Grafonola

Exclusive Columbia Artists in the Latest Song Hits

WHO kids them along in the latest song on Columbia Records only? —*Al Jolson!*

Who raises the roof with melodious mirth on Columbia Records only?—*Nora Bayes!*

Who knows how to mix song with laughter and tricks on Columbia Records only?—*Van & Schenck!*

Who jazzes the house by just opening his mouth on Columbia Records only? —*Harry Fox!*

Who starts on the quiet and ends in a riot on Columbia Records only?—*Bert Williams!*

Where first do you find the newest of song hits by all the most popular artists? —*On their exclusive Columbia Records!*

Where best will you hear these Columbia Records played?—*On the Columbia Grafonola!*

Columbia Grafonolas: Standard Models up to $300; Period Designs up to $2100.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., New York

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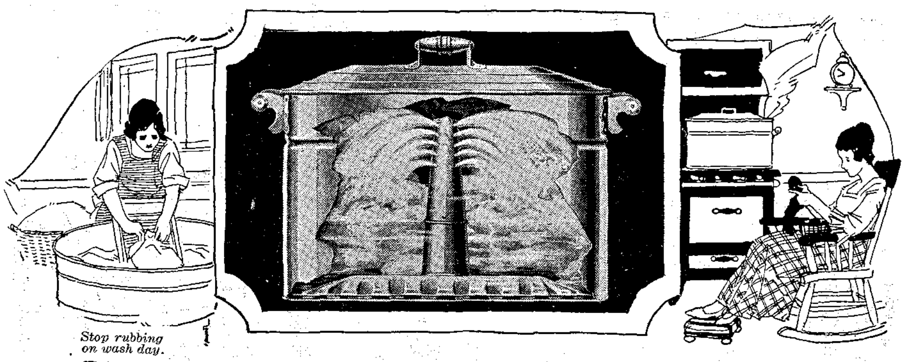
Dance Orchestra
Weber & Fields
Words & Music
Sung by Al Jolson
Sung by Nora Bayes
Van & Schenck
As Sung by Bert Williams
HARRY FOX
Hawaiian
Jazz
Jazz Orchestra
Emil


Stop rubbing on wash day.

Washing Machine for ONLY $5.00

Who ever heard of a modern labor-saving device for such a price! You expect to pay around $100.00—yet here is a machine GUARANTEED, not only to wash whiter and cleaner, but to do it easier and quicker than any complex device you have ever seen—yet only $5.00.

An old proverb says: "The simplest things are the best"—and the Percolo is the simplest device ever! Steaming hot suds continually circulate up the funnel as in a percolator, out the holes, down thru the clothes, up, out and down again and again — cleansing, whitening and sterilizing. Positively cannot injure any fabric that endures boiling — even the most delicate.

The Percolo converts your wash boiler into a most efficient laundry device. Requires no knowledge of machinery, no fussing. Just put in water, soap and clothes and forget it for the half hour or so, in which it does its job. No gears, cogs, or parts to get out of order or to wear out. Nothing to oil, nothing to think of whatever.

$5 rids washing of drudgery forever **Percolo WASHER** Steaming Water Washer Saves money, labor clothes, health, space

Give it the hardest tests you know of—greasy, grimy clothes to soiled but delicate curtains—you will find it the most thorough, the easiest, the most economical washer ever. At the end of 30 days' trial, we will refund your money (anywhere in U.S.A.), and pay charges both ways, if you are not 100% convinced—but you will be delighted, enthusiastic and amazed at such efficiency and such economy—for only $5.00. Get free descriptive folder at once—better yet, order your Percolo today, prepaid, on the 30-day trial offer

ERIE METAL PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 10, ERIE, PA.

Do you want to SELL the Percolo? Write for terms.

This Beautiful Monument—

will stand through the ages as a symbol of undying love.

Built of GEORGIA MARBLE, it will never streak, stain or corrode, and retains its original beauty forever.

GEORGIA MARBLE

is specified by the United States Government as the only marble not needing a coat of water-proofing. Composed of tiny interlocking crystals, it is impervious to weather and time.

Specify "GEORGIA MARBLE" as the material from which your monument is to be carved. Your dealer will tell you about it.

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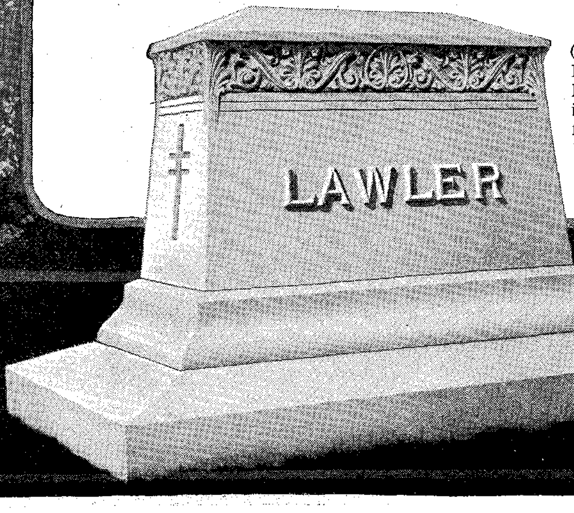

(The Colleoni Monument at Newark, N. J. is carved from Georgia Marble.)

problem seems to be one that opens to solution. The question of the degree of heating, which is generally regarded as of prime importance, appears to be merely one of several factors. Ideal conditions for furnishing dehydrated vegetables include the use of young vegetables, dehydrated shortly after they are plucked, and kept well sealed until they are to be eaten, and probably numerous other details which must be carefully observed if deterioration is to be prevented. Meanwhile, no dependence can be placed on dehydrated vegetables as antiscorbutics.

"The Committee on Accessory Food-Factors, appointed jointly by the Medical Research Committee of England and the Lister Institute, has recently issued a statement that 'canned vegetables are useless for prevention of scurvy.' . . . Experiments with cabbage and beans indicated that in the process of canning the greater part of the original antiscurvy value of the raw vegetable is destroyed. . . . This loss is primarily due to the destruction of antiscurvy material occurring during the heating involved in the process of canning. A further loss may be expected to take place during the period of storage.

"Before condemning canned foods in general as the result of such somewhat limited experience, we must recall the observations of American investigators on the antiscorbutic value of canned tomatoes. Hess and Unger have tested them with successful results both in the experimental scurvy of the guinea-pig and in infantile scorbutus. Tomatoes have also been desiccated without loss of all their antiscorbutic power. Here, again, sweeping generalizations should be avoided."

A similar warning is given by the writer in the case of dried milks. It is generally conceded, he says, that if milk is heated sufficiently its antiscorbutic power is entirely lost. Dried milk also is decidedly inferior, altho it does not necessarily lose its antiscorbutic value in the course of drying. We read:

"In considering the question of destruction of this vitamin by heat or by alkali, the duration of exposure to the detrimental influence is of the greatest importance. Let us hope that the manufacturers of dried milks, which seem destined to play an important part in the nutrition of the young in case fresh milk is not available, will devote their energies to the perfection of methods that shall in greater measure conserve the antiscorbutic potency of the mammary secretion. Barnes and Hume maintain as the result of their studies at the Lister Institute that 'scalded' milk, that is, milk brought rapidly to a boil and then immediately cooled, is distinctly superior, as an antiscorbutic, to dried milk. They also venture to suggest, on the basis of what we regard as rather slender evidence, that winter milk is inferior to summer milk in antiscorbutic properties, corresponding to the differences in the cow's diet at these different seasons.

"The recent investigations here and abroad have increased the list of products demonstrated to exert antiscorbutic potency, and have likewise helped to eradicate some erroneous beliefs. Orange-juice no

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

longer is the sole help in times of scorbutic distress. The latest addenda are the dry tamarind, cocum, and mango, which possess, according to Chick, Hume, and Skelton, of London, a definite, if small, antiscorbutic value. The experimental demonstration of this fact accords with the esteem in which these fruits are held as antiscorbutics among some of the natives of India. Their value is now reported to be greatly inferior to that of raw cabbages, swedes, germinated pulses, and orange or lemon-juice, but equal or superior to that of carrots, beet-roots, cooked potatoes, or raw meat-juice, compared weight for weight in the natural condition."

TO FIND HOW MUCH OIL WE HAVE LEFT

WHERE are the possible future sources of petroleum supply in the United States? What is their capacity, and that of the existing and known sources? This information should not be left to the hazard of chance "discovery." The discovering should be done now and systematically, so that our oil-fields may be mapped at once and developed on some well-considered plan. The American Institute has sent out a plan of a proposed organization of the Division of Research and Statistics and has asked for suggestions as to methods of attacking this big problem of conducting research so that it will be of benefit to the oil-industry. The plan, as outlined by Dr. Van H. Manning, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, is comprehensive, we are told by an editorial writer in *Oil News* (Chicago), but presents a serious weakness in its proposal to assign problems to government bureaus and universities. We read:

"The result most to be feared in connection with the research work of the Institute is that it will come under the control of some one of the government technical bureaus and become entangled in the bureaucratic system. The jealousies between departments of the Government and between bureaus are very strong and bitter, and if one bureau is given more important work than another or is allotted a larger sum, the work of the Institute will be very greatly hampered. Our government bureaus are not particularly efficient and they function very slowly, sometimes wasting much money and effort in the study of problems which practical men could have advised were of no value when solved. The fund which the oil-industry is going to set apart for petroleum research should not be allowed to be used for publicity purposes for any bureau or university. . . . . . .

"The proposed plan suggests many lines of effort which it is not quite clear will be to the advantage of the Institute to follow. The whole question should be given the most serious consideration and the Institute should never at any time relinquish absolute control of the kind of experiments to be carried on or of the right to appoint the investigators. The American business

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Soft, rich looking
bathrobes of
"Viyella"
UNSHRINKABLE
Flannel
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is lighter weight.
Sold in the piece and as made-up garments by most first class shops.
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DAY & NIGHT WEAR
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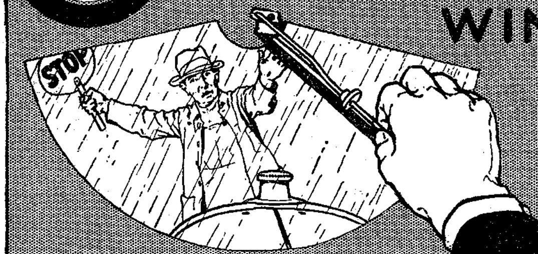
$2.00



Money-Back Offer Put an Outlook on your car and try it 20 days. Then if you are willing to part with it send it back *and your money will be returned.* All dealers are authorized by us to make this same MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE of satisfaction.

Easy to Put On The Outlook "Regular" clamps over the top of the windshield. Anyone can put it on in ten minutes or less, without other tools than a screwdriver and a pair of hands. Once on, it stays on. The rubber roller protects the glass and keeps the tension always even so that the wiper is held firmly, snugly, uniformly against the glass at all times. Special models for closed cars fasten through the glass or through the windshield frame.

Don't Wait until "tomorrow" (which never comes) in order to make your car safe! If your dealer can not supply you SEND THE COUPON DIRECT TO US TODAY with $2 (in Canada $3) for an Outlook Windshield Cleaner—and begin at once getting this protection for your life and pocketbook.

UNSEEN DANGERS
Crouch Behind a Clouded Windshield!

Rain! Snow! Sleet! Mist! Fog! *Destruction hides behind each one.* As you drive through the storm, with windshield blurred and vision confused, *what dangers lie ahead!* A collision—a wrecked machine—perhaps your own life and other lives dashed out in a twinkling!

Nor do all the accidents *nor the worst accidents* occur only in "blinding" storms. Just a moment's shower, or a fine mist—an instant's loss of sight—*and the harm is done.* No driver was ever so careful *or so lucky* as to escape forever if he persisted in driving without *clear vision in every weather.* Your turn will come if you don't prepare!

Outlook keeps the windshield clear at all times. Anyone can attach it in 10 minutes. It's no trouble—always works—never in the way—looks well—lasts long.

Dealers Your jobber can supply you. All dealers are authorized to give the above money-back offer and guarantee of satisfaction.

Clip and Mail This Coupon Today

The Outlook Company,
5689 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio

For enclosed $2 (in Canada $3) send one Outlook Windshield Cleaner for . . . . open car . . . . closed car on the understanding that I may try it 20 days and if not pleased may return it and get my money back promptly, with postage

Name. . . . .
Address. . . . .

No Lather Seems Perfect Without Shavaid

This new combination makes shaving easier, as a Free trial will convince. And it saves time, keeps the skin in condition, does away with harshness. You, too, will be delighted with Shavaid.

"The greatest advance in shaving comfort" is the unanimous verdict of men the nation over who have adopted Shavaid, the instant beard softener.

Men who have tried every way to ease the harshness of the morning shave, now agree that Shavaid is the final development. And to prove it to you, we'll send a free trial tube.

Try it as others have, judge it yourself. Note all that it does to relieve the morning's irksome task.

Quicker easier pleasanter

No need now to apply hot towels before shaving. That is a bad habit, anyway, for it brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time.

Merely apply a thin coating of Shavaid over the beard. Then cover over with your favorite lather.

But do not rub the lather in. That is unnecessary and it takes time. Shavaid saves all those moments of hot towel applications and rubbing in the lather.

Then shave, after thus applying the Shavaid and lather.

You'll be surprised! The razor responds so willingly. Pulling is minimized. Abrasions are rare.

A soothing balm

Note the instant effect of Shavaid—how cooling, how pleasant! Then note how the lather stays moist and creamy.

That usual "drawn," smarting feeling is absent.

Shavaid keeps the skin in prime condition — smooth, firm, free from that tenderness and dryness which are caused by hot water and too much rubbing.

In fact, Shavaid is so much of an emollient that no after-lotions are necessary. Following your shave, you will experience immediately a skin softness, a pleasant glowing that you never knew before.

A scientific preparation

Shavaid was perfected after long scientific study and countless experiments. It is the product of a company which for 25 years has been inventing and perfecting new helps for mankind.

And we want you to try Shavaid, so that you can experience this new delight. A free trial tube will be sent to you at once, if you mail the coupon below. Then after proving the value of Shavaid, you can secure full size tubes from your druggist at 50c each. Or if he cannot supply you, we'll be glad to fill your order direct.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

B&B

Shavaid

At Druggists—50c a Tube

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, New York, Toronto

Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

69

Free Trial Tube

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, Ill.

Mail free trial tube of Shavaid to

Name ....

Street Address ....

City .... State ....

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

official has, for example, no interest in our export trade in his particular line unless his firm is actively engaged in exporting. Furthermore, he will not take the trouble to inform himself concerning export conditions, foreign markets, or the steps which our Government is taking to open up a foreign outlet for our manufactured product.

"The men engaged in the petroleum industry show apathy toward the national petroleum situation altho the future prosperity of our country depends upon the acumen and foresight of our Government in the present struggle for control of the future supply of petroleum. The average oil-man is concerned only with the prices from day to day of the products in which he deals. He manifests no interest in the activities of the astute diplomats of Great Britain, nor does he urge the administration to lend every possible governmental aid to those American corporations which have read the handwriting on the wall and are entering into competition with foreign interests for the acquisition of new sources of supply.

"It is time that the oil-industry awoke to the seriousness of the fuel situation. Altho the shipping situation holds small promise of low rates for years to come, the use of liquid fuel for all ships is a foregone conclusion if it can be obtained at any reasonable figure. The principal trade routes leading through the Panama Canal and to the east and west coasts of South America should be dotted with our own fueling-stations, and a southern source of supply for the requirements of these stations is greatly needed. The great bulk of production within the United States will be required for our own consumption Even at the present time we are drawing upon Mexico for enormous quantities of the fuel-oil grades of crude to supplement our own production. The finding of any new source of supply, therefore, for the demands of our customers and for the necessary liquid-fuel stations to serve our merchant marine is most essential. . . . . . .

"If this country is to hold its present rank among the countries of the world, our Government must take active steps to acquire all the sources of the future petroleum supply which have not already been obtained by foreign interests. The American oil-men must see to it that our Government does not neglect our interests in this vital matter."

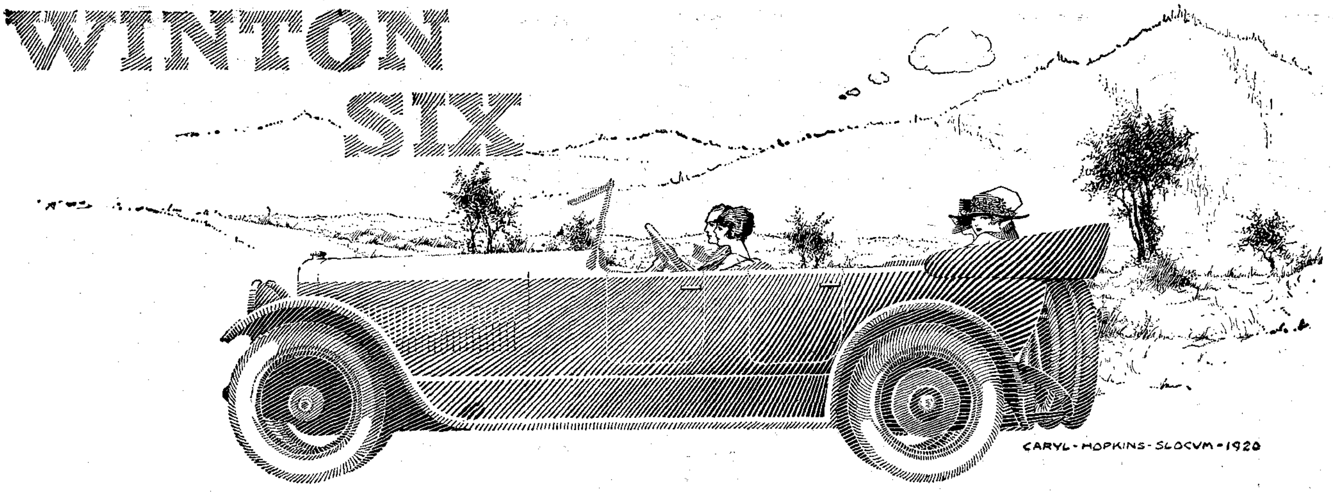
A Real Calamity.—It was in the Argonne. A regiment of colored pioneers from Dixie who had been inducted into the service had just received a batch of mail. But neither Jefferson Madison Monroe nor his particular side-kick Washington Jones, was manifesting any great elation. In fact, they both looked decidedly in the dumps.

"Wash," mourned Jefferson. "I'se the hard-luckin'est nigger what was ever. I done just got a letter from mah gal and she's gone and went and married another."

"Oh, man, man!" wailed Wash. "You don't know what hard luck am. Me, I just got a letter from the draf' board what says I'm exempt!"—*Pittsburg Post.*

The "Red" Sun.—TEACHER—"The sun shines on the righteous and unrighteous alike. What does that signify?"

PUPIL—"That it has been socialized."
—*Der Brummer* (*Berlin*).



What's your desire?

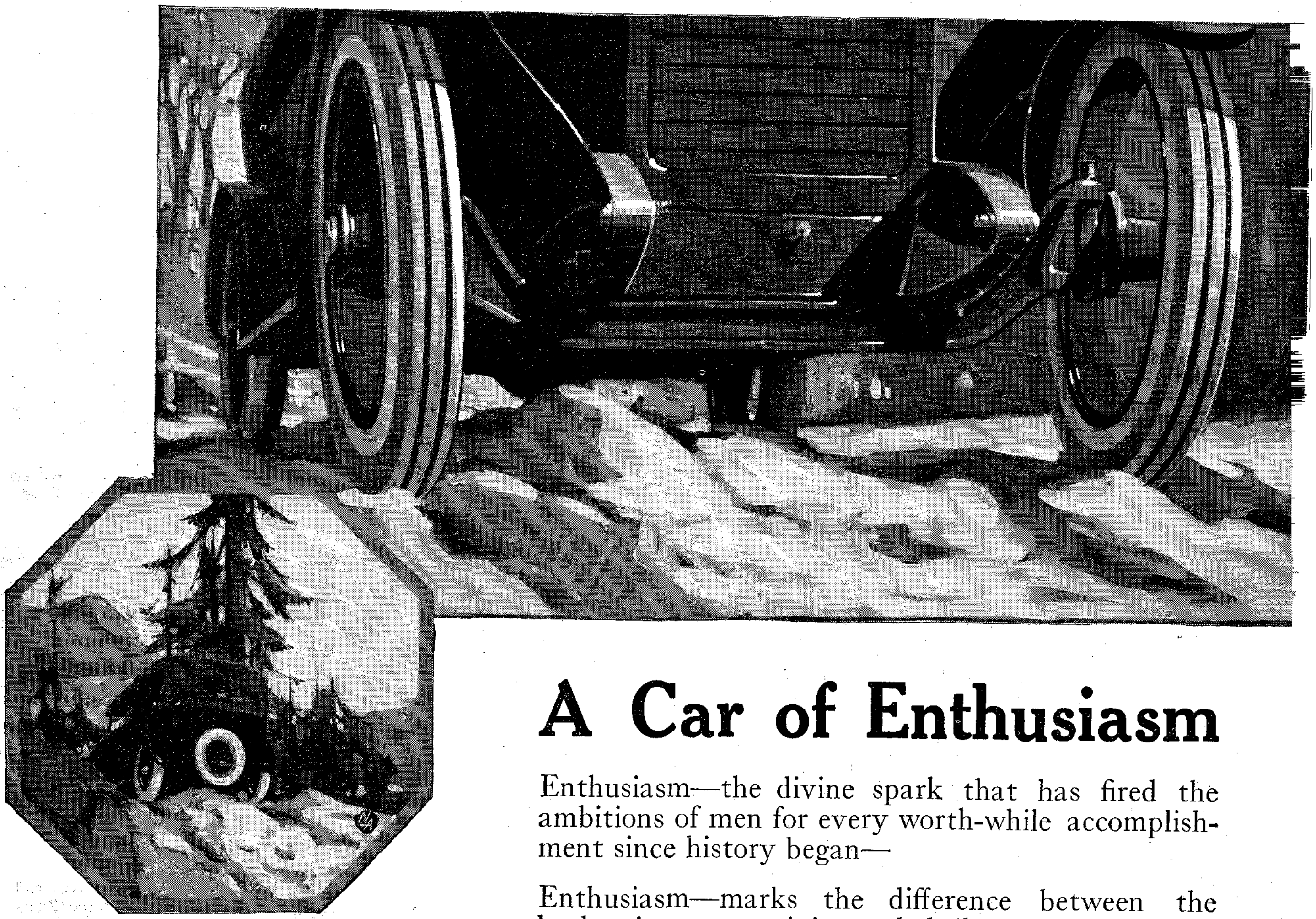
LIVELY getaway? Speed? A wide range of driving flexibility? Power for hard hills and bad roads? A motor so alive that it "hangs on" all day long and finishes fresh at night? Restful passenger comfort, as in a lounging room? A car so good to see that people cannot help admiring it? And so sturdy that you are a stranger in repair shops? Which of these is your desire?

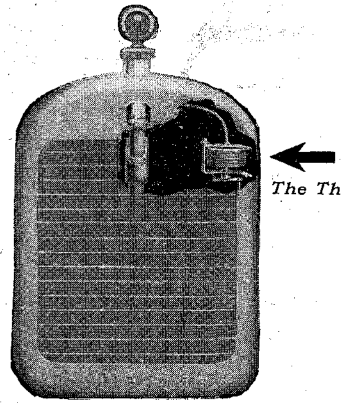
The reason we ask is that we know one surprising car that has them *all.* It is the newest Winton Six, a most exceptional and inviting automobile. May we send you literature?

The Winton Company
77 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio

Winton Oil Engines for belt drive, to be used in isolated power plants, and Winton Oil-Engine Generating Sets are manufactured by the Winton Company in a separate, splendidly equipped engine-building plant. Write us your needs.

Columbia Six





A Car of Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm—the divine spark that has fired the ambitions of men for every worth-while accomplishment since history began—

Enthusiasm—marks the difference between the leaders in every activity and the laggards who put in just enough effort to "get by".

Is it an exaggeration to say that some cars put enthusiasm into their work? Drive a Columbia Six and see.

Instant responsiveness—verve and snap in action—the easy, confident way it goes thru with the toughest job of muddy, rutted hill climbing—imparting no sensation of working to the limit of its strength—these qualities can only result from abundant vitality and reserve strength. They are accurately expressed by one word—enthusiasm.

The Columbia Six owner never has that feeling of uncertainty when he approaches a difficult bit of "going." He has perfect confidence that his car is willing and able to do even more than he asks of it.

Talk With a Columbia Six Owner and You Will Find that the Enthusiasm in His Car is Contagious

Five Models—Touring, Sport, Roadster, Sedan, Coupe

COLUMBIA MOTORS COMPANY
DETROIT, U. S. A.

For the Mechanically Inclined

At this time when the changing seasons bring almost every day a shuffling together of winter's raw cold with spring's balmy warmth, these "Sylphon" thermostatically controlled radiator shutters are a constant source of delight to Columbia Six owners.

For, automatically they maintain motor heat at the point for highest motor efficiency. Almost humanly they sense the slightest temperature variation and open and close to meet the motor's needs. They eliminate carburetor fussing and contribute to carefree motor service.

Gem of the Highway

BUSINESS · EFFICIENCY

"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY" AS WORKED OUT AT WAPPINGERS FALLS

AN industrial democracy in successful operation is revealed in the story of a bleachery and cotton-print works at Wappingers Falls, a town lying back from the Hudson River, a few miles below Poughkeepsie, where the idea of a young man was evolved into fact, and harmony and profit were reached through the same channel. Tradition was laid aside, and there was effected an organization in which the employees shared in the responsibility, management, and profits, and at the same time earned a fair dividend for the shareholders. The result was a dream come true. The employees took an owner's interest in their work. The more they produced, the more they earned themselves. They obtained shorter hours and increased wages, and at the same time increased production, which was as much to the benefit of their own purses as to the pockets of the stockholders. An eye was had to the future, and provision was made against possible loss and decreased demand by the establishment of two sinking funds, one to pay interest on the capital, and the other to pay half wages to the employees if the factory was closed down. Ray Stannard Baker, in the course of a series of articles in the New York *Evening Post*, tells the story of this experiment:

> In the summer of 1918, a young minister named James Myers went to Wappingers Falls. He was sent by the owners of the company to see what he could do to change the conditions. When the new company had taken the property it had been much run down physically; they had built it up, got it on a profitable basis, and they wanted now to attack the problem of a new relationship with the personnel.
>
> Mr. Hatch, the treasurer of the company, had been for some time interested in experiments in "industrial democracy," and had begun the introduction of the new system in a mill in which he was interested in Abbeville, S. C. He wanted to try out something of the same sort in Wappingers Falls. He had only two general ideas regarding the method of going about it—both fundamental. One was to go slow, not make changes too abruptly, the other was to be honest with the workers at every step; that is, not to give them something that looked like a "new deal," merely as a screen for a closer riveting upon them of the old system—or to prevent unionism, or to forestall strikes.
>
> A meeting of the five hundred operatives was called and the new representative plan was explained to them, and they elected by secret ballot six representatives (afterward eleven) from the various departments. These were organized into a board of operatives and James Myers was chosen executive secretary, his salary being paid by the company. It is to his enthusiasm, vision, and organizing ability that the plan owes much of its success.
>
> There was one small labor-union of skilled men in the mill, and they joined in the enterprise and elected their president, Mr. Bennett, to the board, where his experience as a union-leader was of great value. The board, at the beginning, was given three groups of powers:
>
> (1) To solve the problem of housing. The company houses were out of repair and there was constant complaint. The company agreed to give the board of operatives entire charge of these houses and to supply the money for all repairs they should recommend.
>
> (2) To take up the matter of education and recreation in the community and especially the matter of a club-house to take the place of the saloons when they should be closed.
>
> (3) The board was also empowered to suggest methods of improvement to the management in other matters—living conditions, wages, and the like, but it was without power to enforce its recommendations.
>
> A survey of housing conditions was immediately begun, and the practical knowledge of the operatives on the board was at once apparent—and also their desire to maintain a businesslike attitude toward the problem. That is, they held that the houses ought to return a fair interest on the capital invested. At once a great transformation began to take place in the village: reconstruction of old houses, new paint, new conveniences, and even the removal of several antiquated tenements. All this was entirely managed by the board of operatives but paid for by the company. The board established a fine baseball and athletic field in a natural amphitheater and a playground for the children, and by winter they had taken possession of one of the old saloon buildings and changed it into a well-equipped village club-house, which is to-day one of the centers of life in the town. They also began the publication of a monthly paper called *Bleachery Life*, dealing not only with the new plans, but with all sides of mill-life, including certain news printed in Italian for Italian workers. This has been a real agency in awakening mutual interest. Plans have now been made for selling all company houses to the workers at low prices with deferred payments.

This system treated the employee not as a means to an end, but as an end in himself. As it began to show indications of success and permanency, the board of operatives, coming into contact with the deeper problems of the mill itself—wages, hours, and real domestic control—saw that its power must be enlarged, and in May, 1919, asked for more power. The board explained to the company that the apathy and lack of interest with which the employees viewed the board's work were due to the fact that its duties were not directly concerned with the questions of hours, wages, and conditions. The management was ready for the next step. Hours were

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This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you.......... **$295**

1 carat, $295.00

Men's Green Gold Diamond Ring
$485
Fine blue white perfectly cut diamond, embedded in solid platinum. Ring is handsomely hand-carved in Grecian design.

Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring
$365
Six blue white perfectly cut diamonds set on sides of the ring. Large center stone is fine blue-white color, perfectly cut and of exceptional brilliancy. Ring is exquisitely hand-carved and pierced.

Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring
$450
Perfectly cut, blue white diamond in center and sixteen small diamonds embedded in solid platinum ring in a rich lace work design—exquisitely carved and pierced.

Ladies' Diamond Ring—White Gold
$125
Perfectly cut, blue white diamond, mounted in richly carved and pierced white gold ring; 4 small perfectly cut diamonds on sides.

A Few Weights and Prices of Other Diamond Rings.

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1/2 carat - - - -	147.00	2 carats - - -	620.00
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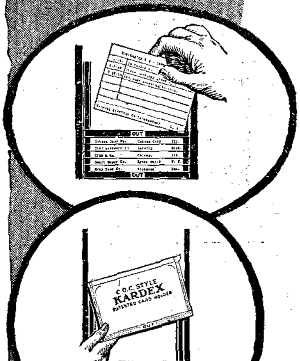

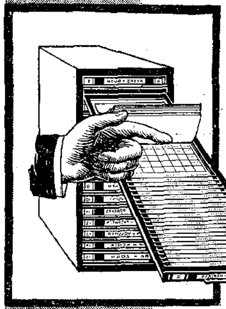

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Any Record Cards Can be Kardexed

NO matter whether you have only fifty, or a million, items or names to handle, you can locate the one you want instantly with Kardex. No other system gives you so many advantages as

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CARDS IN SIGHT

In Kardex every card is in plain sight—each in its individual holder with its index item exposed to plain view, yet protected from dirt, dust, and handling, by transoloid pocket holder. Color guides, easily attached, give any desired classification.

Both sides of every card are available without removing cards from holders. Cards and holders can be removed singly or in groups easily and quickly.

Kardex steel cabinets handle any number of cards, from 50 to a million—every one in sight.

Cards and holders can be removed or added, singly or in groups, making it easy to keep cards in alphabetical order at all times.

Write for Kardex Catalog

that explains exclusive features of Kardex. It is an authority on cards-in-sight business systems. Learn how you can save clerk-cost.

Kardex service means prompt deliveries. Change your old System without loss of time.

AMERICAN KARDEX COMPANY
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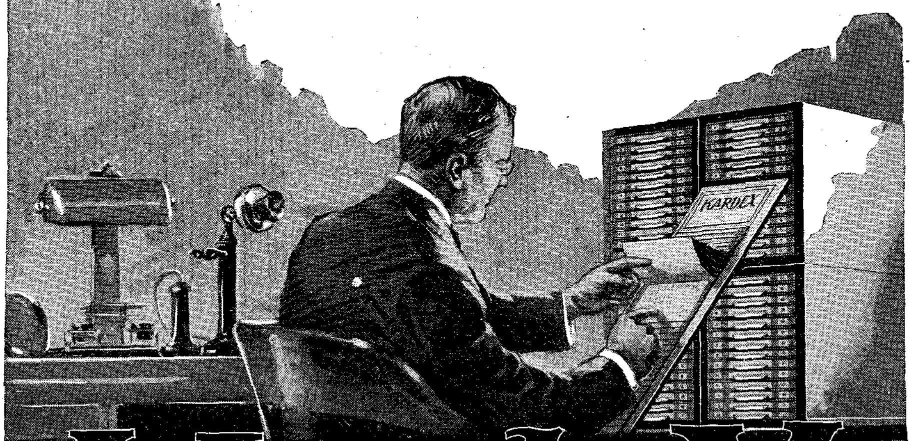
Branch Offices and Representatives in Principal Cities



Kardex
CARDS IN SIGHT

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

reduced from fifty-five to forty-eight, and wages were increased by 15 per cent. But the board of operatives also promised to show the true spirit of cooperation by increasing production, and the employees kept that promise. Mr. Baker's account continues:

The next step was a long one. The company decided to establish a board of management, consisting of three members representing the employer's side (the manager of the mill, the New York agent, and the treasurer of the company, Mr. Hatch), and three members chosen by the board of operatives, Mr. Aurswald, Mr. Beasley, and Mr. Clark. This board was given absolute power "to settle and adjust such matters of mill management as may arise"—practically complete control of the mill. In case of a deadlock between the two groups over any question they are empowered to elect a seventh arbitrating member, whose deciding vote shall be final. This board went into control in August, 1919.

A profit-sharing system was adopted on these terms: After all expenses are paid, including 6 per cent. interest on capital, the net profits, whatever they may be, are divided, half and half, between the stockholders and the workers. Mr Hess, the agent (manager) of the mill, has introduced a complete cost-accounting system, so that net profits can be known monthly, and dividends are therefore now declared monthly. The first dividend to the wage-workers was paid last August and represented 4 per cent. upon wages earned in the previous six months.

No sooner, however, is any profit-sharing plan discust than the problem arises as to what will happen when losses come. The company has met this problem by establishing two sinking-funds to be built up out of profits until each reaches $250,000—one to pay half wages to workers, if the mill is forced to close down, the other to maintain regular interest on capital.

These new responsibilities, coupled with the new opportunities for a real share in any increased effort, have awakened a wholly new spirit in the mill. There is a reason now for "getting busy," for pushing up production. Instead of opposing the introduction of efficiency schemes in the plant—as workmen so often do—they welcome them. For more production, more efficient work, means more profits—and half of all profits go to them.

I want to give one example of this. Last winter the New York office "came back" at the board of operatives at the mill because of damage to one large shipment of cloth through "pin-cuts." It had cost the company $6,000. In former times this loss would have been "swallowed" and not much said; perhaps some employee "fired" if the guilty one could be found. Here is the way the New York office express its feelings to the operatives at the mill:

"Let's just for the fun of the thing figure this out for each of us. Increased expenses mean decreased profits, and in this instance our decrease in profits amounts to about $6,000, less what we can get for the salvage. Under our partnership agreement the stockholders stand half, or $3,000, and the other $3,000 is at the

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

expense of the operatives. You all can easily figure out for yourselves just about what your individual share of this is, and can ask yourselves if you got your money's worth. We are sure the stockholders did not. We haven't written you a letter for some time, but this subject sure did drag us out of our shell."

It was no trouble for the five hundred operatives at the mill to calculate what that piece of carelessness cost, on an average, each of them. It was $6. It went through the mill like a shock, and it was known just how and where the damage occurred. It can be seen what the public opinion of the mill would be toward those workers who had been so careless as to reduce by $6 the profits of every employee in the mill!

At the payment of each month's dividend it is proposed to hold a mass-meeting at which affairs of the mill will be discust, and improvement in processes and money-saving devices can be suggested. But this is not all:

The company has now gone still a step further upon the road to "industrial democracy." It has reorganized its own board of directors. It has now five members, three representing capital and management, one elected by the board of operatives and one representing the community of Wappingers Falls. This is aimed to draw together all the interests concerned; the management, the workers, the town. Especially is the last a novel idea—community representation—for in all old mill-towns there is a heavy weight of dull local suspicion of the mill and the company. If the town can know what is going on, it is the theory of Mr. Hatch that the town also will help. He wants good will all the way round. The company has also made arrangement to sell shares of its stock to its operatives at a low price.

The greatest source of difficulty, suspicion and jealousy, leading to war in international affairs, is secret diplomacy. And so it is in industrial affairs; secret deals, back-stairs agreements, sly bookkeeping, dishonest profit-sharing. The men behind the Wappingers Falls experiment recognize this and have provided for a wide degree of publicity. With representatives of the board of operatives sitting on the board of management of the mill nothing relating to the manufacturing end of the business can be covered up—and now with a delegate of the operatives in the board of directors the entire inside of the company's business will be known. This is a very advanced step—taken, so far as I know, by only two other employers: one the Filene Store in Boston, the other the Procter & Gamble Soap Company, of Cincinnati. It is perhaps practicable yet only in relatively small industries, but it is a tremendous demonstration of the absolute sincerity of the employer in approaching his problem. It also is the best insurance to the employer that his industry will weather hard times and the possible necessity of reducing wages with the full cooperation of the workers—for they, also, will be on the inside and know of the difficulties and problems that confront the industry as well as he does.

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TRADE MARK

"Go Ahead—
You Can't Break It"

"Fold right through it. It will make a clean, straight crease, and the folder *will not be marred*—it is printed on Foldwell."

THE printer speaks in no uncertain terms because he *knows* what he can expect of Foldwell. He knows that Foldwell is made with a rag base and that its fibres will bend over smoothly at the crease, whether folded with or against the grain, and not pull out into saw tooth edges. He knows this because he has demonstrated it on hundreds of jobs where perfect printing and lasting quality were demanded.

There is no paper manufactured to withstand the strain of rough usage as does Foldwell. If you would have your catalog, broadside or sales letter reach its destination with clean, unbroken text and illustrations—specify Foldwell.

Note—We will gladly send our booklet, "Paper as a Factor in Modern Merchandising."

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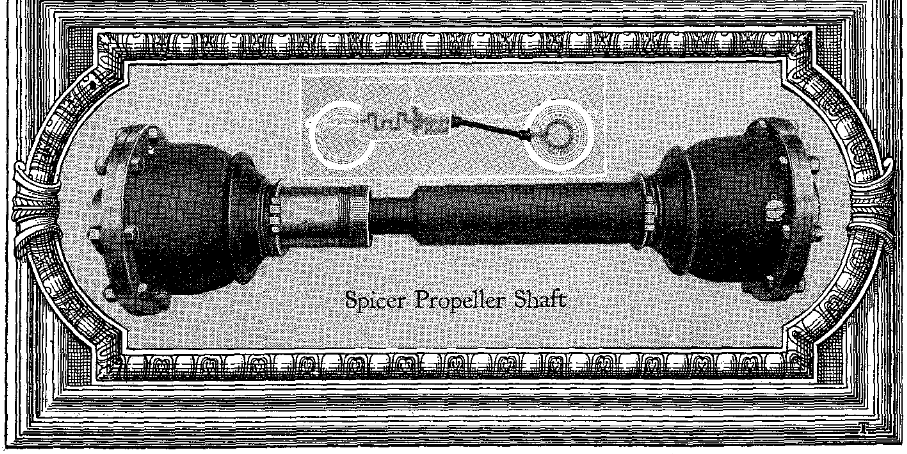

Spicer Propeller Shaft

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

HOW A THIRTY-MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS MAN KEEPS HIS WORKERS HAPPY

A GARDEN, a cow, chickens, and children constitute the full equipment of a regular worker, in the opinion of Fuller E. Callaway, the head of one of the great merchandising concerns of this country. Mr. Callaway has made it a point in the conduct of his business to see that as many as possible of his workers become "regular." His ideas regarding this matter, as well as others relating to business, speak for themselves. We are told that he began his merchandising career by starting a five-and-ten-cent store in La Grange, Ga., thirty years ago on a borrowed capital of five hundred dollars. To-day he is the head of a company doing a thirty-million-dollar a year business. Of course, other things besides his method of handling employees have contributed to his success. We learn, for instance, that he is a great worker. For a number of years after starting his business he worked sixteen hours a day, and "I enjoyed myself every hour of the sixteen," he says. Even now when he might be expected to take life a bit easy he says he likes "to be crowded with jobs ahead, so that I scarcely have time to do them all." Mr. Callaway's ideas regarding the treatment of workers is of particular interest at this time of industrial unrest. We read thereof in an article in *System* (New York) written by Neil M. Clark. Says Mr. Clark:

Callaway makes every effort to get men into the jobs they like, and give them an interest in it. This is one of the secrets of his low labor turnover; but not the only one.

Labor stability, he believes, is not due to any one thing. On the contrary, it is the sum of many little things. A straw broke the camel's back. Many straws of the right kind, Callaway believes, break the workman's hankering to wander on to another job. And in a given case any one of a dozen "straws" may be the particular one responsible. Callaway provides enough "straws" to stabilize a large majority of his workers.

Many of these workers fresh from the country are entirely ignorant of book learning—can not even read or write. Callaway believes that his first big job is to educate them and their families. That is the reason for the handsome red brick schoolhouse, furnished with the best in the way of equipment and teachers, that stands on a hill overlooking the village.

The children are not the only ones who profit by the school. There are night classes for older folk who wish to take advantage of them. Given a fair amount of education, Callaway believes that the worker is in a far better position to know his abilities, to think for himself, and to get himself established in a job for which he is fitted, and stay there.

"Train the man to think for himself," he says, "and let him speak for himself when he wants something. I think that is more logical than having a group of three

It Justifies Your Judgment

When the weather is at its worst the contents of your buildings need protection most—that's the time when a roofing is of greatest value to you.

Remember this when you buy ready roofing. Remember that you are buying for foul weather, not for fair.

Ru-ber-oid Roofing makes a friend of every man who buys it because, when the test comes, it justifies his judgment. Year after year it will face the worst weather nature can send and year after year it will protect the building it covers.

You can ask no more of a roofing than that. But on the other hand you should ask no less.

So when you buy ready roofing—buy Ru-ber-oid. For twenty-five years it has been made to meet a standard of quality—not of price. It has been made to give service-plus. That's what it will give *you* when you use it.

There is but one Ru-ber-oid
The Standard Paint Co. makes it

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Chicago New York Boston

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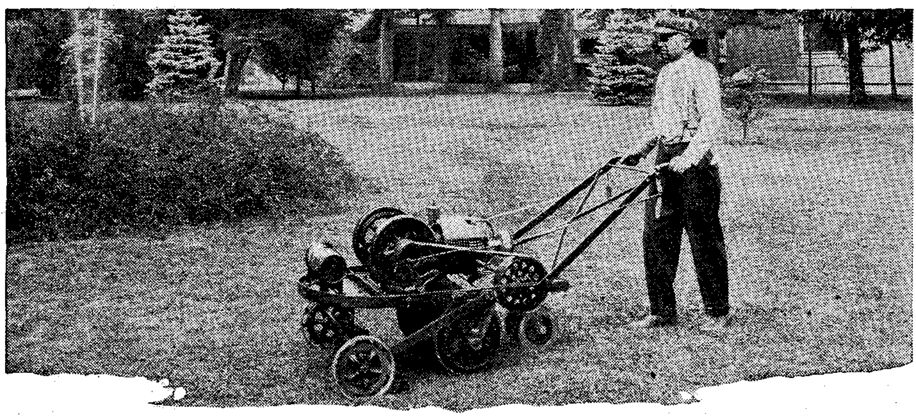
- Ru-ber-oid Colored Roofings
- Ru-ber-oid Built-up Roofs
- Ru-ber-oid Floor Covering
- Ru-ber-oid Individual Shingles
- Ru-ber-oid Insulating Papers
  - *Giant Brand*
  - *Hercules Brand*
- Ru-ber-oid Asphalt Saturated Felt
- Ru-ber-oid Waterproofing Felt
- Ru-ber-oid Waterproof Cloth



This year you can give your lawn better care at less cost

¶ All those who have large lawns to care for know only too well how difficult such care has been during the past two years. Many fine lawns have been badly neglected because it has been next to impossible to get the necessary help.

¶ *This year* you can give your lawn the attention it requires and have the work done better and at less cost than was ever possible with hand mowers. The Ideal Power Lawn Mower will solve your grass cutting problems just the same as it has for hundreds of others.

¶ The Ideal is a power mower and roller in one, and the sod is rolled every time the grass is cut.

¶ The mower has a thirty-inch cut and one man can easily mow four or five acres of grass per day at an operating expense of about fifty cents for fuel and oil. Machine turns easily and will cut close up to walks, trees, flower beds and shrubbery.

¶ A sturdy, powerful and simple machine with no clutches or complicated parts to wear and get out of order.

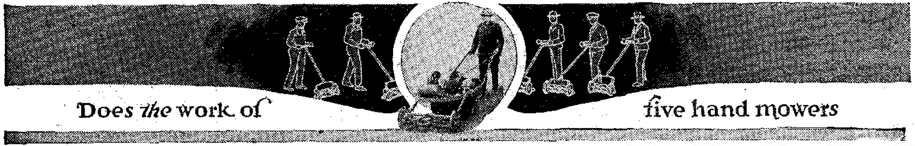
¶ Owners of large estates, public parks, golf clubs, country clubs, cemeteries, etc., are all using the Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower with great success.

¶ A special set of cutting blades can be furnished for use on the putting greens.

¶ You can secure the Ideal through your dealer direct or from our factory. Write today for catalogue and further details.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER COMPANY
R. E. OLDS, *Chairman*
420 Kalamazoo Street LANSING, MICHIGAN

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER



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If you contemplate building, our new catalog will be invaluable to you. It is the Book de Luxe—one of the most elaborately prepared books of its kind ever issued. It shows the work of some of the leading architects in America.

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eliminate waste. Lumber is cut to exactness. There is no guess work—not even sawing for your carpenter. Erection time is cut in half. The saving to you is tremendous. You may have your choice of siding, or shingles, or if you prefer stucco, we will provide building paper and metal lath already for stucco at the same cost.

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Don't decide on your home until you have seen it. Valuable building information on every page. Send 10c and coupon below.

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

hundred or five hundred men present demands through a delegate."

A happy worker is not an agitator. The agitator always has "something on his chest." Callaway aims to provide his workers many reasons for happiness.

He gives bonuses wherever he can, and is profoundly convinced of the incentive value of the bonus if properly used. Most of the work is paid for on a piece-rate basis. Bonuses are given for extra production; also for regular attendance; and besides, the profits of the company are shared among all workers who have been in the company's service for a year.

Callaway quotes the Bible as his authority for bonuses: "To him that hath shall be given." Here is an instance of how his plan works. At one of the regular meetings of superintendents it developed that most of the mills were having trouble getting work through the slubbers on time. On their work the succeeding steps in the process depended.

"We put clocks in this department," says Callaway, "and found that the work of the slubbers was costing us eight cents a unit. Previously the men had been working on a straight wage. We gave notice that in future we would pay eight cents for each unit up to a certain amount; ten cents for each unit over that amount up to a specified point; and twelve cents beyond that. The production immediately increased. There was not the slightest bit of trouble from delays."

In harmony with his belief that workers should have cows and chickens, Mr. Callaway assists his employees to save. Ninety-nine per cent. of them have savings accounts, we are told. Often the company advances money to them for an initial deposit, never less than twenty-five dollars. The new depositor is more interested when he knows he has that amount on deposit rather than one dollar. Further:

> Again, one of the first transactions that the company has with most new workers is to lend them enough money to buy a cow. No interest is charged, and the principal can be paid back as it is convenient. Most of the men also have chickens.
>
> The invariably neat cottages which are scattered over the hills are important "straws" that hold workers and help to break their desire to wander on to other jobs.
>
> And there are many other "straws." For instance, every school boy and girl has a garden and the incentive of prizes to make it a good one. "A man is not so likely to leave his job on a minute's notice," Callaway argues, "if his boy has a fine garden coming along, and a chance to win a handsome prize with his produce from it."
>
> Another "straw" is the village greenhouse, of which the workers and their families have the use. Most of the women, for example, store their potted plants here for the winter. If a worker wants to give up his job in the middle of winter and move away, his wife is likely to tell him that he can't do it—her plants are in the greenhouse, and the place where he wants to move has no greenhouse!
>
> An excellent hospital is also provided with a splendidly equipped staff. Unmarried women have the privilege of living at

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

the Martha Washington Inn, a company dormitory, and for the young men a similar institution is the Ben Franklin Inn. The company has also built a swimming-pool that is available to all the workers. There is no charge, but every one must have a ticket. To take a "doffer" boy's pool-ticket away from him for lateness or absence, or some misdemeanor, is the worst kind of punishment. Callaway Park, in the center of town, is village property. It is given over to park purposes, according to the deed, "until Gabriel blows his horn."

"I had that put in the deed," Callaway explains, "because I was afraid that after I was dead somebody might decide to use the space for buildings! I want the village to have its park always."

Callaway admires the colonial policy of England, and believes it can be applied with success in industrial life. That policy, as he interprets it, is to stand fast by a few fundamentals and avoid meddling in details. The fundamentals that Callaway requires are morality and temperance. Given those qualities, he insists that workers shall have the utmost freedom in regulating their lives. He does not believe in giving things to workers. "Welfare work," as such, he considers utterly futile.

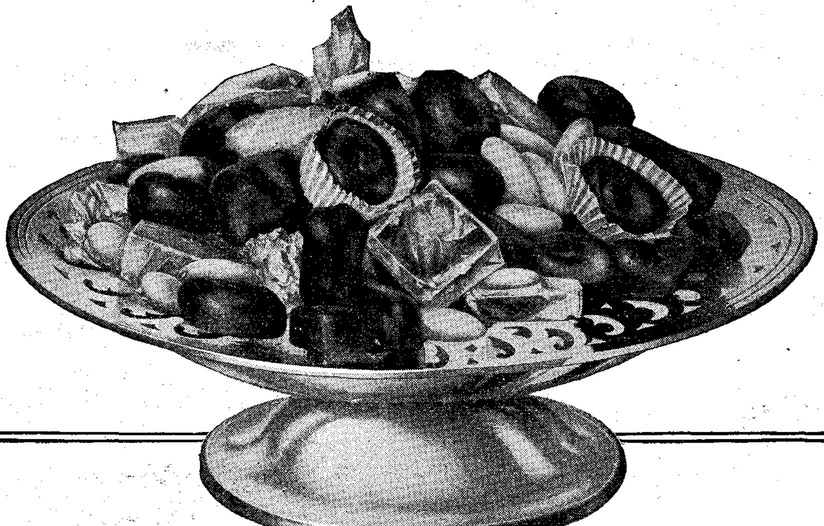
One of Mr. Callaway's hobbies is to do everything he does "right." He has started many businesses, but says he never started a new one until he knew the last was on a firm basis so "it would stay put." His solution of various business problems is indicated in the following:

"One of my big jobs is to teach my men to spend money. Right spending is always saving. But somehow most of us have a curious tendency to want to scrimp at some point, tho we may spend lavishly at others. I have known men in my organization who were eager to provide excellent working conditions, but hesitate to increase wages when I could see an almost certain saving from such an increase. There was a farmer once who argued that he could train his cow to eat sawdust. He was right. The cow got so hungry she ate sawdust. But she died. It doesn't pay to try the sawdust plan in business."

Callaway calls his methods merely "enlightened self-interest"; and he recognizes the danger of pressing idealism in industry beyond the point where it is profitable and practical. He argues, with a business of thirty millions to support his argument, that no employer can afford not to provide the best working conditions, with all that goes to make the worker happy in his job and his environment.

Callaway is always full of new projects and eager for new ideas, from whatever source. "I learned that people like to trade in a store that looked busy. They might admire fine fixtures and big vacant spaces. But they couldn't trade there as readily as in a cozy, busy store. That is a principle I use in my activities."

His saving sense of humor is one thing that helps to make Callaway dear to his workers and associates. For seventeen generations his direct male ancestors were ministers, with the motto: *ora pro nobis*—



Whitman's
Sampler
Chocolates & Confections

Every piece in the Sampler is a first choice

In the Sampler are none of those kinds that invariably find their way to the bottom of the box and are chosen last. The assortment in the Sampler is the result of a most unusual process of selection. Every piece is a proved favorite, for we pack in the Sampler sweets selected from our ten best-liked packages—famous since 1842. When you give the Sampler you know that it will be enjoyed from the first piece to the last.

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Sole makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip

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Brisk, keen winds—though invigorating— roughen and chap tender skin, and often make the complexion blotched and gray looking by filling the tiny pores with dust.

Prevent these conditions—help to keep your skin clear, healthy and soft by letting the pure refreshing lather of Resinol Soap sink into the pores and rid them of lurking impurities.

RESINOL SOAP
Sold by all druggists and at toilet goods counters.

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Compression Couplings—for connecting brass or copper tubing without soldering or flaring

For Autos, Trucks and Tractors

IMPERIAL Products include a complete line of Motor Equipment, a few units of which are shown on this page.

Many of the leading Automobile, Truck and Tractor manufacturers are using Imperial Products as standard equipment.

Your garage man or dealer can supply you promptly.

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Imperial Products Include:
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- Carbon Burning Outfits
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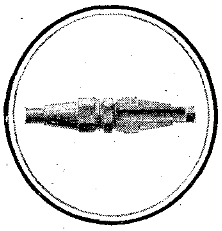
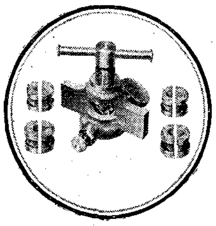
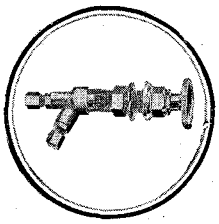
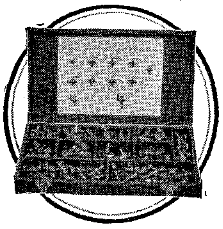
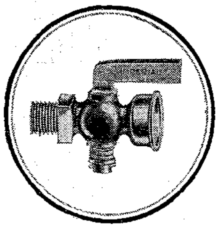
- Self-Heating Iron
- Imperial Flashlight Gun

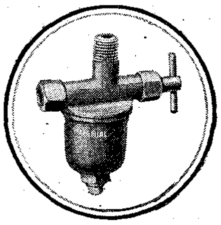

S. A. E. Tube Coupling (Sectional View)

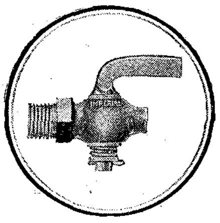

75-F Flaring Tool

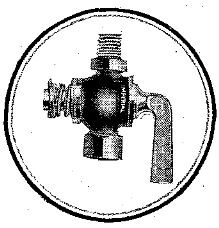

Imperial Primer (Starts Motors Instantly in Cold Weather)


112-F Handy Assortment of Imperial Priming Cups, Shut-Off Cocks and Drain Cocks


5-E Priming Cup


98-J Gasoline Strainer


27-EF Shut-Off Cock


42-E Drain Cock

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

pray for us. Callaway has changed it to *ora pro me*—pray for me.

And it is growing that way in a box-hedge in front of his home, for all who will read. It typifies the man.

LIVE MODERN METHODS IN INTRODUCING CANDY

ARE you "drifting through life unconscious of what you are overlooking in the way of little pleasures that serve a great big purpose?" Then the candy-man will get you if you don't watch out. He considers it his duty to "round up" folk of your kind and introduce candy to you. He says so in an article with the above title in *Sweets* (Atlanta, Ga.). That pretty talk about drifting through life is a direct quotation from what he says about you. You are, to give the conversation a scientific twist, just a-hankering for carbohydrates, and since kind Uncle Sam will not let us have the liquid variety formerly popular—ah, well, we must perforce get along with sugar. And here is where the lurking candy-man just pounces out at you. Listen to him:

> It is very easy to understand why some people buy more candy than others. While it is true that the "sweet tooth" is more pronounced in some than in others, it is not unreasonable to believe that a great many people who are not regular patrons of candy-stores can be taught to cultivate a taste for confectioneries.
>
> All the regular candy-store patrons were not born with a desire for sweets. It just happened that the most of them discovered certain candies that appealed to them, and thereafter it was natural for them to be regular visitors at candy-stores.
>
> On the other hand, there are a great many people not regular candy-buyers who have very little knowledge of things pleasing to the taste. Most of them never had occasion to make candy purchases never ate any that especially appealed to them, and for that reason they never give much thought to confectioneries. It will be hard for candy-dealers to understand that there are folk in the world who conduct their daily lives without ever a thought that there are stores where nearly every normal person can find delicacies that are appetizing, palatable, and nourishing.
>
> "It is the duty of every dealer alive to the interests of his business to "round up" people of this kind. A mammoth volume of trade is represented in this class of prospects, and this thought should allow candy-men no rest until they find the means of bringing them into the fold.
>
> If for no other reason, it is a duty owed those who are drifting through life unconscious of what they are overlooking in the way of little pleasures that serve a great big purpose in the scheme of living.
>
> There are many people not regular candy buyers because they have never found the candy that especially suits their taste. The merchant can not expect a man to pay a dollar or two dollars, to find out if he likes certain candy. Customers like to know when they are spending money that they are getting just what they want, and

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

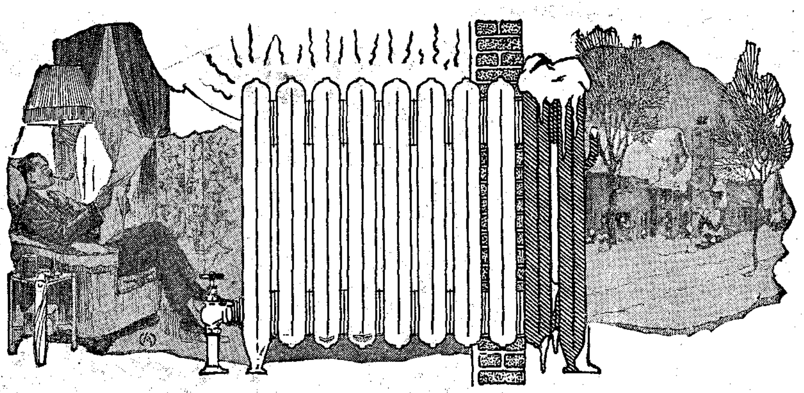
they like to feel that they will not be dissatisfied after they have paid for it.

A Western candy-dealer had a pretty good view of this idea when he ordered loose lots of different high-priced candies to be sampled by prospective customers before buying. It was too much to expect the dealer to give away high-priced boxes of candy as samples, but it costs very little for visitors to taste two or three little samples before deciding what they wish to purchase. It is needless to say that the idea has been very remunerative for other dealers who have put it to the test.

"CREATIVE COMPETITION" AS A BUSINESS AID

THE man who thinks that the success of his competitors necessarily works him an injury believes in destructive competition. Its object is to down every one else, and occasionally all the competitors go down together. He who realizes that the success of his craft or industry, taken as a whole, is better worth working for than this, has creative competition as his ideal. His striving reacts on his neighbor, and as a result every one works together. Great national industries are built up in this way. The distinction between the destructive and creative varieties of competition is well brought out in a leading editorial that appears in *The Boot and Shoe Recorder* (Boston). Says this magazine:

> It isn't always easy to distinguish between creative competition and the kind of competition that destroys everything. In one sense business is like a game and every business man might chant with profit, "My competitors will get my customers—if—I—don't—watch—out!" This is good for competitors and consumers alike. But there isn't much call for hammer-play.
>
> The other day an incident happened in our young life that we thought rather suggestive. We had got some leather from a concern and we went to another concern to get a different kind of leather. As we unrolled our parcel to wrap up our second sample, the second merchant asked very courteously, "May I examine what you brought with you?" He turned the skin over to see the manufacturer's stamp, he turned it back again, and ran his hand over it lovingly. "A finely tanned skin!" he said with ungrudging praise.
>
> Our reaction was immediate. "Here," we thought, "is a man who takes pride in his business, and if we want a finely tanned skin we'll go to him."
>
> We believe that praise of a competitor would bring the same reaction seven times out of ten.
>
> The fallacy, we suppose, is in thinking that the success of one member of the gild is necessarily to the disadvantage of all the others. Any business is something like a mother lode of rich ore that all the members are busy working. If anybody thinks the mother lode of the shoe business is exhausted, he has another guess coming. Why, the surface hasn't even been scratched yet. But sometimes some of us seem to be working pretty hard to get pay gravel. The hinge in our back begins to creak.



Are your radiators 20% lazy?

coils that won't heat up might as well be out of doors

AIR and water keep steam from making a radiator 100% hot. Get these noisy troublemakers out and the steam will do its work quickly, silently, economically. Then, and only then, will you get full service from your radiators and full value in heating comfort from your coal.

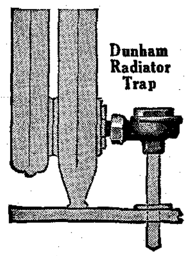
The best architects and builders recommend the use of the Dunham Radiator Trap which silently returns the air and water to the cellar or boiler room through a separate small pipe. Steam cannot pass through the Dunham Trap. It is held tightly within the radiator, there to give up all its heat.

The Dunham Radiator Trap works automatically; never needs adjustment. It has been standard equipment for nearly fifteen years. Insist that your architect specify it: see that your builder uses it and none other. It can be applied to existing steam heating systems.

The DUNHAM HEATING SERVICE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

If you are interested in the economical heating of a home, apartment house, hotel, public building, industrial plant, store or office building, you can use some part of Dunham Heating Service. This comprehensive service is based on close cooperation with the architect, builder, heating and ventilating engineer and the local steam heating contractor. In towns of less than 10,000, Dunham Heating Service is available from the local Dunham Service Station.

Radiators that stay hot all over look like this.



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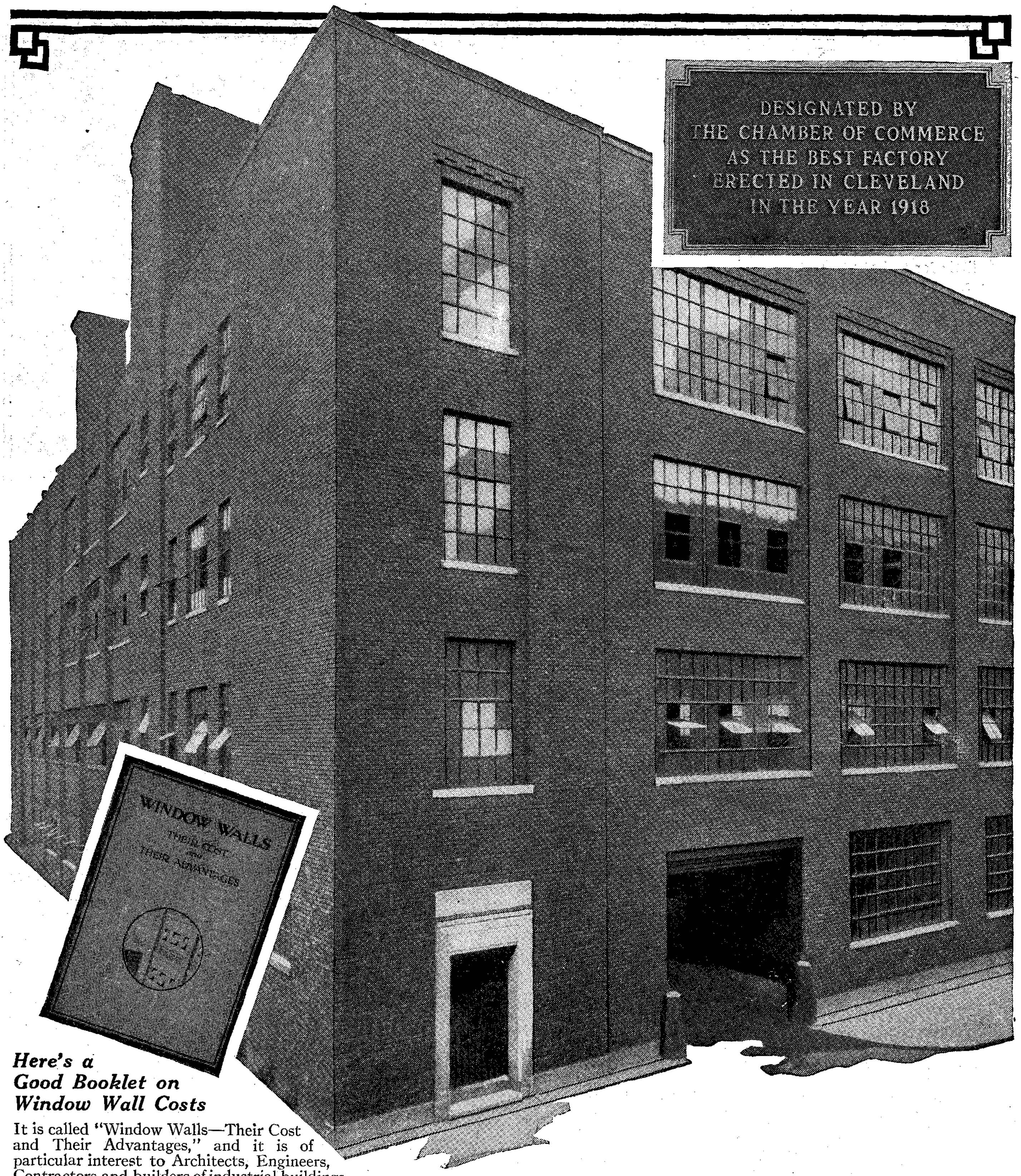
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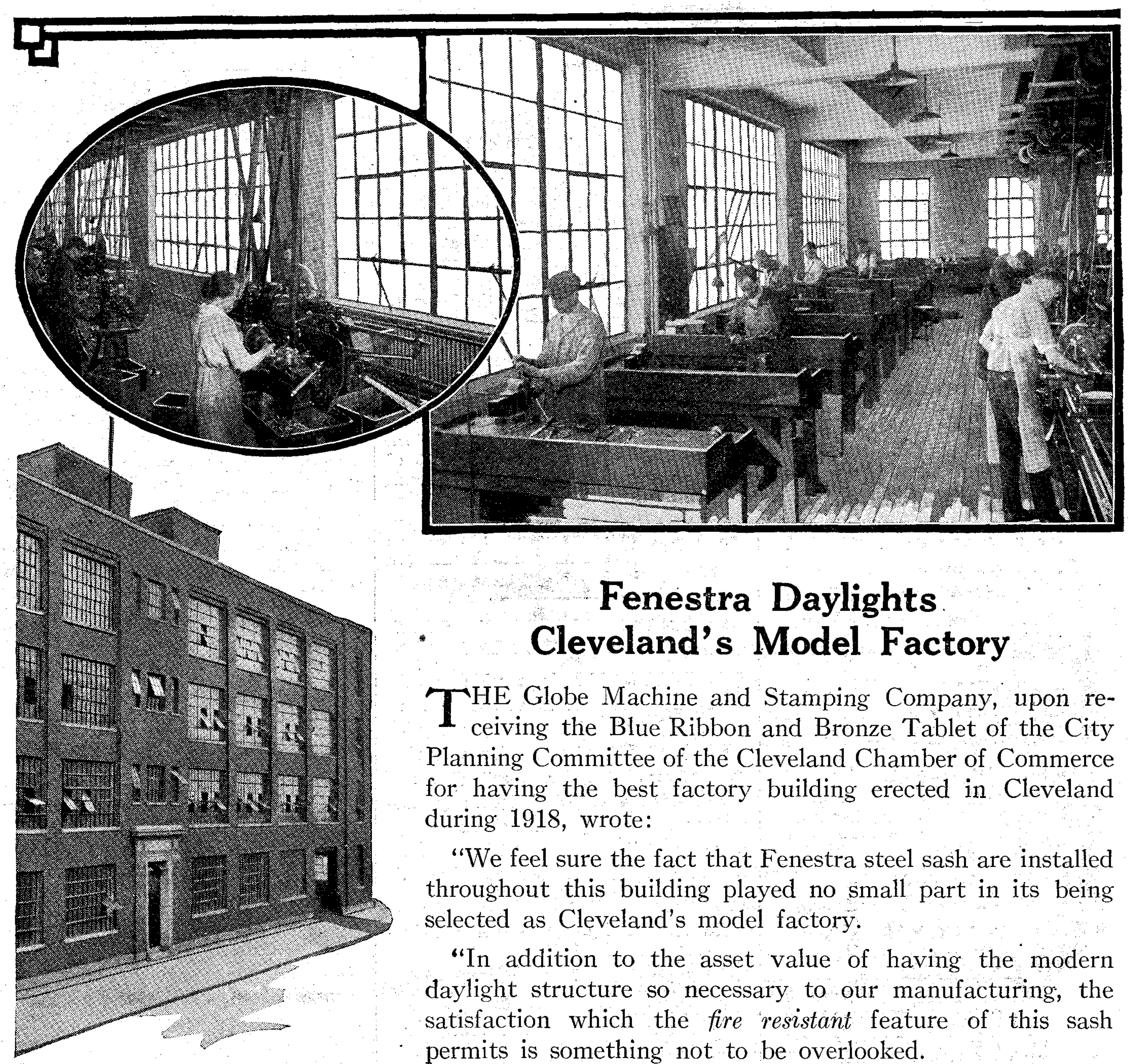
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AS THE BEST FACTORY
ERECTED IN CLEVELAND
IN THE YEAR 1918
WINDOW WALLS
THEIR COST
AND
THEIR ADVANTAGES

Here's a Good Booklet on Window Wall Costs

It is called "Window Walls—Their Cost and Their Advantages," and it is of particular interest to Architects, Engineers, Contractors and builders of industrial buildings, as it deals with facts and figures on the relative cost of solid brick walls, walls with small wooden windows, and steel window walls. Write for it today.

Fenestra
STEEL WINDOWALLS



Globe Machine and Stamping Co.
Cleveland, Ohio—4300 square feet of Fenestra WindoWall.

Craig Curtis Company, Cleveland, Contractors
Paul S. Schmidt, Engineer

Fenestra Daylights Cleveland's Model Factory

THE Globe Machine and Stamping Company, upon receiving the Blue Ribbon and Bronze Tablet of the City Planning Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for having the best factory building erected in Cleveland during 1918, wrote:

"We feel sure the fact that Fenestra steel sash are installed throughout this building played no small part in its being selected as Cleveland's model factory.

"In addition to the asset value of having the modern daylight structure so necessary to our manufacturing, the satisfaction which the *fire resistant* feature of this sash permits is something not to be overlooked.

"Because of the Fenestra WindoWalls, our workmen have a *well lighted and well ventilated factory to work in—which is a source of satisfaction to them as well as to ourselves.*"

This letter confirms the experience of other industrial executives—that Fenestra WindoWalls are the least expensive of wall materials because they make light cost less and produce more.

Detroit Steel Products Company, 2101 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Boston New York Philadelphia Washington Chicago San Francisco Hartford Buffalo Newark Richmond Baltimore

Fenestra
STEEL WINDOWALLS

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

Then, suddenly, over the brow of the hill comes a great shout. One of our fellow workers has found a nugget. Another nugget—and maybe a larger one—may lie right under our own pick and shovel. Does that nerve our arm and heal our hinge and start us digging? Well, just about like a terrier in a woodchuck's hole! And that's creative competition.

Creative competition is the key-note of the great convention—it is what makes good business even better. It is a wonderful spirit to create. With over 1,300 shoe-manufacturers in active competition, one with some other; with thousands of retail shoe merchants each doing business on a competitive basis, there is guaranteed economy of price and the best sort of public service. Creative competition—each merchant at the convention is creating ideas for the betterment of his business—his striving causes his neighbor to strive—and the result is transmitted to the ultimate consumer.

MANUFACTURING INEFFICIENCY IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY

IMPROVEMENT in machinery and expert service in shoe-factories have not been followed by a corresponding increase in the rate of production, according to *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* (Boston), which adds that it is doubtful if any shoe-factory utilizes 80 per cent. of the average capacity of its machines. The situation demands a revolutionary remedy. We read:

> The tendency is toward lessening production per hour with better machinery, and this tendency is now very much accentuated by a marked reduction in the hours of labor per week. The tendency is toward a forty-four-hour week, with talk of a forty-hour week to follow, and this at a time when many manufacturers complain of realizing not more than 50 per cent. of the capacity of machinery.
>
> Truly this is a progressive growth of evils that threaten the future of the industry. We are drying up the well-springs of production to an alarming extent. If manufacturers, partly through their own surrender to these growing evils, propose to refinance their concerns by tremendous additions of capital so as to provide more floor space for machinery to run at a reduced rate of production, it will mean a very material increase in the cost of making shoes. The average royalty for the use of shoe-machinery and expert service has been less than three cents per pair of shoes. There may be a limit to the amount of machinery and service that can be furnished for that small sum.
>
> To allow the tendency toward restriction of output to go on unchecked and to increase the charges for unnecessary machines, is not a remedy, even tho the latter may be forced, or such increase in charges may be small in relation to the selling price of shoes. The essential fact is that restriction of output is destructive and also revolutionary.
>
> Present conditions and tendencies force the conclusion that the shoe industry and business is to be revolutionized in one of two ways, viz.—
>
> 1. The limits of restriction of output must be removed by the cooperation of all elements that now operate to that end, or
>
> 2. There will be a total elimination of the least efficient and a centralization of the shoe industry and business into a few mammoth concerns followed by a wiping out of small dealers in shoes, in shoe supplies, and materials of all kinds.
>
> The latter form of revolution can be desired only by a very few who may have aspirations in the direction of monopoly of the shoe industry. Hence, it is desirable for those who wish to preserve in the shoe industry the traditional opportunity for the small man to do everything possible to remove restriction of output and to approach as nearly as possible the productive power of machinery and floor space.

There is no need to wait for concerted action, which may never come, adds the writer, for—

> Each shoe-factory through its organization, its working force, its salesmen, and its customers is capable, by proper team work, of transferring itself and its customers from inefficiency to efficiency. Every factory so redeemed is a net gain for the right kind of revolution in the shoe industry—the one that preserves the opportunity for the small man—the one that preserves competition in shoes and a future of shoe production in which we may continue to share.

THE "MOVIES" AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN FARMERS AND CONSUMERS

ABROAD gulf of misunderstanding and distrust lies between the city dweller and his country cousin, the farmer, chiefly because each is to a large extent misinformed about the other. As a rule, most of the misinformation may be with the city man, who, after reading in a daily paper that Farmer X. has harvested a large crop of potatoes yielding at the rate of four hundred or five hundred bushels per acre, or that a breeder has a cow which has just had a calf worth $50,000, condemns both as profiteers and as enemies to society. The press do not carry the story of the farmer whose daily toil nets him only an average living, and whose hours of work are measured neither by clock nor sun. The average yield of the farms is set forth only in census reports, and people are not accustomed to pore long over these. The farmer who raises several thousand bushels of potatoes and sells them at a high price in a scarce market becomes, therefore, the typical farmer. We never hear of the farmer who, tho he has worked just as hard and long, finds himself possest of a big crop and no market, or with his crops destroyed by flood or drought and his labors gone for nothing. How to bridge the gulf and reach the city dweller with the truth occupies the mind of I. C. H. Cook, writing in *The Rural New-Yorker*, and he suggests the "movies." We read:

> For a great many years our Government, both State and Federal, has very wisely done all in its power to assist and educate the producer to the end that he grow larger and better crops of potatoes, better cows of greater production, choicer fruit more intelligently packed, and harder cabbage of the right size and type, and vast sums

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HATS
combined with exquisite materials and the best of hand tailoring, make their appeal to the Man About Town, the Club Man, the week-ender and the well dressed man everywhere

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There's a Merton Hat or Cap for every Sport and every Season

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Surfaced with asphalt, built at a cost of over two million dollars.
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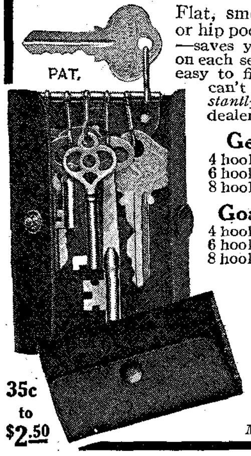
Progressive, prosperous Polk proffers pleasure plus profit

BUXTON
KEY KASE
Saves Your Pockets



Flat, smooth, neat. Fits vest or hip pocket without "bulging"—saves your clothes. Two keys on each separate hook. Each key easy to find, even in the dark; can't get lost off, but *instantly detachable.* If not at dealer's, order from us.

Genuine Cowhide
4 hooks 50c
6 hooks 65c
8 hooks 85c

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4 hooks 85c
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More Dealers Wanted to supply the big call for Key Kases. Quick turn-over, good profit. Write

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Mfrs. of Novelties in Leather

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Leaping the gap to right and left, sparks hiss from the *one inch firing surface* in Fyrac, and fall upon another inch of stout wire, made to live long.

This inch of jumping fire instantly explodes every particle of gasoline, so that the car is controlled easily, and *gasoline-formed* carbon is impossible.

Because the sparks that flash from the *one inch firing surface* do not fall upon a one-point wire, but blaze evenly upon an inch of surpassingly durable wire, every point of this wire need withstand only a tiny fraction of the shock that shrivels the solitary point in the ordinary plug.

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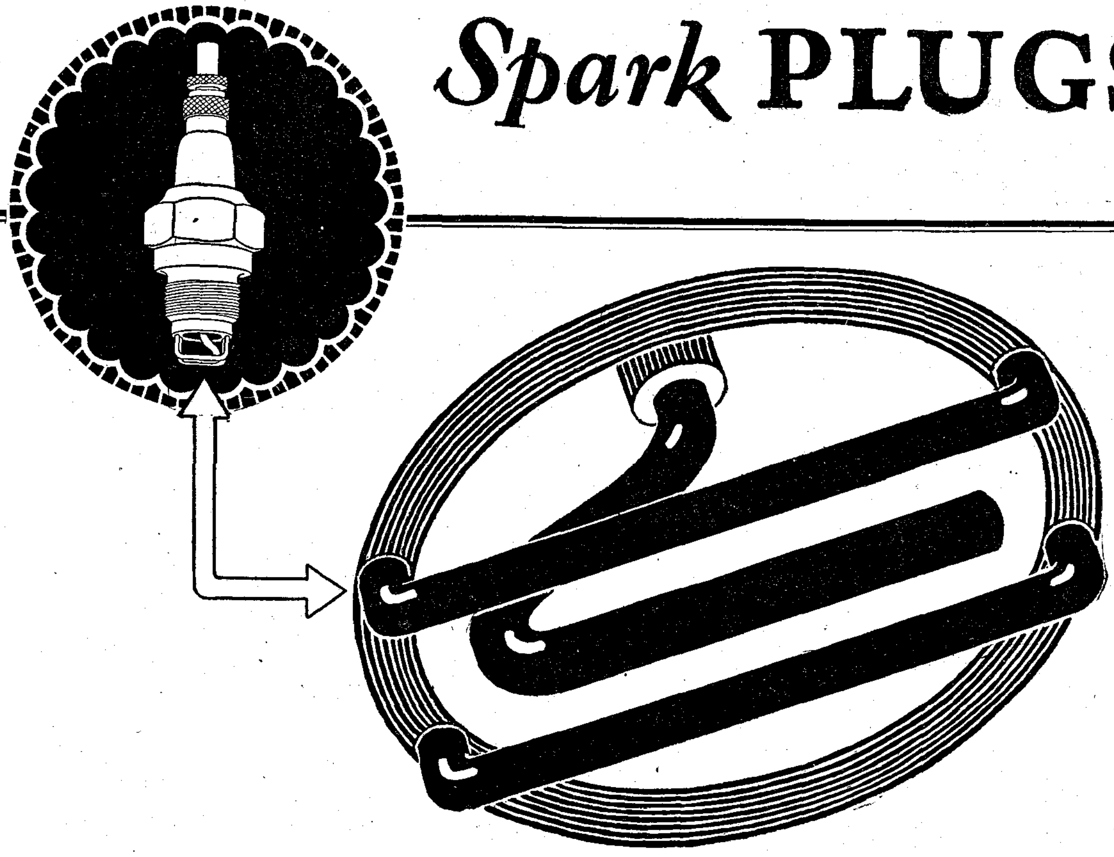
Export Department, Werner & Butts, 336 Whitehall Building, New York, U. S. A.
Canadian Department, Campbell Agencies, 350 McKinnon Building, Toronto, Canada

Durable **FYRAC** *Spark* **PLUGS**



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MILES PER HOUR
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4 6 7
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95%

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MAGNETIC TYPE
SPEEDOMETER
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Why 95 Per Cent Standard Equipment on Cars?

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The reason for this remarkable superiority is its Magnetic Principle, controlled exclusively by Stewart-Warner's basic patents.

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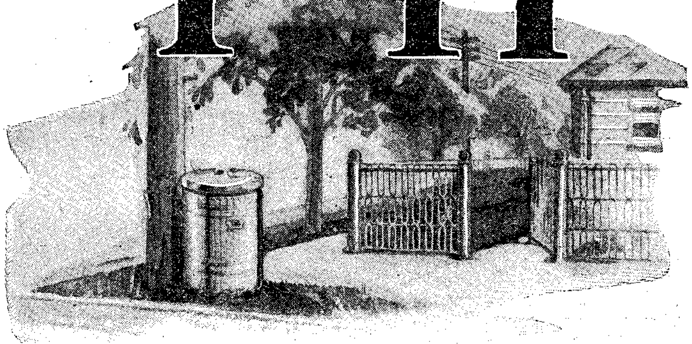
BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

have been expended to accomplish this purpose. Only recently has much else been attempted. The marketing end is now receiving some attention; it needs more. But there is one more field which is deserving of the thought and skill of our best minds; the education of the rank and file of the population of our cities, the consumer, if you please, along the lines of what it costs to produce food. How can this be accomplished? Surely a big job for both our Government and a national farm organization—the national Federation of Farm Bureaus, for instance. Our most able speakers might attempt to tell the dweller of the flat, and others, the story of farm-life, its failures as well as its successes. Our most brilliant writers might contribute to the press, or edit bulletins and books. But the former would have empty seats before him, and the latter could never produce a "best seller." The public's appetite has developed along other lines; they devour far more eagerly murder trials, divorce cases, political wrangles, and thrillers by land, sea, and air, while such prosaic subjects as agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry get not even a passing attention.

How, then, can we reach them? At a safe estimate 95 per cent. of the consuming class are more or less regular patrons of the most popular resort of the hour—the "movie." Why not use a portion of the appropriations for agricultural research, experimentation, and extension in securing films from real life, from real farms, with real farmers doing real things? Show the process of producing food, the years required to produce a barrel of apples, from the nursery tree on, including the planting, cultivation, pruning, spraying, thinning, picking, packing, marketing, and eternal vigilance all the time. Show the time and skill required to breed, grow, and develop a productive, profitable dairy cow, the labor and waiting to grow a bushel of wheat, the pains taken to prepare both soil and seed, and then treat, plant, cultivate, spray, and harvest a crop of potatoes, and then occasionally to fail in spite of all, from causes over which we have no control. If some of these scenes from practical farm-life could be placed on the movie-screen, between the acts, so to speak, the public would become interested, and before they knew it instructed in spite of themselves. The trouble is that our rural scenes of the past, as thrown upon the screen up to date, have represented one of two extremes—either the millionaire city-dweller whose farm is his diversion or toy, not his home, or the "hayseed" type, which has nearly passed into oblivion. With his high leather boots in which his sockless feet and trouser-legs are both thrust, a broad-brimmed straw hat from which a long lock of unkempt hair is protruding, and with suspenders in evidence, he uses the vernacular of the past as he swaps yarns around the stove in the one rendezvous of the village—the general store and post-office. The real representative farmer of the day, an alert, progressive, fairly well educated man, is a minus quantity on the movie screen, and in pictures of rural life in our current magazines and cartoons. The call is loud for a better realization, a closer understanding, of what it means to supply our markets with a variety of good food in the raw state, at a price that covers cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Zinc



FOR GALVANIZING

Iron and steel, metals that serve useful purposes in a thousand different ways, have one great weakness. They rust—and rust means rapid deterioration and premature uselessness.

But coat iron and steel with zinc and their life is indefinitely prolonged.

Zinc, by protecting the wires, makes the telegraph and telephone possible. Zinc shields your ash can from its enemy—the weather. Zinc protects your wire fencing, your roofing and your gutters—all iron and steel products that are subject to exposure.

Zinc for galvanizing protects according to its quality. That is why Horsehead Zinc produced from the virgin ore of our famous Franklin Mines is so extensively used.

This property is but one of a number owned and operated by this Company. Our zinc products are numerous, our experience broad, our spirit progressive. We serve many interests, giving to each every advantage of service and quality afforded by our extensive facilities and modern processes of manufacture.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, *160 Front Street,* New York
ESTABLISHED 1848

CHICAGO: Mineral Point Zinc Company, 1111 Marquette Building
PITTSBURGH: The New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pa.), 1439 Oliver Building

Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide, Slab Zinc (Spelter), Spiegeleisen, Lithopone, Sulphuric Acid, Rolled Zinc Strips and Plates, Zinc Dust, Salt Cake and Zinc Chloride

The world's standard for Zinc products

New Jersey
Zinc°

ESSEX
MOTORS
DETROIT
U.S.A.

In Performance as in Style Essex is Leader

Its 50-Hours at Top Speed Endurance Mark is Unmatched. But that is Proof of Only One Fine Car Quality Essex Brings to the Light Car Field

Thousands at first bought the Essex, knowing nothing of its greatest quality. Perhaps no one expected great endurance in a light car. Perhaps its dynamic performance appeal swept aside the natural caution buyers feel about the durability of any new car.

More speed they found. More power—quicker acceleration—finer hill-climbing ability, and such riding ease as they had never known in a light car.

These things the Essex established quickly. A ride was sufficient. It left no vestige of comparison with former light car performance standards.

Such attractions were irresistible to those who knew former light car limitations.

But only time or abnormally abusive tests can prove car endurance.

It Won on Endurance Minus Useless Weight

Now Essex has met these requirements. Not only have more than 24,000 owners proved its dependable, punctual reliability and freedom from repair and replacement needs. Essex has set a new world endurance mark of 3037 miles in 50 hours. It is the only official test ever made of a stock car, driven at top speed for 50 hours. Counting other tests, the same Essex stock chassis travelled 5870 miles in 94 hours, 22 minutes, actual driving time, averaging more than a mile a minute.

And another Essex stock touring car set a world 24-hour road mark of 1061 miles, over snow-bound Iowa roads. Not a single adjustment or tire change was made.

Surely such endurance proofs must redouble the value of Essex in the eyes of all.

See Why Essex Made a World's Sales Record

Moreover, Essex power means acceleration. It gives Essex right of way everywhere. It means that every performance is met at half effort—thus accounting for its long life.

These are reasons why in its first year Essex set a new world's sales record with more than $35,000,000 paid for more than 22,000 cars in its first year.

This year it will be even more difficult to supply the Essex demand. Thousands waited last spring. Many were disappointed. Yet at that time Essex had not given the conclusive proofs of endurance it now holds. You will avoid having to wait by making your reservation now.

ESSEX MOTORS, DETROIT

(141)

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

HAVE YOU A LITTLE "DECEPTION" CLERK IN YOUR BUSINESS?

THE reception clerk, who sits outside and comes into first contact with possible customers, may be costing hundreds of business men ten times the amount of his wages. If the clerk happens to be a girl, the chances are that she is even more expensive. In the majority of offices this matter of the first person with whom any outsider has dealings, and from whom the outsider is very likely to form his impressions of the whole business, seems to be considered of little importance, but, declares Henry Lawrence McAllister in *The Purchasing Agent* (New York), it is one of the main channels through which the much-desired "good will" can be gained or lost. If your reception clerk, by turning away more good will than he passes on into the business, is really a "deception clerk," Mr. McAllister gives some pointers on finding this out, and some suggestions for a change. He writes:

It is a mistake to place a boy at the reception desk. Where this is done the boy usually acquires an exaggerated idea of his own importance. He displays this spirit in handling callers. He can not distinguish between the real salesman and an undesirable visitor, so he is equally discourteous to both. He can not display tact and diplomacy, because these are arts that come only from long training. He likes to make visitors wait while he does some inconsequential task which increases his own self-importance and gets the caller's "goat."

It is just as inadvisable to have a girl at the reception desk. Nine out of ten girls are temperamental. On one day they are likely to flirt with every male visitor. On another day they are likely to be flippant. On still another day they are likely to be unduly sarcastic. The tenth girl, who possesses the right qualifications for the reception desk, can be utilized in a more responsible position.

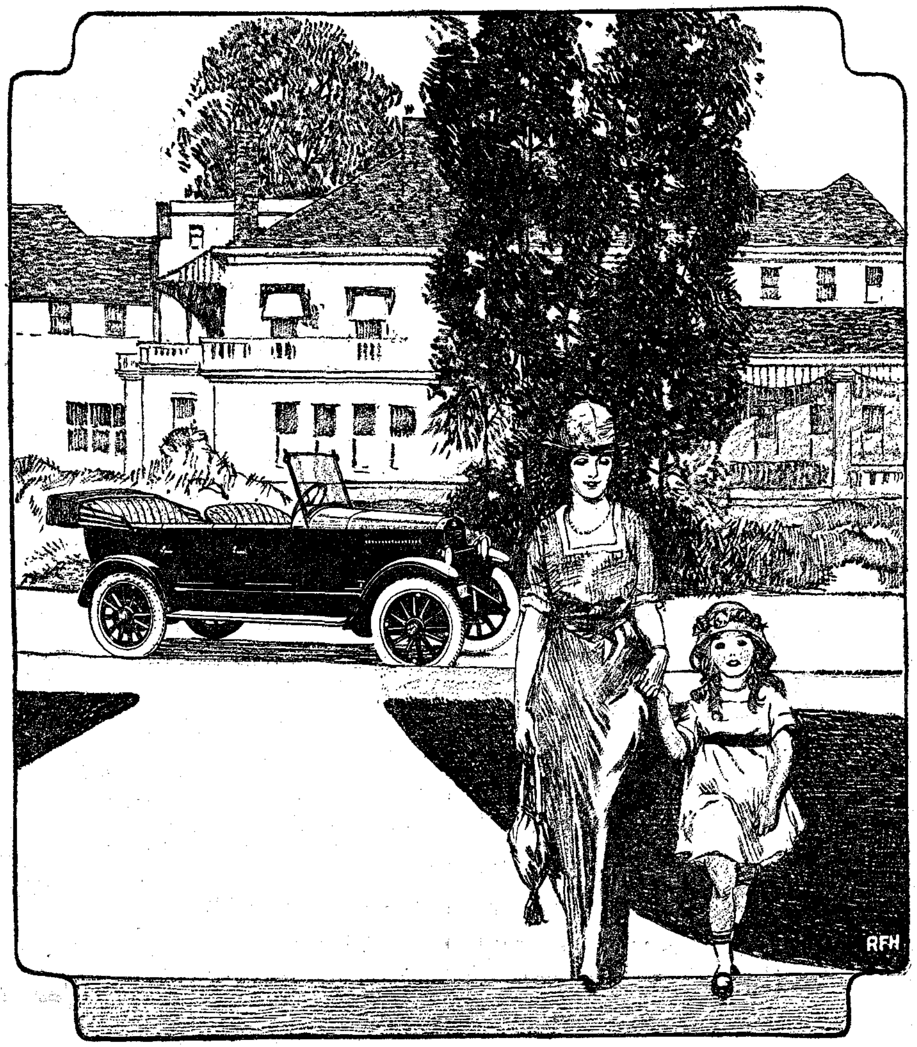
The best type for a reception clerk is a middle-aged or elderly man. There are many former salesmen, bookkeepers, or general office men who, because of advancing age, can not keep up with the mental and physical requirements of their positions. They make good reception clerks.

In the first place, they have gained more or less experience in meeting men. They know how to greet a caller cordially and yet with dignity. They know something about analyzing men, and can tell from a visitor's appearance or business card the approximate importance of his call.

Secondly, they impress the caller favorably. A salesman does not mind being asked to wait if the request is properly made. What he objects to is being told to wait by a "fresh" youngster or a haughty young lady. Between the two there is a distinction with a difference.

Finally, a reception clerk of mature age and refined appearance is an asset to the concern. He usually knows enough about the business to converse or answer questions intelligently while salesmen are waiting.

THE LEADER OF
LIGHT WEIGHT CARS



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Our pride in it as a superlative engineering achievement has already been ratified by public appreciation the country over.

The Briscoe unit power-plant, as you know, has made world-wide economy records

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Why Gamble?

The great law of Action and Reaction governs both speculative and investment markets. While it is impossible for anyone to anticipate day-to-day "ripples," the great major movements are as regular as the tides themselves.

Babson's
REPORTS

based on fundamental statistics, accurately forecast these major movements. They enable you to spot the real "buys" at low tide—to sell out as your holdings reach the peak—and then to buy in again at bed-rock prices.

REPORT ON REQUEST

Full details of the Babson Method of Investment and our booklet, *Getting the Most from Your Money* will be sent to interested investors gratis.

Merely ask for Bulletin AP-24

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The largest Organization of its Character in the World

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Despite the high cost of living, those who are receiving good-sized incomes can save *if they put aside certain amounts regularly.*

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For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. Certificates of $25 and up also for saving investors.

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—MADE AT KEY WEST—

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On High-Class City Property
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We are located in the heart of Central Texas where Eastern Life Insurance, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks are lending millions every year.

Texas' oil, iron ore, sulphur, and her great agricultural resources, make it one of the fastest growing states in America.

Our record of twenty-two years, without loss to any investor, speaks for itself.

We also sell loans on the installment plan, allowing 6% interest on deposits. Investigate our plan. Loans always on hand $100.00 to $10,000.00.

Write for descriptive literature and list of offerings.

R. O. CULP & COMPANY
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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

HOW WE CAN DO BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA

AMERICAN business men, especially manufacturers and exporters, are now "casting about in an effort to determine whether or not they should endeavor to do immediate business in Russia, in case the United States Government concurs in the recent announcement by the Supreme Council in Paris, which partially lifts the blockade, but definitely refuses to change the Allied policy toward the Bolsheviki, and expressly limits trade to that done directly with the great Cooperative organizations of Russia." Any facts throwing light on conditions in Russia and on the possibility of selling American goods there are welcome. Realizing this fact, *The World's Markets*, published by R. G. Dun & Co., presents an article by Mr. Phil Norton showing to what extent American business can act upon the Supreme Council's plan to trade with Russia through the Cooperative Associations. Mr. Norton points out that there are economic obstacles and political complications to be overcome and stubborn financial problems to be solved. Furthermore, there need be expected no very enormous immediate profits. Yet, Mr. Norton contends that if American commerce so conducts itself as to get Russo-American trade established on a firm basis, it will prove in the end a most profitable venture. It will require cooperation, foresight, wisdom, tact, and large investments of capital. Mr. Norton thinks that the possibilities and difficulties confronted in the proposed renewal of trade with Russia are about as follows:

American business men thoroughly realize that they must make every effort to prepare the way for trading with Russia at the earliest moment such trade is practicable. They realize that this is not only their opportunity, but their duty; that they can not afford to lose faith in Russia. They can not afford to lose the friendship of Russia; they wish to keep that friendship for reasons other than those exprest in terms of commerce. They recognize the danger of trading with Russia on a large scale at a time when that trade must be purely speculative, because of the moral and financial risk involved. They know that British and other competitors have formed combinations with adequate government protection, whereby the winner will carry the loser, thus making it difficult for American firms working single-handed to operate on an equally conservative, non-speculative basis. Americans realize the danger of increasing the enmity toward this country in Russia, on the part of the peasant, through offering him goods at a price which, tho not netting the American a great profit, because of unavoidable losses due to surrounding conditions, must appear to the individual peasant, who must help carry these losses, as highly speculative and of a profiteering character. Speculators are well known and well hated in Russia. It was due to them that the Cooperatives came into existence.

American business men must decide whether or not it is better to attempt to commence trading immediately in the face of these conditions and potentialities, or to prepare now for trade when conditions are more nearly normal. The solution promising greater and more immediate results would seem to be a combination of American interests through which individual concerns can be given such protection as will enable them to do business on a conservative margin of profit. If such a combine deals through the Cooperatives, many of the risks already referred to may be eliminated, because of the widespread organization of the Cooperatives.

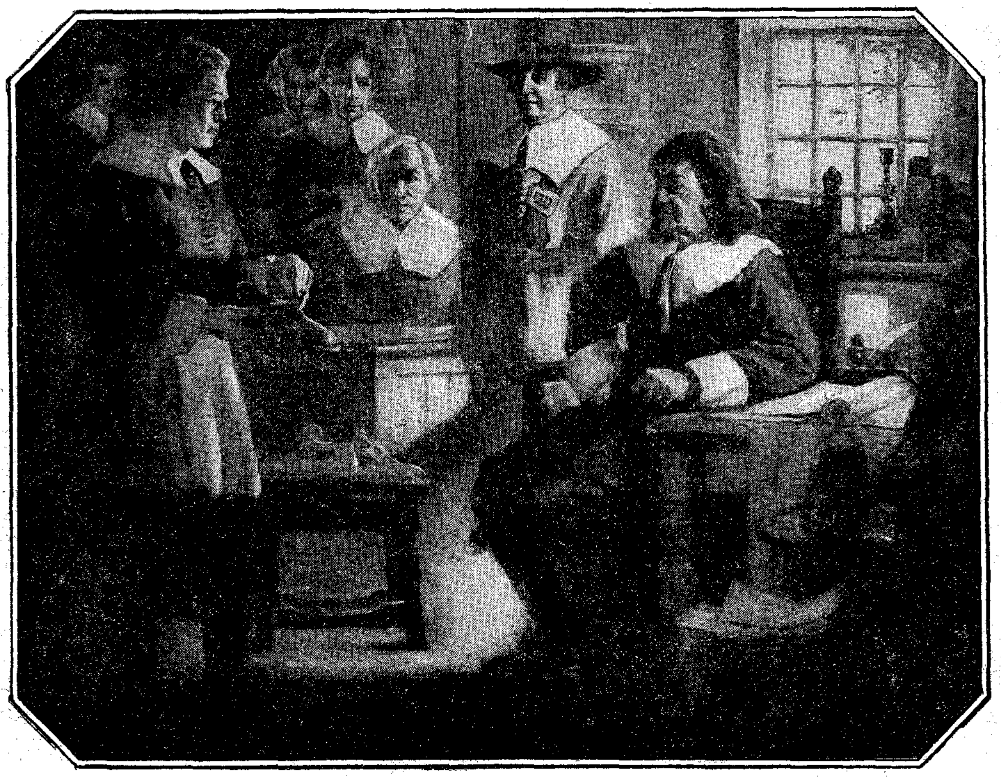
The American business man is quite well aware of the fact that the Cooperative organizations—no matter what their native weaknesses may be—are the only economic institutions now functioning in Russia and Siberia. The Cooperatives have made known to the American business man the conditions which caused the development of the remarkable Cooperative purchasing and distributing systems, and have pointed out to them the fact that the Cooperatives have not only held together during the war and during Bolshevik domination, but have actually increased their membership and scope.

The Cooperatives do not deny that during the time of chaos in Russia promises were made to the Russian peasants by Allied Governments, by various organizations, and even by the Cooperatives themselves, which they—tho honestly endeavoring to fulfil them—have been unable to accomplish. The peasant, therefore, has no faith in promises. He will not readily give up such raw materials as he has on hand until the manufactured article is actually placed before him. His raw materials are essential to successful commerce, for it is only on the basis of reciprocal barter that trade is possible.

The transportation facilities in Russia are thoroughly demoralized. The motive power of the railroads, hardly adequate in peace time, is now disorganized. The paved roads over which transport motor-trucks formerly passed are now broken up, and in many parts are completely destroyed. Transportation practically does not exist.

There are no doubt large quantities of raw materials in Russia; but it seems improbable that these stocks are as great as the British traders are said to consider them. The peasant has long been without tools. He has had little incentive to work, and everything surrounding him has been disorganized. The cities, of course, have no raw materials. Those so unfortunate as to live in congested districts are actually starving to death. Because of the lack of confidence in promises, for reasons previously stated, there probably has been but very little of the large quantities of raw materials concentrated at shipping points.

The Cooperatives are undoubtedly able to gather raw materials in exchange for manufactured articles much more readily than any other organization, if they are permitted to function freely, as expected by the Supreme Council. Doubt is exprest, however, as to whether or not the *Soviet* Government will permit the Cooperatives to function freely. On the other hand, even if we assume that full cooperation in the project on the part of the Bolshevik forces is combined with the formal and complete lifting of the embargo, it is very probable that such a development would make little, if any change in the economic condition in Russia. American commerce must proceed with great caution in becoming engaged in thi new and complicated project, which so nonchalantly and naively confuses politic and commerce to a dismaying degree. Without Bolshevik support, the plan wil fail. Bolshevism, fearing the outcome o successful operation, will oppose it. Recen experience in South Russia and Siberi indicates what a gamble such trade wi be—confusion at docks, lack of train special payments to agents for railroa cars, uncontrolled requisitioning: such ar



In 1646 the shoemakers of Boston, complaining of "much bad work produced by their craft," petitioned that they might be joined in one large company that "all boots might be alike made well"

The Spirit *of* New England

THE prosperity of present-day New England is due in no small measure to the continuance of this old spirit of the bootmakers of Boston. The policy of "good work and pride in it" has been the cornerstone of success for Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill, Boston, Manchester, Auburn and Lewiston. So that today over half the nation is shod by New England.

Not only in the shoe industry, but in other lines, the outstanding feature is soundness, and investors the country over are appreciative of this quality in New England industries—a heritage of the old "payment-in-full" spirit of the original Plymouth settlers, who bought up in seven years all the stock in the London Company which financed the colony.

New England's reputation for stability and integrity has led many non-residents to put their securities in trust with the Old Colony Trust Company, a practice which has decided advantages from the standpoint of the individual, as explained in our booklet, "*Concerning Trusts and Wills*", mailed on request.

Come to New England for the Tercentenary of the Pilgrims' Landing—and make this Company's office your banking headquarters.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
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Coats and Suits

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LEFT: STYLE 1-229: A novel suit of Aberdeen Tweed in the latest fashionable overchecks. The stitched strap down center of back and around inset pockets, enhances the beauty of this Typical English Lounge suit. Fashionable narrow leather belt slips under the straps.

CENTER: STYLE 202: Kenweave Jersey, medium weight, in Sponge Tan, Navy, White, Taupe and Brown. Tiny Tucks ornament the back. A dart on either side gives the smart pinched in look and imparts the girlish slender lines.

RIGHT: STYLE 12601: Genuine Camel's Hair Cloth. Very popular in several beautiful shades of Tan. The back features two inverted plaits. An undeniably youthful effect, for street, travel or sports wear.

Kenyon Coats, Suits, Weatherproofs and Waterproofs in a wide variety of fashion's latest decree, are on sale at best shops in the United States and Canada.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the difficulties of private enterprise. The Cooperatives, to some extent at least, should be able to avoid these extraordinary difficulties.

But American commerce must recognize the complications of the project before them. They must be prepared to give long-term and large credits on a reasonable profit basis. They must carry the entire financial burden, including purchase of goods, transportation to Russian ports, and must transport raw materials for market, being content to receive their pay only when these materials have been sold. The firm doing this successfully and without discord will win friendships, reaping thereby an invaluable reward in a great future volume of business with Russia, which is indeed enormously rich in undeveloped resources.

There probably will be firms with sufficient foresight and capital to encourage their undertaking this experiment. These concerns must give their best counsel to the Cooperatives, along with their money, because the Cooperatives will be carrying a burden which the Rockefeller and Morgan interests combined would no doubt hesitate to undertake in the face of conditions. The Cooperatives are powerful; but the task confronting them is enormous if the Supreme Council proposal is realized. There is danger of unexpected and probably unsought high seas of commercial finance swamping even this seaworthy craft.

I am not sure the Cooperatives sought this great burden. I believe they desired to ship into Russia medicines and manufactured goods to the extent of their ability. I doubt their ambition to carry the entire commercial burden of Russia. If they are to succeed in their appointed task, they must be supported by American goods, transportation facilities, money, and counsel.

WHAT BELA KUN DID TO HUNGARIAN FINANCE

DEMOCRATIZATION of the financial system of Hungary under the Bolshevik régime of Bela Kun resulted, finally, in demonetization, reports *The Economist* (London), and Bolshevism became bankrupt as a natural result of inflation. The balloon burst because it had too much gas. Forgery and the manufacture of white paper money increased the apparent circulation, but was without value since possessors of property and produce refused to exchange real for fictitious value. Printing-presses were worked overtime, and the soldiers and workmen received increases of pay on demand. At first they received so much that they were able to save and to become wealthy—on paper. But the money was worthless. Merchants refused to accept it, and banks would not exchange it for coinage or blue-paper money of the old régime. Then, as the London paper tells the story, in an effort to place a real value on the white-paper money and to reduce the value of the blue, the *Soviet* Government ordered a rise in the prices of products of socialized undertakings, thinking thus to compel the *bourgeoisie* to use up their hoards and at the same time prevent the workingman from becoming a property-owner. Bolshevism flourishes only among those who have not; not among those who have. But this method only increased the general discontent, and the *Soviet* Government fell by its own hand. We gave a short time ago the balance-sheet of the Russian treasury under

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the *Soviet* régime. To quote *The Economist's* detailed account of the financial and economic situation in Hungary when Bela Kun held the reins of power:

> The submission of the Central Powers found the finances of Hungary in an unfavorable situation. Inflation of bank-notes had been, perhaps, even greater than in any other part of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy, and it increased constantly. The state's expenditure was only to a very small extent covered by the diminished revenue. The Károlyi Government—like the Kerensky Government in Russia—sought to hold a balance between "Red" and "White." On the one hand, it was forced to make concessions to the Socialists, giving a grant of 450 crowns monthly to unemployed workmen, and higher wages to its own employees; on the other hand, it made concessions to capitalists by postponing permanently its program for the taxation of wealth. In consequence of this policy the only resource left to the treasury was the printing-press. In this way the note circulation rose from day to day, and prices became constantly higher. Consequently the workmen's syndicates repeatedly demanded higher wages, which capital was obliged to grant.
>
> The Bolshevik agitators made the most of this situation. They stimulated the greed of the several workmen's syndicates, inciting them to make impossible demands. One day they incited the organization of demobilized soldiers, on the other day the printers, on the third day the iron- and steel-workers, etc. For instance, they incited the printers to demand an increase in their wages of 100 per cent. altho their wages had been raised just before. This demand was so absurd that the Social Democrats party refused its consent to it. Consequently, the whole syndicate of printers joined the Bolsheviki. nd the Bolsheviki became in this way ontinually stronger, so that at the end of March they were able to seize power. But, as we shall see, the method by which they arrived at power bore in itself the eed of its destruction.
>
> On March 21, 1919, Hungary became a *Soviet* Republic. Within a few days the *Soviet* Government confiscated the stock bank-notes of the Budapest branch the Austrian-Hungarian Bank; likewise he deposits, the contents of the safes, he current balances of great undertakings, nd compelled the surrender of jewelry. hus the new state disposed of a conderable property, and had no debts, for he *Soviet* Government had taken its stand at least, with regard to the internal debts—on repudiation. But it was unable to realize these valuables, for foreign countries refused to buy them.
>
> The greater part of large undertakings worked, even under the Károlyi régime, at a considerable loss, and the socialization of these undertakings destroyed the little discipline among the workmen which had not already been spoiled yet by the evolution of October and by the Bolshevik agitation. This fact was recognized by Bela Kun himself on several occasions. The Commissar of the People, Eugene Varga, president of the Supreme Council of Popular Economics, admitted, in an article published in the Hungarian Socialist newspaper, *Néposava*, that since the establishment of Bolshevism production had suffered not only an absolute, but also a relative, diminution. Not only the total output became less by a large percentage, but the workman's hourly output also.
>
> The undertakings worked with enormous expenses, for there was nobody whose interest would have been served by economy. The Workmen's Councils entrusted with the management of the undertakings have

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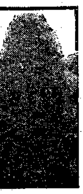

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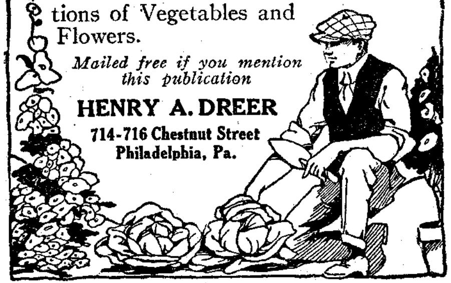

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

been mostly very prodigal. On the other hand, the result of the Socialized production was almost nothing. The debtor's side of the Socialized undertakings' current accounts rose with terrible rapidity, so that the *Soviet* state was not in a position to make use of the confiscated current accounts. On the contrary, it had to give the banks money in order to make them able to satisfy the claims of the Socialized undertakings. Besides that, the "Red" army and the internal and external propaganda also required enormous amounts. The number of state employees grew every day, and their wages grew, too.

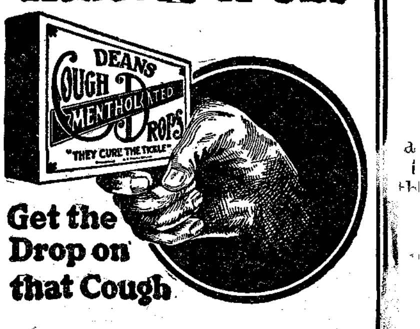
The *Soviet* Government saw that within a short time it would be without money. It tried to persuade the public by the way of the press to deposit its hoarded money in banks; it even allowed interest on new deposits, altho this was contrary to the most elementary principles of Bolshevism. But the public was careful. It preferred to keep its money at home. And events have justified it.

The *Soviet* Government could not help following the example of its predecessors, and working the bank-note press. Just as in Russia, it began to forge bank-notes of 200 and 25 crowns, which were very easy to forge in consequence of their primitive form. Nearly all the large printing-offices of Budapest were compelled to print bank-notes for the *Soviet* Government, and they produced an enormous daily quantity. It must be admitted that the *Soviet* Government gave their bank-notes higher series numbers than those of the Austrian-Hungarian bank-notes, so that there was a perceptible difference between the originals and the forgeries. But the ordinary public was unable to mark this difference, so that it lost confidence in the good 200- and 25-crown notes also, at the same time as in the bad ones. And this took place very quickly.

First, the peasants refused the "white bank-notes" (this was the name of the 200- and 25-crown notes), and gave their foodstuffs for "blue bank-notes" (*i.e.*, the old notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank) only. This caused a premium in favor of the "blue bank-notes," small at first, but rising at the end of the Bolshevik period up to 150 per cent. As the *Soviet* Government recognized the general antipathy toward the "white money," it tried to gather as much as possible of "blue money." Since the month of April it paid salaries in white money only. It ordered the banks to deliver their stock of blue bank-notes; but this measure produced very little result, for in the meantime the employees of the banks changed the blue bank-notes of their bank into white money, and delivered a ridiculously small amount. Then the *Soviet* Government began a quite unsuccessful press campaign in favor of white money and against blue money. The *Soviet* Government was unable to forge blue money, for it did not possess the necessary technical equipment. Within a short time there was no blue money in circulation. This caused, in the first place, a great scarcity of small change. Then the *Soviet* Government compelled the Hungarian Post-office Savings-Bank to give out, 5-, 10-, and 20-crown notes. It also began to forge the 1- and 2-crown notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, too; the factory of ammunition of Csepel produced a large quantity of iron 20 filler (1/5 crown) pieces. In this way the scarcity of change was removed.

But this was the one and only financial success of the *Soviet* Government. In the meantime the disparity between blue money and white money produced a much more serious evil, which became one of the most important causes of Bolshevism's failure. As we have mentioned, the Bolsheviki gained power by inciting the greed

Indoors or out



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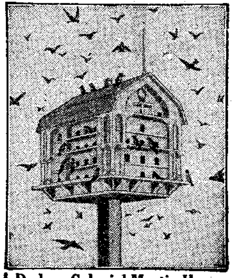

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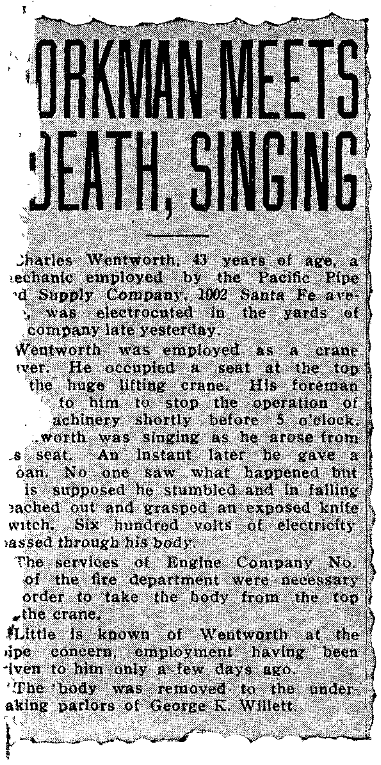


ORKMAN MEETS DEATH, SINGING

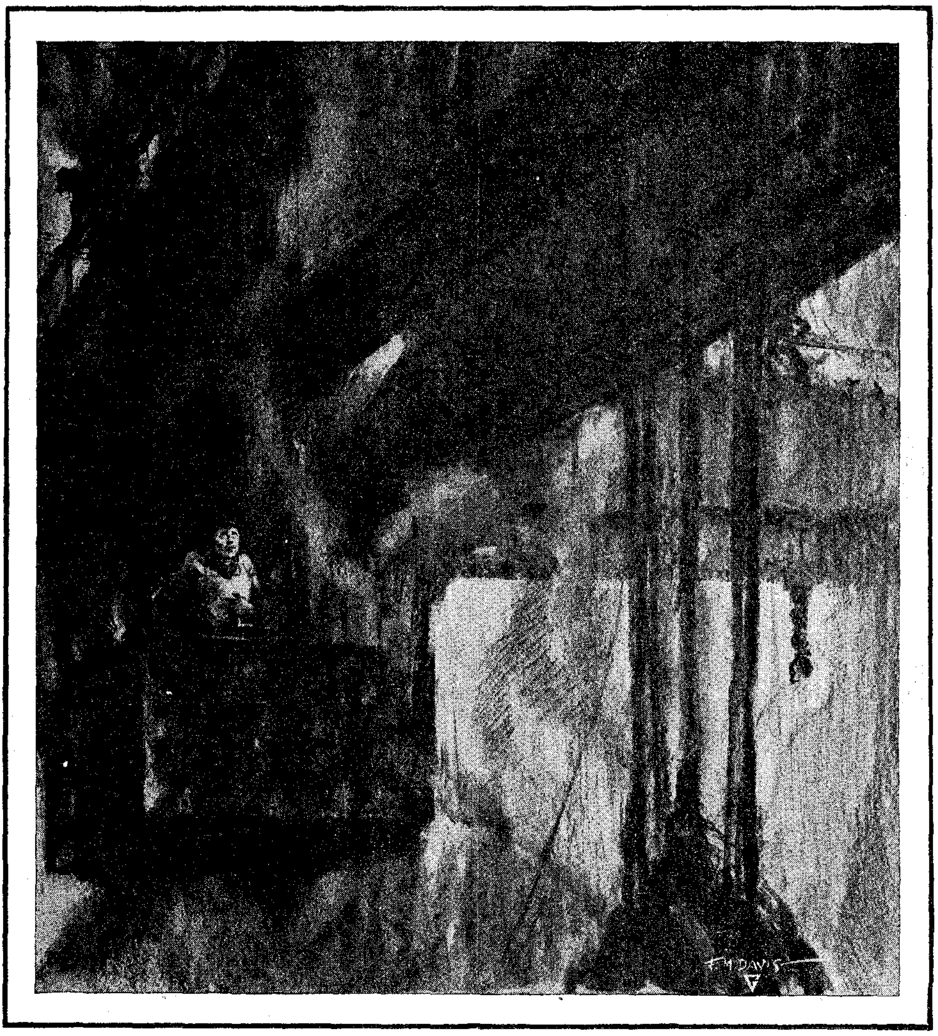
Charles Wentworth, 43 years of age, a echanic employed by the Pacific Pipe d Supply Company, 1002 Santa Fe ave-, was electrocuted in the yards of company late yesterday.

Wentworth was employed as a crane ver. He occupied a seat at the top the huge lifting crane. His foreman to him to stop the operation of achinery shortly before 5 o'clock. worth was singing as he arose from s seat. An instant later he gave a oan. No one saw what happened but is supposed he stumbled and in falling ached out and grasped an exposed knife witch. Six hundred volts of electricity assed through his body.

The services of Engine Company No. of the fire department were necessary order to take the body from the top the crane.

Little is known of Wentworth at the ipe concern, employment having been iven to him only a few days ago.

The body was removed to the undertaking parlors of George K. Willett.



He died—singing

The exposed knife switch got him—and another was added to the year's toll

HE day's work was over. With a song on his lips he pushed the controller dle to the full "Off" position for the ot, swung around . . . then—

o was done. Somehow—his arm—that osed knife switch—the two came in con- He and every other crane operator ar had endeavored to avoid the menace, T t last—like a rattler lying in wait *it* si—

Authorities say the Old-style Switch must go

m all over the land protest is going up inst the needless waste of life and prop-y caused by exposed switches.

"The loss of life and property due to de-ctive electric installations every year," vs John G. Gamber, State Fire Marshal of nois, "is beyond reason . . . My depart-it has issued a general order, requiring at all knife switches, other than those on itchboards, must be of the approved safety closed type."

The Western Association of Electrical In-ectors in convention at St. Louis, January , 28 and 29, 1920, went on record thout a dissenting vote as being in vor of the use of enclosed externally erated switches.

"The exposed knife switch," says hn A. Hoeveler, Electrical Engineer, dustrial Commission of Wisconsin, s the most common unguarded source electrical trouble in factories. The orker is always in danger of shocks and rns by contact."

So it is everywhere. Fire marshals, architects, safety officials, city electrical inspectors, and contractors, are waking up to the menace of the obsolete exposed knife switch. Its days are numbered.

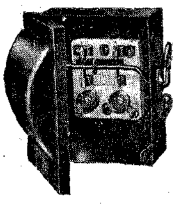
The Square D Safety Switch

The Square D Safety Switch is an absolute safeguard against shock, fire, and industrial accident of any kind.

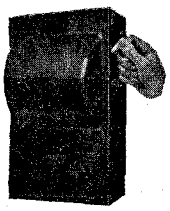
It is a simple knife switch in a pressed-steel housing—externally operated. A handle on the outside does all the work.

Current cannot reach that handle, nor the box itself—tough, rugged insulation completely isolates all live parts. They are safely enclosed within steel walls.

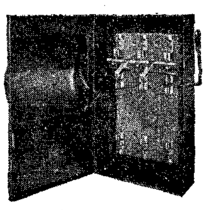
The switch may be locked in the open position, too, while work is being done on the line; nobody can thoughtlessly turn on the current. This feature is saving many an electrician's life. "On" and "Off" positions are clearly indicated. The Square D Safety Switch is made in over 300 sizes, types and capacities—for factories, office buildings and homes.



Household Type



Industrial Type Closed



Industrial Type Open

The greatest remaining hazard around an electrical installation—the exposed knife switch—is going. All over the country progressive firms—leaders both in employes' welfare and in efficient production—are safeguarding the lives of their workers and their property by replacing all old-style exposed knife switches with Square D Safety Switches. Prominent among them are:

The United States Steel Corporation
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U. S. Shipping Board
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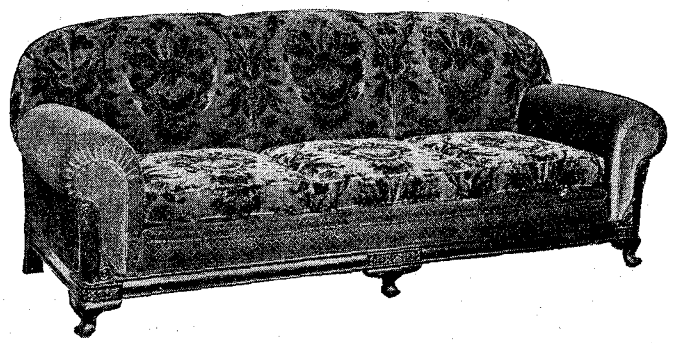

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANC
Continued

of the particular syndicates. When th were in power they immediately found th it was easier to start the avalanche th to stop it. Their orators continu urged that the duty of the trustees, leaders of syndicates was to moderate pretensions of the workmen, for "t stood no longer opposed to capitalists, b to all the workmen of the *Soviet* Republi But all these efforts were in vain. T several organizations of workmen tried assure for their members by every mea as many advantages as possible, alt these advantages necessarily were gain at the expense of the other workme organizations.

The demands of the syndicates no lon referred to higher wages. Each organi tion—as, for instance, the pitmen, t railway employees, the iron-workmen, a among the first the "Red" soldiers—d nitely demanded to receive their wages blue money. As the *Soviet* Governm was unable to meet these demands, t dissatisfaction of the workmen rose c tinually, and often even broke out open counter-revolutionary movements (among the employees of the Trans-Da bian railways). The *Soviet* Governme succeeded in repressing these movemen but it lost the support of the majori of the workmen, and this facilitated t victory of the Roumanian Army. O may state, as an undeniable fact, that t selfishness of the workmen's organizatio encouraged by the Bolsheviki, caused t failure of Bolshevism.

The *Soviet* Government tried to satis the workmen's pretensions by giving th higher wages in white money. As a resu the workmen were quite unable to spe their money. Most of the shops w permanently closed, and the peasants w not inclined to sell foodstuffs for wh money. So the public tried to free its somehow from its white money. stormed the few open shops, bought t most fantastic objects in the most fa tastic quantities, so that it quickly empti all the shops. The merchants buried t rest of their merchandise, in order to avo selling it for white money.

The *Soviet* Government was obliged raise the prices of the products of Soci ized undertakings. The cause of this pr ceeding was a very interesting one. In o of the sessions of the Central Workmen a Soldiers' Council, Commissar of the Peop Lengyel, explained that they were maki a "class-price policy"—*i.e.*, they enlist their price policy in the service of th unmerciful class-fight. "It is well known he said, "that the *bourgeoisie* holds en mous quantities of money buried at hom The only way to entice this money out to depreciate it by raising the price merchandise. The workmen will not suff under this price-policy, for their wag will be raised, if necessary; but t *bourgeois*, who has no income, must p out his buried money, in consequence the higher prices." But the real cause the raising of prices was quite differen The *Soviet* Government wished to preve the workmen from acquiring fortunes. already mentioned, the workmen were u able to spend their income, and so we forced to save a considerable part of But this circumstance was a serious dang to Bolshevism, for a propertied man never inclined to be revolutionary; becomes *bourgeois*. And that was t danger which the *Soviet* Government i tended to hinder by raising prices, a succeeded. Within a short time the wor men had to ask for higher wages, for th were unable to live on their incomes.

Everybody was discontented. The wor men got enormously high wages, y suffered hunger. "It is in vain," said a old iron-workman, "that I get ten crow for an hour's work; for ten crowns I ca buy only one egg. In the capitalist days ver happened that a workman like myself ›rked an hour for an egg."

The financial difficulties of the *Soviet* ›vernment became continually greater. vain it forbade, under heavy penalties, y one to pay in blue money, or to accept the public regarded blue money as the ly representative of value. The Hunrian *Soviet* money arrived in four months the point which the Russian *Soviet* ›ney reached in two years—that is, at e point of demonetization.

THE COST OF LIVING IN PARIS

MERICANS who are thinking of mak- ing a sojourn in the French capital ›y be startled to know how much more will cost to live there than it did before e war, or even a year ago. The burden of course lightened by the depreciation of eign exchange, by which the visitor gets ırteen francs for each American dollar, stead of five, as in the old days. For any reasons prices have jumped higher some European countries than they have re, and present prices, as the London *onomist* notes, are likely to go to even ther levels if the French Chamber of ›puties enacts the proposed law which ll increase all taxation about 50 per cent. *ıe Economist's* Paris correspondent notes at among the state monopolies "the price common matches, formerly sold at ten ıtimes the box of sixty matches, has been ısed to twenty centimes, and tobacco ›m fifty centimes per forty grams to e franc, while the prices of all foreign-ınufactured tobaccos, cigars, and cigar- have been in all cases doubled, and in ne instances trebled." The British auority presents the following table showing w the prices of important commodities ve been going up in the French capital:

Comestibles	*1914 Francs*	*April, 1919 Francs*	*1920 Francs*
toes............per kilo	0.15	0.65	0.75
k ....per liter	0.40	0.80	0.95
...................each	0.15	0.45	0.80
ıee..............per kilo	4.00	10.00	11.00
ter...............per lb.	1.90	8.50	8.80
m .... "	2.00	10.00	12.00
e .... "	0.60	0.75	1.70
.... "	0.10	0.25	0.50
ad..............per kilo	0.35	0.50	0.90
ır.............. "	0.65	2.10	3.20
Clothing			
n's suits..............	25.00	200.00	450.00
men's tailor-made.......	175.00	400.00	700.00
n's boots..............	25 to 40	60 to 90	70 to 140
men's boots............	28 to 45	70 to 100	80 to 175
n's socks (thread)........	2.75	7.00	16.00
n's silk hats............	20.00	60.00	100.00
n's felt hats............	18.00	40.00	60.00
ctricity..per hectowatt hr.	0.5	0.7	0.10
..........per 1,000 feet	5.70	8.55	17.10
lways—1st class.........	11.20	15.65	24.25
'd class................	7.55	10.55	16.35
d class................	4.95	6.95	10.80
ter postage Per 20 grams..........	0.10	0.15	0.25
ephone subscription, per annum...............	400.00	450.00	750.00
nıbuses (Paris)—			
st class (minimum).......	0.15	0.20	0.40
'd class................	0.10	0.15	0.25
wspaper printing paper, per 100 kilos..........	28.00	100.00	155.00

Temporary.—When the New York *Herald* ssed out of existence early in February, e men of all the departments of the per celebrated the event. It was a nd of "wake," and one remark came ›m James Fitzgibbons, who had been in e composing-room of *The Herald* for ırty-nine years. As he helped to set up e type for the last time he said: "I told em when I took this job that it would ıly be a temporary affair."—*The Chris-ın Register* (*Boston*).

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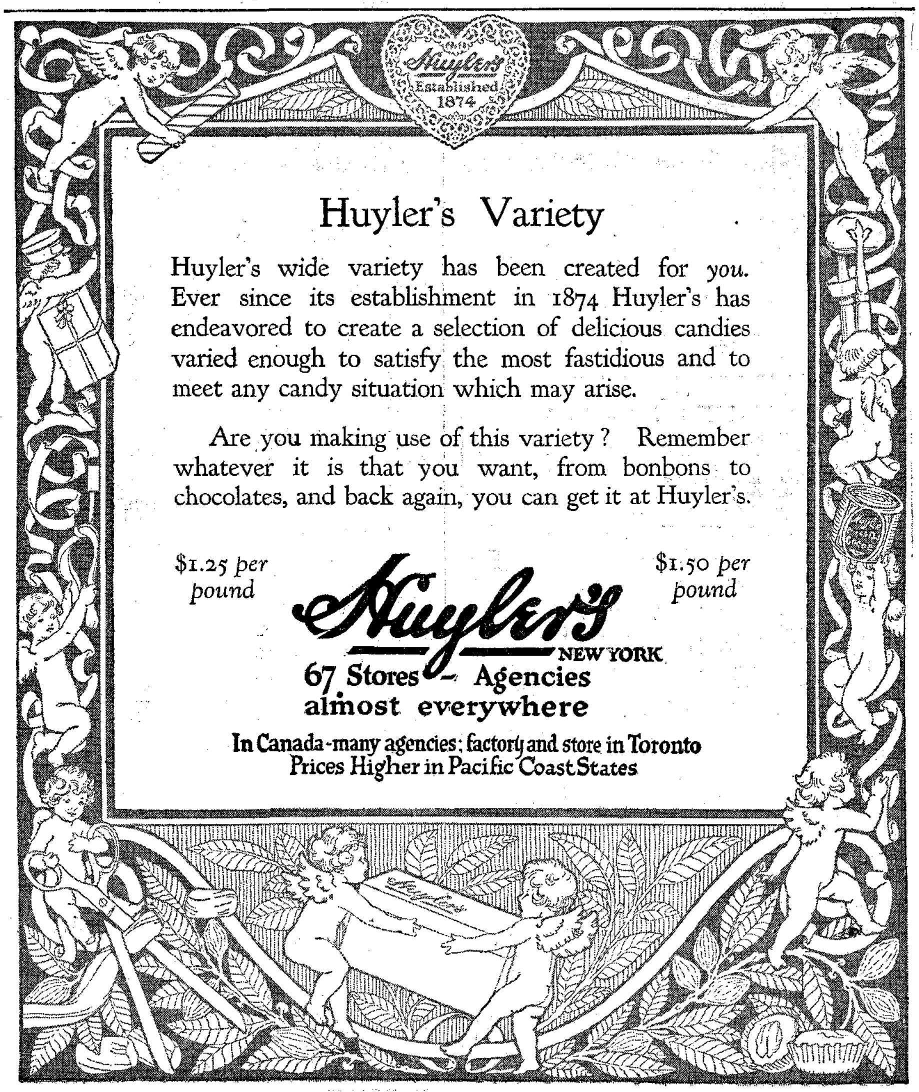

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Huyler's Variety

Huyler's wide variety has been created for *you*. Ever since its establishment in 1874 Huyler's has endeavored to create a selection of delicious candies varied enough to satisfy the most fastidious and to meet any candy situation which may arise.

Are you making use of this variety? Remember whatever it is that you want, from bonbons to chocolates, and back again, you can get it at Huyler's.

$1.25 *per pound*

$1.50 *per pound*

Huyler's NEW YORK
67 Stores ~ Agencies almost everywhere
In Canada-many agencies; factory and store in Toronto
Prices Higher in Pacific Coast States

Mother: Keep a jar of Musterole handy

Sometimes, in the night, Pain comes to your house. Then is the time, most of all, when you rely on good old Musterole. No fuss, no bother, no worry—no messing about with plasters or waiting for water to heat.

Quickly you go to the Musterole jar. A bit of that clean white ointment on little Bobbie's chest, and lightly you rub it in. A gentle tingle of skin puts Doctor Nature to work, and soon a healing warmth reaches the congested spot. Then comes a soothing coolness, and Bobbie drowses off to sleep.

For coughs, congestions, bronchitis and croup, Musterole is uncommonly effective. It is good, too, to drive away the pains of rheumatism, lumbago and neuralgia.

Musterole relieves—*without discomfort.*

It is better than a mustard plaster, with all the virtues of the old-time plaster but none of its disadvantages.

Musterole does not blister. And it is easy to apply. Just rub it on. Rub it on—for little Bobbie's cold—for Sister's bronchitis—for Grandma's pains in chest or back. It's an old-fashioned remedy in a new-fashioned form.

Keep a jar handy.

Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole. 30c and 60c jars. $2.50 hospital size.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

MOORE PUSH-PINS
OR
PUSH-LESS HANGERS

Use them and you may change wall decorations as often as you like without injuring the wall paper or plaster. The steel points do the trick.

Sold by hardware, stationery, drug and photo supply stores everywhere. 10c per packet

Moore Push-Pin Co., 133 Berkley St., Philadelphia

Army Auction Bargains

Tents	$4.25 up	C. W. revolvers	$2.65 up
Saddles	4.65 up	Army Haversacks	.15 up
Uniforms	1.50 up	Knapsacks	.75 up
Teamharness	26.85	Army Gun slings	.30 up

Spring.Rem. cal. 30 single shot rifle for model 1906 cartridges, **$7.77** Ball cart. **$3.50** per 100 **15 acres Army Goods.** Large illustrated cyclopedia reference catalog—428 pages—issue 1920, mailed 50 cents. **New Circular 10 cents**

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Bowlegged Men

Your Legs will appear Straight if you wear
Straightleg Garters

Combination hose supporter and pantleg straightener—**quickly adjusted to fit various degrees of bowlegs;** as easy to put on and to wear as any ordinary garter—**no harness or padded forms;** just an ingenious special garter—improves appearance wonderfully. Wearers enthusiastic. You will be, too. Write for free booklet, mailed in plain envelope.

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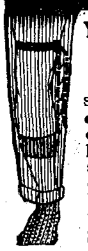


CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

February 18.—President Wilson receives the reply of the Allied Premiers to his note threatening withdrawal from European affairs unless the Adriatic question is settled as agreed among the Powers last December. The reply is not made public, but it is hinted that it is "conciliatory."

February 19.—President Wilson sends to the State Department a reply to the Entente Premiers' note on the Adriatic question. He is understood to have restated the position of the American Government with a degree of finality.

The Peace Conference in session in London considers the question of opening peace negotiations with Soviet Russia.

February 21.—In the course of three test votes in the Senate, won by the supporters of the Lodge program, four additional Democratic Senators break from the Administration leadership on the Peace Treaty and vote to adopt the original Lodge reservation on withdrawal from the League of Nations.

February 23.—Final settlement of the Adriatic question is to be placed in the form of a boundary treaty for ultimate submission to the American Senate for ratification, according to official Washington advices.

The final documents of the Hungarian reply to the Allied peace terms are presented to the Secretary of the Peace Conference in Paris. The reply does not indicate an uncompromising rejection of the proposed detachment of Transylvania and other territories, but is based rather on the principle of self-determination.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

February 20.—The Bolsheviki capture Archangel, according to a Soviet Government wireless dispatch received in London from Moscow.

A London report says the Lettish Government decides to open peace negotiations with the Russian Bolsheviki, in conjunction, if possible, with Finland, Poland, and Lithuania.

February 23.—Rostov-on-Don has been captured from the Bolsheviki in the new offensive launched by General Denikin's reorganized forces, according to advices reaching London from the British military mission in southern Russia.

February 24.—A Bolshevik wireless message from Moscow to London says Rostov-on-Don has been recaptured by the Bolsheviki.

FOREIGN

February 18.—Paul Deschanel becomes the tenth President of the French Republic, succeeding Raymond Poincaré. The formal transfer of power takes place at Elysée Palace.

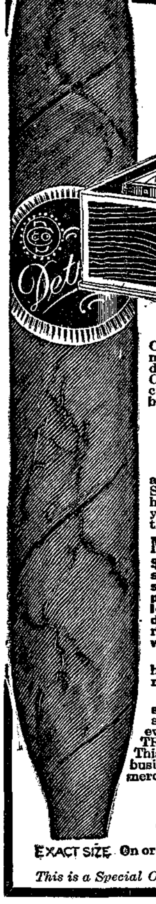
February 19.—An international financial conference under the auspices of the League of Nations will be held in March either at Brussels or at The Hague.

Martial law is proclaimed in the Sarre region on account of disturbances taking place there.

A report from Berlin says that the national debt of Germany is expected to reach $51,000,000,000 by the end of March.

February 20.—The Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament approves Holland's entrance into the League of Nations.

Will You Accept Th
HUMIDOR?



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are of the finest possible quality. Impo Sumatra wrapper, rich, aromatic, even bur hand made by experts. Direct from factor you, you get the middleman's profit. Cig their equal cost 10c each at your dealers.

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I am so sure of the merit of my cigars sure you will want to smoke them regularly sure they will give you the best smoke ever had for the money, that to get you TRY THEM, I am giving you this humidor This is no youthful concern. I have been business thirty years and refer you to any c mercial agency for my financial responsibility.

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"The Book for Inventors & Mf
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Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass

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The Wm. Campbell Co., Dept. 150, Detroit, Mich

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Extra *for* Tested Extra Miles

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Racine Multi-Mile Cord and Country Road Fabric Tires alone have the industry's supreme mileage achievement—

Racine Absorbing Shock Strip

This extra strip of blended rubber, graduated in resiliency, welds tread and carcass perfectly.

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For your protection look on every tire for name—

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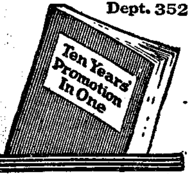
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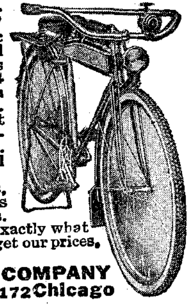
Washington, D. C. New York Chicago

Established over half a century. Correspondence invited. We have recently associated with us, three former members of the Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office.

Rider Agents Wanted



Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger "Motorbike"** completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. **Choice of 44 other styles,** colors and sizes in the **"Ranger"** line of bicycles.

EASY PAYMENTS if desired at a small advance over our Special Factory-to-Rider cash prices.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.**

TIRES Lamps, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—half usual prices.

SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. T-172 Chicago

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

February 21.—A report from Copenhagen says that forty-two German cannon and ten machine guns in working order have been discovered on Sylt Island of Schleswig-Holstein. The batteries were in command of Germans.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Army, is reported to have been made Regent of Hungary by the National Assembly.

February 22.—The Republic of France presents 6,000 "certificates of gratitude" to relatives and friends of soldiers who died in defense of France's frontiers.

February 23.—Mr. Protich is nominated Premier of the new Jugo-Slav cabinet, which has just been formed from the twenty or more political groups of the present Parliament.

The Bulgarian Government decrees dissolution of the National Assembly because of difficulties caused by Socialists.

February 24.—Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, resigns from the German Cabinet when testimony involving him in questionable transactions in office comes to light during Erzberger's libel suit against Dr. Helfferich.

The Allied Supreme Council decide they will not deal with *Soviet* Russia "until they have arrived at the conviction that the Bolshevik horrors have come to an end."

A Sofia dispatch to London says Bulgaria warns the Allied representatives that she will not be responsible for the consequences if Greece obtains western Thrace.

DOMESTIC

February 18.—The War Department announces that trial by court martial faces all wilful draft evaders. The first step will be the early publication of the name of every draft-dodger.

The final draft of the railroad legislation is reported to the Senate, with provisions written into it to prevent labor troubles on the railroads for six months. A scale of wages not less than that in effect at midnight February 29 is to continue until September 1. Instead of the drastic antistrike provisions and the wage boards originally contemplated, the new bill provides for a system of voluntary mediation.

The League of Nations is indorsed by the League of Women Voters at the final session of the suffrage victory convention in Chicago. The women also adopt a resolution opposed to universal military training.

Representatives of the American Legion at the end of the three-day conference in Washington adopt a program of benefits for former service men and serve notice on Congress that they expect favorable action taken with reference thereto within sixty days. The Legion's outline involves land-settlement projects, aid to encourage the purchase of homes, vocational education, and adjustment of compensation.

February 19.—The Senate and House of Representatives of New Mexico ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment. New Mexico is the thirty-second State to ratify.

Organized railroad-workers and union labor in general call on Congress to defeat the redrafted railroad reorganization bill, holding it to be destructive of the employees' constitutional privileges and liberties.

The name of William Jennings Bryan is placed on the Democratic primary

PYORRHOCID
POWDER
ANTISEPTIC
for Pyorrhea preventio

Sensitive, bleeding gums

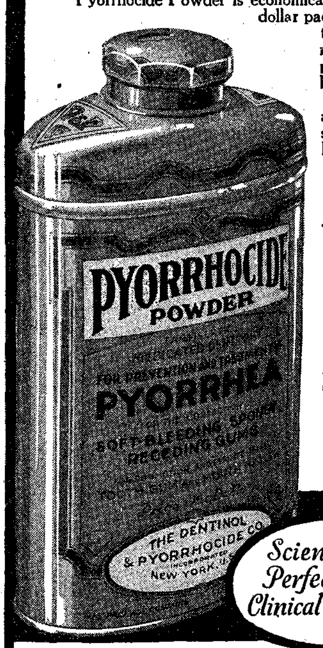
are symptoms of pyorrhea—they lead to the loosening and the loss of teeth.

Pyorrhocide Powder should be used. It is the one dentifrice that dental clinics, devoted exclusively to pyorrhea research and oral prophylaxis, have demonstrated to be beneficial in pyorrhea treatment and prevention. Dentists everywhere prescribe it.

It aids in repairing soft, bleeding, spongy, receding gums. It cleans and polishes the teeth.

To make gums firm and healthy, to keep teeth clean, use Pyorrhocide Powder.

Pyorrhocide Powder is economical because a dollar package contains six months' supply. Sold by leading druggists and dental supply houses.


PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
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SOFT, BLEEDING, SPONGY, RECEDING GUMS
THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO. INCORPORATED NEW YORK, U.S.

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Write for free sample and our booklet on Prevention and Treatment of Pyorrhea.

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Scientifically Perfected by Clinical Researc

We shall continue to offer through exhaustive scientific research, and by unlimited clinical facilities, only such a dentifrice as is proved most effective—in promoting tooth, gum and mouth health.

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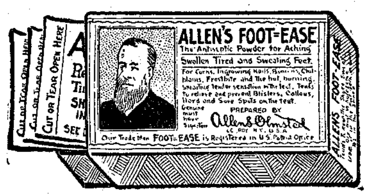
To stop the pain of
Corns, Bunions, Callouses, Blisters, Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender Feet, use

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

The Antiseptic, Healing Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes and sprinkle in the Foot-bath.

Sold everywhere. Be sure to get this package—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The Antiseptic Powder for Aching Swollen Tired and Sweating Feet.
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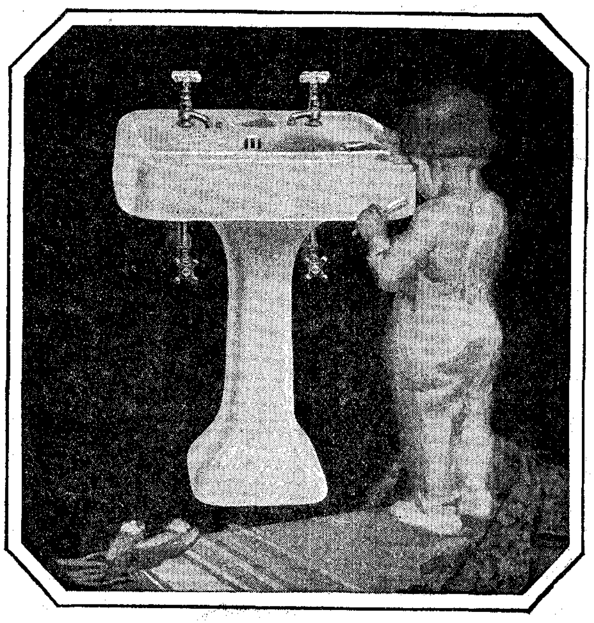

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PRODUCTS OF *PRIDE*

Home is a shrine—a sanctuary—around which all that is best and truest in life centers. Here our ideals, our hopes, our ambitions, are shaped. And contributing in no small part to the atmosphere of the home are the furnishings, the things with which we are daily surrounded, with which we live our lives.

Here at Kohler this sentiment finds enthusiastic recognition, with the result that all our methods, our skill, our efforts, are bent towards producing enameled plumbing ware—bathtubs, kitchen sinks, lavatories—which answer not only the demand for utility and durability, but which support through their beauty and refinement the ideals out of which home atmosphere is created.

How well Kohler products conform to the vision of leading architects, to the craftsmanship of the master plumbers, to the ideals of the public, is amply testified by the wide acceptance given to Kohler ware, not only in homes, both modest and pretentious, but in clubs, hotels and institutions as well.

All Kohler products bear the mark "Kohler," permanent but inconspicuous, as an everlasting guarantee of excellence.

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AND TWELVE AMERICAN BRANCHES

MANUFACTURERS OF ENAMELED PLUMBING WARE

A Lenten Food Suggestion

Armour's Baked Macaroni and Cheese

Recipe for this delightful dish on the package

Appetizing!

"MACARONI and cheese is both bread and meat," states a foremost American food authority. "It is not merely a side dish, as many American and English housewives fancy, but a complete meal in itself."

And, at this Lenten season, you are sure to find a special delight in meals of nicely prepared Armour's Macaroni. Worth-while recipes on every package.

ARMOUR'S MACARONI

Spaghetti *Makes Glorious Dishes* Plain Noodles

Cut in short lengths, Armour's Macaroni is a genuine favorite. Eliminates all bother of breaking before cooking. In following recipes the short lengths can be properly measured (a great advantage) and far more attractive-appearing dishes are the result. Armour's Macaroni is made thin-walled, so that it cooks most quickly—but never to a paste!

Carefully selected, glutenous durum wheat is the foundation of Armour's Macaroni Products—Macaroni, Spaghetti and Plain Noodles. Made in a sunlit mill at Battle Creek, Mich., where every care is taken to insure their delivery to your kitchen fresh and perfect.

Your grocer can supply you.

You'll Like The Taste

Manufactured by

Armour Grain Company
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Makers of Armour's Guaranteed Cereals — Oats, Pancake Flour and Corn Flakes

ARMOUR'S MACARONI
ARMOUR'S MACARONI
SCIENTIFICALLY MADE AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
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ARMOUR'S
OATS
ARMOUR'S
PANCAKE FLOUR
ARMOUR'S
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

ballot of Michigan for the Presidential nomination. The name of Eugene V. Debs will also be placed on the Michigan ballot as Socialist candidate.

February 20.—Universal military training as a part of the future military policy of the United States is approved in principle by the House Military Committee, which decides by a vote of eleven to nine that the Army Reorganization Bill should make provision for such a plan, effective July 1, 1922.

New York Republicans hold an unofficial State convention and adopt a platform prominent among whose planks are declarations for the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty with the Senate reservations; a declaration against Article X in its present form, and support of the Monroe Doctrine in letter and spirit.

Representative Minahan (Dem.), of New Jersey, introduces an amendment to the Volstead Prohibition Act permitting States by referendums to authorize sale of 2.75 per cent. beer and 10 per cent. wine.

Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, dies in Washington at the age of sixty-four.

February 21.—The House adopts the conference report on railroad legislation without change by a vote of 250 to 150.

A rural credit bill providing for the establishment of a cooperative system of farm credit, based on personal security as distinguished from land security, is introduced in Congress by Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania. The bill provides for one central bank and forty-eight branches.

Food prices increased two per cent. in the month ending January 15, according to statistics of the Labor Department. This is an increase of nine per cent. over January, 1919 and 104 per cent. since January, 1913.

The National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. received from all sources from the first Y. M. C. A. campaign up to January 1, 1920, a total of $161,723,649.42. The Council has on hand an unappropriated balance of approximately $17,000,000.

February 22.—A rebellion against prohibition is reported in Iron County, Michigan. A prohibition agent and a party of Michigan constables are held up by county officials and confiscated wine is taken from them.

The railroad bill, providing for the return of the roads to private operation March 1, passes the Senate by a vote of 47 to 17, and is sent to the White House for the President's approval.

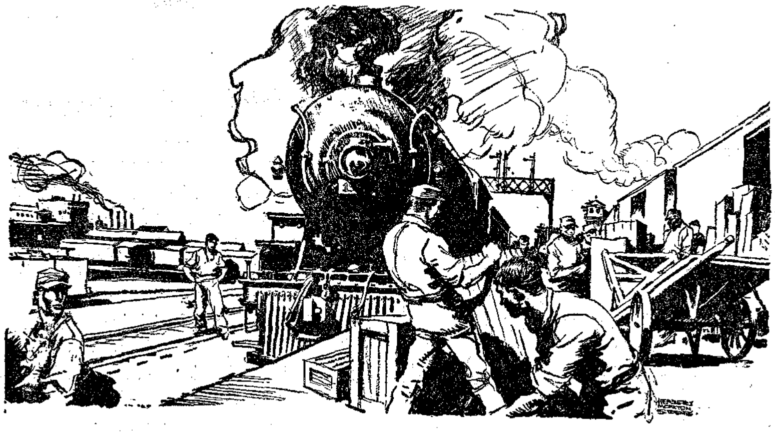
February 24.—The New Jersey Assembly passes a 3.5 per cent. beer bill by a vote of 37 to 21.

Central labor-unions over the country are requested by the American Federation of Labor to meet March 22 to select local committees to conduct labor's campaign "to elect its friends and defeat its enemies."

Railroad labor decides to ask President Wilson to veto the railroad reorganization bill.

President Wilson appoints Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, Minister to China, to succeed Dr. Paul Reinsch.

Republican leaders agree with Chairman Kahn of the House Military Affairs Committee to omit universal military training from the House army reorganization bill, and to make it the subject of separate legislation at the next session of Congress.



They couldn't be built now for twice $71,000

When the talk turns from politics to railroads, and the traveler with the cocksure air breaks in with, "There's an awful lot of 'water' in the railroads," here are some hard-pan facts to give him:

American railroads have cost $80,900 a mile—roadbed, structures, stations, yards, terminals, freight and passenger trains—everything from the great city terminals to the last spike.

A good concrete-and-asphalt highway costs $36,000 a mile—just a bare road, not counting the cost of culverts, bridges, etc.

Our railroads couldn't be duplicated today for $150,000 a mile.

They are capitalized for only $71,000 a mile—much less than their actual value. Seventy-one thousand dollars today will buy one locomotive.

English railways are capitalized at $274,000 a mile; the French at $155,000; German $132,000; even in Canada (still in pioneer development) they are capitalized at $67,000 a mile. The average for all foreign countries is $100,000.

Low capitalization and high operating efficiency have enabled American Railroads to pay the highest wages while charging the lowest rates.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York

BIXLER
STAPLE JEWELRY
Guaranteed

Jewelry for Easter

WHAT is more acceptable at Easter time than a piece of Bixler Jewelry? The designs are new—the quality is fine and the prices are within reach of the people with an "average income."

In your town some dealer is probably showing the line in a handsome Bixler display case which makes it easy for you to select your choice of the beautiful rings, brooches, lavallieres, stick pins, cuff buttons, watch chains, watch fobs, scarf pins, etc.

No novelties or fads, but medium-priced pieces that can be worn every day—all sold under an *absolute guarantee.*

Look for the Bixler Display Case—it's a sign of quality.

MILES F. BIXLER CO.
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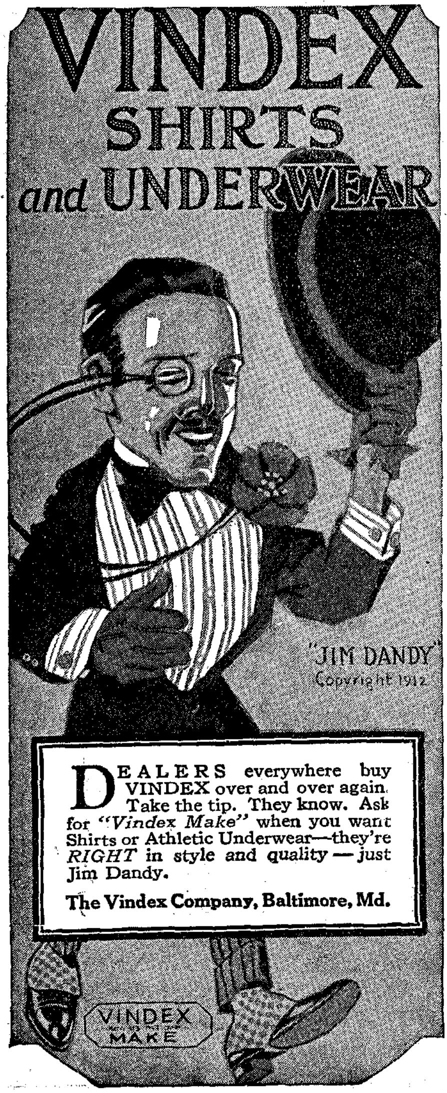
Cleveland, Ohio

"The Bixler Girl"

Dealers—Let us tell you how to start a profitable Jewelry Department in your store.

Salesmen—Some territory left for capable men.



DEALERS everywhere buy VINDEX over and over again. Take the tip. They know. Ask for *"Vindex Make"* when you want Shirts or Athletic Underwear—they're *RIGHT* in style and quality—just Jim Dandy.

The Vindex Company, Baltimore, Md.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Sage Thought.—Doc Steinmetz says we can send a message to Mars for a billion dollars. Why not send it collect?—*Peoria Transcript.*

Financial Test.—WILLY—"I wonder how much money there is in the world."

GILLY—"Try to borrow a quarter and you'll find out."—*Houston Post.*

The Booms That Bloom in the Spring.—Some recent "nominations" for President remind us that the less there's in a drum the louder the boom.—*Boston American.*

Auto-Preparedness.—"Getting ready for the automobile show?"

"Yes, I'm negotiating a new mortgage on the home."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Not in the Other Place.—An English-woman who is a medium says that near-beer is popular in heaven. So that's where it's popular?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Nothing Like That.—"Did those two men have an epistolary dispute?"

"No pistols in the dispute at all. They took it out in letter-writing."—*Baltimore American.*

Helpful Hint.—HE (tenderly)—"It's a mistake for a man to go through life alone."

SHE—"Why don't you get your mother to chaperone you?"—*The Widow.*

Silence is Golden.—FIRST PRIVATE—"Can you imagine anything worse than having cooties?"

SECOND PRIVATE—"Yes. Suppose you had 'em, and they chirped."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Ructuous Russia.—"The way to save Russia," says Kerensky, "is to leave her alone." Unfortunately, we have already left her a loan—and a big one—with precious little chance of getting it back.—*The Passing Show* (London).

The Light in the Window.—The transport had entered New York Harbor. On board was one lone colored soldier among the homeward bound. As the ship passed the Statue of Liberty there was absolute silence, when suddenly the dusky dough-boy broke the quiet by remarking: "Put your light down, honey, I'se home."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Rebuffed.—A Dutch pastor makes it a point to welcome any strangers cordially, and one evening after the completion of the service he hurried down the aisle to station himself at the door.

A Swedish girl was one of the strangers in the congregation. She is employed as a domestic in one of the fashionable homes, and the minister, noting that she was a stranger, stretched out his hand.

He welcomed her to the church and exprest the hope that she would be a regular attendant. Finally he said that if she would be at home some evening during the week he would call.

"T'ank you," she murmured bashfully, "but Ay have a fella."—*Atlanta Journal.*

Base and Floor one continuous piece.

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Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

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On the Market 10 years

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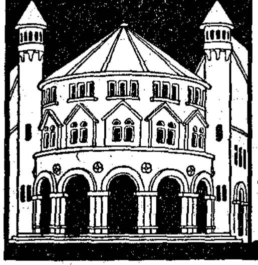
Dries hard overnight



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Old Kentucky Homespun Smoking By Mail

The sure-enough, old-fashioned, nature-flavored Kentucky homespun smoking tobacco, that's all. No dope, no doctoring, just as I select, air-cure and age it in the good old-fashioned honest Kentucky way, ready for you to stuff right into your pipe for the smoothest and most satisfactory smoke you ever had, or money back. Big pound can only $1 postpaid. Order now, stating choice of heavy, medium or mild blend. Remember, it's satisfaction or you money back. That's me. Big sample 10 cents.

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We also make the Multiplex Dra Finished Drink Dispenser and oth specialty Soda Fountain Fixtures f Bars, Soda *Fountains*, etc. Wr f full descriptive literature.

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ROUGH ON RATS

Destroy Rats Today

Because you can't see rats does not mean that there are none about your premises. It costs but a few cents to make sure that your buildings are free from rats and mice. "Rough on Rats"—the economical exterminator—gets them ALL. Clears premises in 3 nights. Never fails. At drug and general stores. Write for "Ending Rats and Mice."

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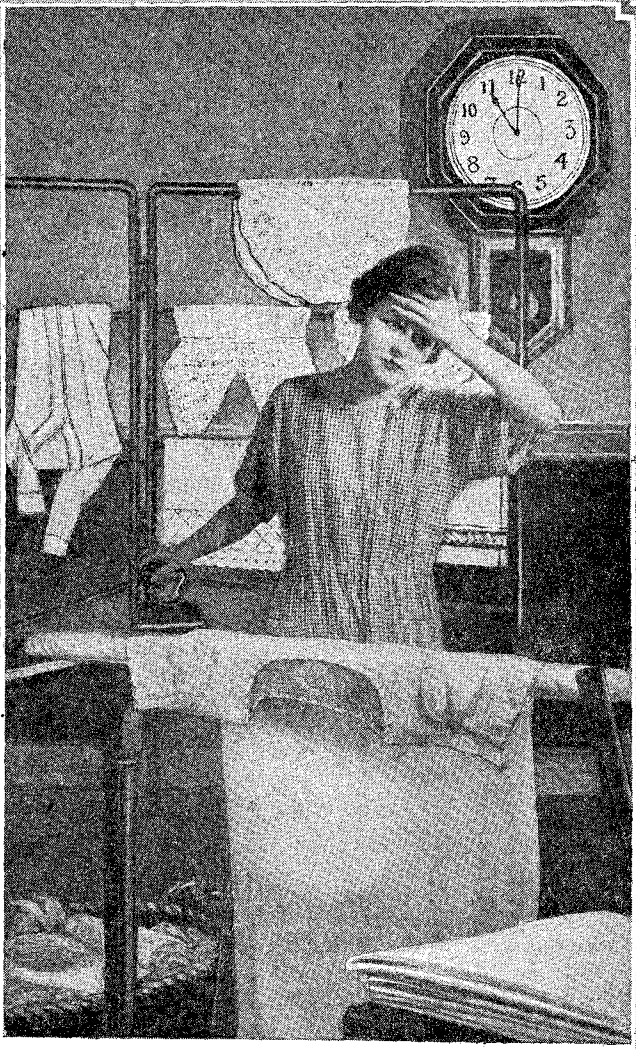
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

The Bright Simplex Way



The Tedious Old-Fashioned Way

Ironing Made Easy

COMPARE these two ironing methods. There can be no question as to which woman will be the happier, healthier and more cheerful when the work is finished.

There is a vital thought in this for every housewife who is trying courageously to meet the overwhelming demands upon her time. For the Simplex way of ironing brings content among homes wherever household problems threaten—and that is everywhere!

The Simplex stands alone among ironing machines. It is mechanically perfect, simple, standard. It does your ironing beautifully, rapidly, economically and saves at least $100 a year in fuel, help and laundry bills. It lasts a life time.

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"THE BEST IRONER"

It is a mark of intelligent housekeeping to possess a *Simplex Ironer*. Write us for illustrated literature, which we will gladly forward.

The Simplex Ironer completes an average ironing in an hour, at a cost of only 4 cents for fuel. Everything, but elaborate ruffles and frills.

American Ironing Machine Company, 506—168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago
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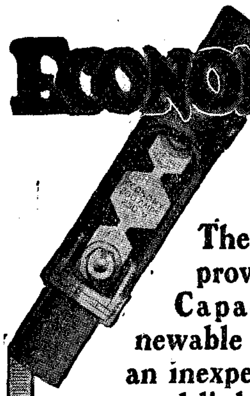
We also make Ironing Machines and Laundry Equipment for Laundries, Hotels, Institutions and Factories

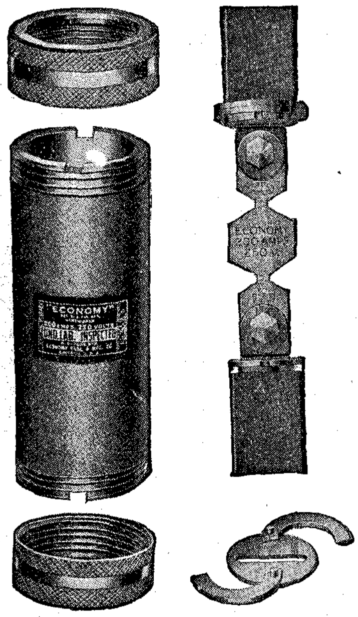
ECONOMY FUSES



The first "Approved-In-All-Capacities" renewable fuse using an inexpensive bare renewal link for restoring a blown fuse to its original efficiency.

DO YOU know what you spend yearly for electrical protection? Call in your electrician—get the figures—they are four-fifths too high if you are using fuses which are discarded after operation.

How scores of thousands of fuse users cut the cost of electrical protection 80% yearly.



The Economy "Drop-Out" Renewal Link

An inexpensive "Drop-Out" Renewal Link, applied in a few moments, makes a blown Economy Fuse as good as new. Nothing is discarded but the broken fuse strip which has operated. This makes possible the 80% saving annually as compared to the cost of securing adequate electrical protection by means of "one time" fuses.

Sold by all leading electrical jobbers and dealers.

Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co.
Chicago U. S. A.

Economy Fuses also are made in Canada at Montreal

Loyalty Unshaken.—WAITER (in Germany)—"Wasser?"

AMERICAN GIRL (flustered)—"No, Wellesley."—*The Bun.*

The Real Commander.—"I understand Lamb commands a good salary."

"No, he only earns it. Mrs. L. commands it."—*The Home Sector* (*New York*).

She Could If She Would.—SHE—"I don't think it is right to say a woman can't keep a secret."

HE—"What makes you say that?"

SHE—"No woman ever tried."—*The Widow.*

Going Up.—FATHER OF THE FAMILY—"You girls are always talking about your dresses! Can't you find a higher plane of conversation?"

DAUGHTERS—"Surely, papa. Now we're going to talk about hats."—*Le Pêle-Mêle* (*Paris*).

Merely Delayed.—"Well, how did they treat you in the A. E. F.?"

"Oh, not so bad."

"Did you miss your meals?"

"No, I can't say I missed any. Some of them were a day or two late, but I can't say I missed any."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

More Prods at Impartiality.

Extracts from two letters that arrived in the same mail—the first from Kenton, Ohio, the second from Goshen, Indiana:

"Since the world-war THE DIGEST seems to have become so pro-Wilson and so George Creel-ized that it is very biased and unfair."

"I have no evidence to change my opinion of your being a hide-bound Republican whose desires are that *something* will *stick* to discredit one of the best administrations in the history of the United States."

Those Convenient Modern Houses.—They had at last obtained a villa in a suburb of London, and he was hanging the pictures. There was a certain photograph of his wife which he decided must go up, but which was too small to suspend from the rail by a cord. He thereupon got a substantial nail and hammered it into the wall. There came a knock at the door. "It's Mr. Nexdor," said his wife, running to the window. "Your hammering has disturbed him." Mr. Newbride hastened to apologize.

"Oh, I don't mind the noise," replied Mr. Nexdor, cheerily. "I only came to ask if I might hang a picture on the other end of the nail."—*The Argonaut.*

Wonders of Science.

If nothing happens to an elephant he lives a great many years.

The snake is the longest-waisted animal in natural history.

An Eastern genius is at work on a new telephone. It is guaranteed that on this instrument a person may get the right number inside of forty-five minutes.

To remove the cover of a fruit-jar (glass) bang it vigorously on the edge of the kitchen-table or use a hammer, if necessary.

A cricket makes the peculiar cricketing sound by rubbing its wings against its hind legs. A mule can not do this, but makes his cricketing noise by rubbing his tongue against the roof of his mouth.—*Chicago American.*

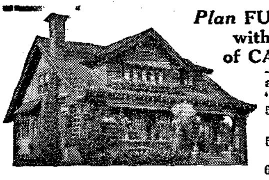
"Gold Bond" TRADE MARK Clothes

ARE CREATED FOR YOUNG MEN

INSURED & PROTECTED BY A GOLD BOND CERTIFICATE of GUARANTEE

The Milton Ochs Co.
Cincinnati

SEND FOR THESE BUNGALOW BOOKS



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Manning-Bowman Quality Ware

Means MB *Best*

Range type percolator of exceptional value. Gracefully made—remarkably low-priced

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US that, while it's all very well to have electrical devices attractive, they simply must be practical to give satisfaction.

Every Manning, Bowman electrical device has some exceptionally practical feature. There's the iron with extra heat at the point, the toaster which turns the toast, the grill which will cook several things at one time, the percolator which wastes no time in "percking" delicious coffee. All are sturdy and attractive—all carry the Manning, Bowman trade-mark of fifty years standing.

Then, of course, there's the Hotakold line of temperature-retaining bottles and carafes. Whether you're at home or traveling, you cannot afford to be without the comfort these mean to you. Hotakold bottles retain the heat for 24 to 36 hours and keep liquid cold for 72 hours.

For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers and novelty shops. Write us for further information.

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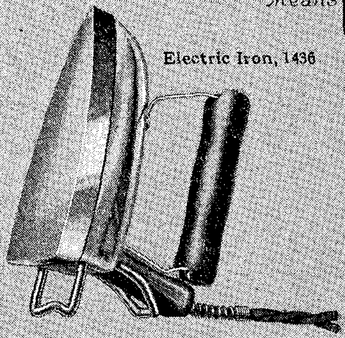
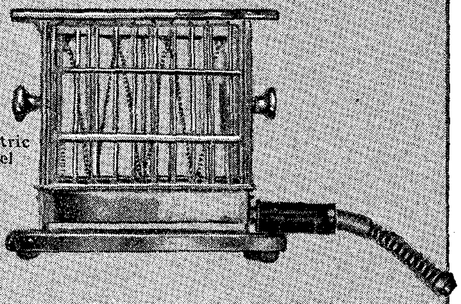
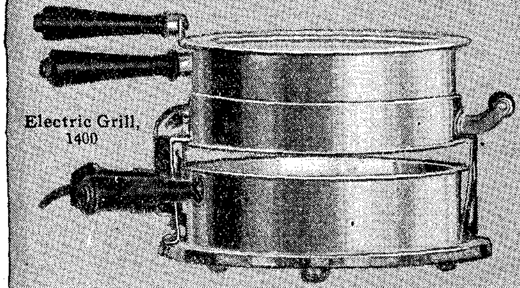


Electric Iron, 1436



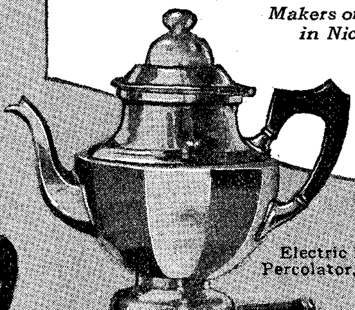
Reversible Electric Toaster, nickel base, 1215



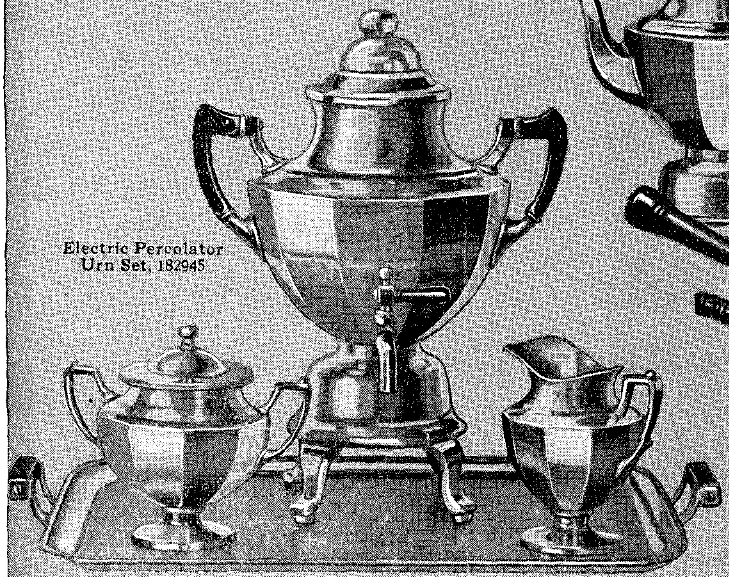
Electric Grill, 1400

TRADE HOTAKOLD MARK

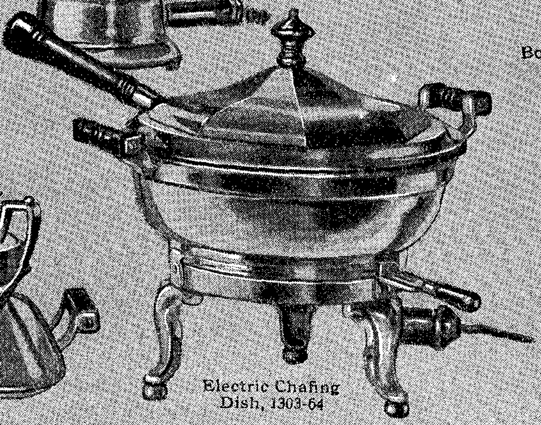
VACUUM VESSELS



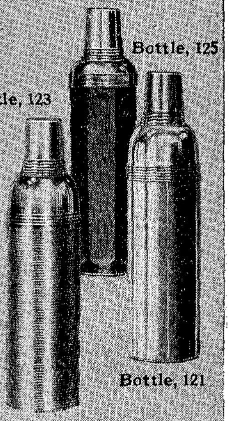
Electric Pot Percolator, 11893



Electric Percolator Urn Set, 182945



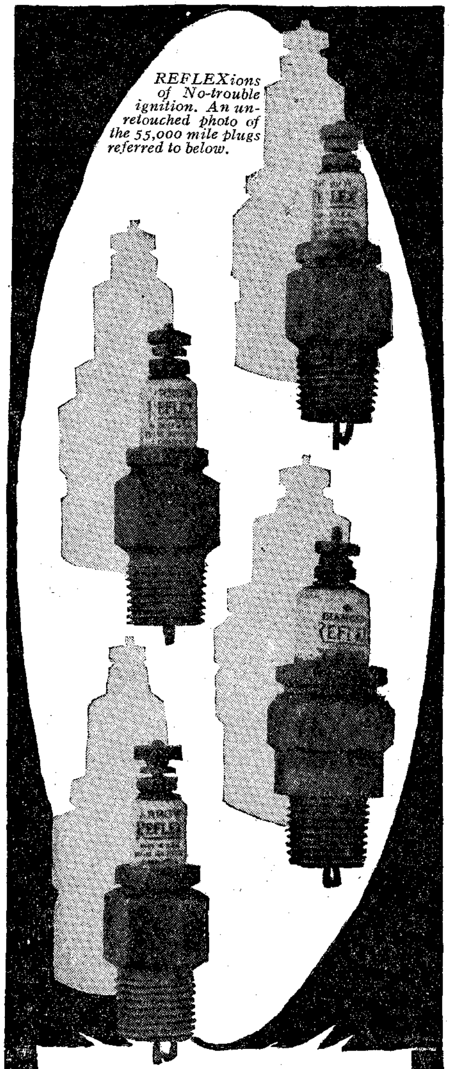
Electric Chafing Dish, 1303-64



Bottle, 125

Bottle, 123

Bottle, 121



REFLEXions of No-trouble ignition. An unretouched photo of the 55,000 mile plugs referred to below.

55,000 Miles of Hard Driving
with these
Reflex Spark Plugs

Another section of the country testifies. This time three Arrow Reflex Plugs, here illustrated, were driven by a Kansas Tire salesman, about 55,000 miles—the Diamond, bought later, about 15,000.

All kinds of roads were covered in this all-seasons, day after day grind. There were hard, hot pulls, in second—there were fast inter-city runs—*but NO spark plug annoyances or delays.* "The best plug I ever used," this driver* concludes.

A close connection exists between such consistent reports of trouble-proof operation and the advanced Reflex assembly of war-service porcelain with high duty electrodes. A trial brings out Reflex worth the most convincingly.

Your garageman or dealer will supply you. If not, write direct.

(*Name on request)

The Reflex Ignition Co.
3061 West 106th Street
Cleveland, O.

REFLEX SPARK PLUGS
KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. G. M.," Peninsula, Ohio—"Could you tell me where I could procure the poem by Lord Byron entitled, 'The Three Black Crows'?"

The poem, "The Three Black Crows," is by Dr. J. Byrom, not Lord Byron. You will find an abridged selection of this poem given in "Spencer's Comic Speeches."

"E. D. W.," Galesburg, Ill.—"Please tell me where I can find the following quotation, 'In life we are in the midst of death.'"

You will find the quotation, "In the midst of life we are in death," in the *Book of Common Prayer, The Burial Service.* Bartlett, in his "Familiar Quotations," adds the following note concerning this quotation:—"This is derived from a Latin antiphon, said to have been composed by Notker, a monk of St. Gall, in 911, while watching some workmen building a bridge at Martinsbrücke in peril of their lives. It forms the ground-work of Luther's antiphon, 'De Morte.'"

"W. W. C.," New York City.—"What is the modern acceptation for the pronunciation of the word *opponent?* We have been led to believe that the correct pronunciation is with the accent on the first syllable."

The word opponent is correct pronounced *o-po'-nent*—first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *get*. The pronunciation, *op'o-nent*—first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *get*—is incorrect.

"N. E. W.," Omaha, Neb.—"Kindly tell me what *Ibid.* means. We see it used where reference books or authority is cited."

The dictionary gives the following:—"*Ibidem*, (L.) In the same place: used to save repetition in crediting several quotations from one author, and abbreviated *ib.* or *ibid.*"

"T. F. L.," Oakland, Cal.—"Please inform me where I can find the expression, 'When shall we three meet again?'"

The lines—

> "When shall we three meet again
> In thunder, lightning, or in rain?"

occur in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," act i, scene 1.

"F. L.," San Francisco, Cal.—"In a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, I note a reference to 'beach-la-mar.' I have looked in Webster's New International, also in the Encyclopedia Britannica, but can find no such word. Would you kindly tell me its meaning?"

The word *beach-la-mar* is the same as *bêche-de-mer*. You will find the latter word defined in the New Standard Dictionary, as follows:—"*Bêche-de-mer*, n. (F.) 1. The trepang. 2. The jargon or trade speech which forms the only practical means of communication in the multiplicity of languages of Melanesia; in this sense frequently corrupted to *beach-la-mar*."

"J. W. H.," New Castle, Pa.—"Which is correct, *Bolshevik* or *Bolsheviki?*"

Both are correct. *Bolsheviki* is a noun plural; *Bolshevik* is used both as an adjective and a noun.

"I. E. McL.," Huntington, W. Va.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *Château-Thierry*."

The name *Château-Thierry* is correctly pronounced—*sha"to"-tye"ri'*—*sh* as in *ship*, *a* as in *artistic*, *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *get*, *i* as in *police*.

"L. F. E.," West Columbia, Texas—"Recently I heard the word *transpire* used in the same sense as *perspire*. The dictionary gives one definition of *transpire*, 'to sweat.' Please tell me if it is correct to use the word that way."

These two words, *perspire* and *transpire*, can not be used interchangeably, as they refer to two distinctly different actions. The action expressed by the verb *transpire* is "to emit as vapor; cause to pass off as *insensible* perspiration," whereas the verb *perspire* refers to the eliminating of a *fluid* excretion by the skin. Perspiration is increased transpiration, and the verbs expressing these conditions should be differentiated.

"E. M. R.," Hopkins, Mo.—"Has the United States a national flower?"

The United States has no one national flower, but State flowers have been selected in many instances by vote either of the legislatures or of the public-school children or the people of the several States.

STEGER
The most valuable piano in the world

THOSE hushed moments of delight when we sit in the shadowy twilight of a drawing-room, held prisoner by the charm of the beautiful, singing tone of a Steger Piano, are prized incidents in the grey stretch of life's passing.

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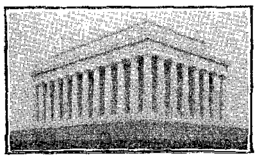

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We design and erect public and private memorials. Write for suggestions.

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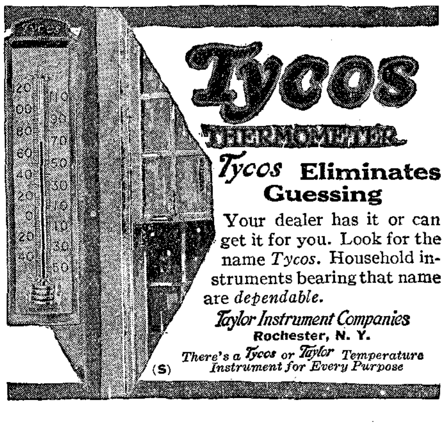

Tycos THERMOMETER

Tycos Eliminates Guessing

Your dealer has it or can get it for you. Look for the name *Tycos*. Household instruments bearing that name are *dependable*.

Taylor Instrument Companies
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